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JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

OF THE

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.,

HELD IN

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,

AUGUST 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, AND 29,

1891.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.
THE HAMILTON PRINTING COMPANY.
1891.

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LELAND J. WEBB,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, 1890-1891.

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TOPEKA, KAS., October 15, 1891.

The following is a true and correct report of the proceedings of the Tenth Annual Session of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., begun and holden at Minneapolis, Minn., August 24, 25, 26, 27, and 29, A. D. 1891.

LELAND J. WEBB,
Past Commander-in-Chief.

CLAY D. HEROD,
Past Adjutant General.

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JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

August 24, 1891.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order in Morgan Post Hall at 3 o'clock P. M., with Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb in the chair.

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

On roll-call the following officers were found to be present: Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb; Major General, Rudolph Loebenstein; Chief-of-Staff, D. W. Wood; Adjutant General, Clay D. Herod; Quartermaster General, Fred. S. Hazelton; Inspector General, Marvin E. Hall; Chief Mustering Officer, Geo. W. Pollitt; Judge-Advocate General, Bartow S. Weeks; Chaplain-in-Chief, C. A. C. Garst.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will announce the Committee on Credentials as follows: The Adjutant General (by virtue of his office); General Tobias, of New York; Colonel O'Brien, of Nebraska; Colonel Lyon, of South Dakota; Colonel Poe, of Ohio. The committee will meet upon call of the chairman, the Adjutant General. I do not know that there is anything further that this Commandery can do until the report of the committee is made.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I move we take a recess for a half an hour.

GENERAL BAGULEY, of West Virginia: I second the motion.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Make it 15 minutes. The Committee on Credentials can get through in that time.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I will accept the amendment.

The motion, as amended, was agreed to, and the Commandery took recess for 15 minutes.

3:30 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery will come to order and hear the report of the Committee on Credentials.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, the committee have decided to report all the delegates that have been regularly certified as elected, in addition to Past Commanders-in-Chief, Past Grand Division Commanders, constitutional life members, Past Colonels, and sitting Colonels, except in cases where the alternate is reported as acting instead of the delegate. I will therefore call the roll, and where some alternate is acting instead of a delegate, if he has not already reported, he can report.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll as indicated by him, as follows. Those marked (*) were present.

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—*Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kas.
Lieutenant General—E. J. San Souci, Providence, R. I.
Major General—*Rudolph Loebenstein, Warrensburg, Mo.

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Chief-of-Staff—*D. W. Wood, Anderson, Ind.
Adjutant General—*Clay D. Herod, Topeka, Kas.
Quartermaster General—*Fred. S. Hazelton, Topeka, Kas.
Inspector General—*Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale, Mich.
Chief Mustering Officer—*Geo. W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.
Judge-Advocate General—*Bartow S. Weeks, New York city.
Surgeon General—Orrin A. Gee, Brandon, Vt.
Chaplain-in-Chief—*C. A. C. Garst, Galesburg, Ill.
Elective Members Council-in-Chief—*C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio; *Moses P. O'Brien, Omaha, Neb.; *N. L. Harrison, Hornellsville, N. Y.; *D. B. Purbeck, Salem, Mass.
Past Commanders-in-Chief—Frank P. Merrill, Malden, Mass.; *Geo. B. Abbott, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. F. Griffin, Hammond, Ind.; Geo. W. Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Louis M. Wagner, Philadelphia, Penn.; *A. P. Davis, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Past Grand Division Commanders—Frank M. Challis, Manchester, N. H.; *Raphael Tobias, New York city; *Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kas.; E. Howard Gilkey, Columbus, Ohio; W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.; I. S. Bangs, Maine; R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Penn.; Chas. S. Crysler, Independence, Mo.
Constitutional Life Members—A. P. Davis, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Eldridge, J. A. Rodriego; J. A. Bangs, Wm. H. Pierpont, John A. Thompson, R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. M. Linton, Johnstown, Penn.; O. B. Brown, Dayton, Ohio.

ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

Colonel—W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.
Past Colonels—*M. D. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.; R. W. Biese, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Delegate at Large—Harry White, Atlanta, Ga.
Delegate—E. E. Mack, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Alternate at Large—J. A. Hyden, Knoxville, Tenn.
Alternate—L. W. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.

ARKANSAS.

Colonel—J. Hubbell Wilkins, Paris.
Delegate at Large—E. S. Sampson, Fort Smith.
Delegate—A. T. Schuester, Huntington.
Alternate at Large—Iris E. Caldwell, Fort Smith.
Alternate—E. L. Finney, Huntington.

CALIFORNIA.

Colonel—S. L. Blodget, Bakersfield.
Past Colonels—L. DeP. Callahan, Los Angeles; C. J. Callahan, Los Angeles; Edward C. Robinson, Oakland; E. W. Conant, San Jose; Fred. V. Wood, Oakland.
Delegate at Large—Phil. K. Gordon, San Francisco.
Delegate—W. H. Cook, Bakersfield.
Alternate at Large—L. D. Manning, Oakland.
Alternate—D. J. Matlock, San Jose.

COLORADO.

Colonel—*Leo W. Kenneday, Denver.
Past Colonels—Frank C. McArthur, Denver; H. D. Kendig, Denver; Elmer T. Beltz, Laramie, Wy.; *Chas. H. Anderson, Denver.
Delegate at Large—Charles A. Jackson, Denver.
Delegate—E. W. Condit, Denver.
Alternate at Large—U. S. Wolfkiel, Denver.
Alternate—David E. Fryer, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

Colonel—Willis N. Barber, Meriden.
Past Colonels—G. Brainard Smith, Hartford; W. H. Pierpont, New Haven; *H. W. Wessells, Litchfield.
Delegate at Large—A. A. Burnham, Unionville.
Delegate—*W. W. Wheeler, Birmingham.
Alternate at Large—C. C. Kossberg, New Britain.
Alternate—R. W. Isbell, Meriden.

FLORIDA.

Colonel—J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West.

ILLINOIS.

Colonel—*Geo. H. Hurlbut, Belvidere.
Past Colonels—A. W. McFarland, Chicago; R. V. Mallory, Lincoln; *Geo. B. Abbott, Chicago; *Frank McCrillis, Chicago; C. T. Orner, Bloomington; *Geo. B. Stadden, Springfield.
Delegate at Large—*E. A. Wells, Murphysburgh.
Delegates—*Isaac Cutter, Camp Point; *M. M. Pinckley, Bushnell; *Geo. W. Whyte, Danville; *H. M. Moss, Mt. Vernon; *John Lynch, jr., Olney; *Henry Abels, Springfield.
Alternate at Large—Jas. B. Lidders, Rock Island.
Alternates—*Henry Abels, Springfield; C. A. Higgins, Chicago; W. F. Mangan, Sterling; J. D. Hall, Peoria; Ed. H. McFarland, Heyworth; Robert Schules, Peoria.

INDIANA.

Colonel—*John W. Newton, Winchester.
Past Colonels—Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Elmer S. Walker, West Lebanon; Geo. C. Harvey, Danville.
Delegate at Large—*H. G. Ogden, Danville.
Delegates—*Thos. W. Burt, La Fayette; *Geo. P. E. Newman, Hammond; *O. E. Ensley, Indianapolis.
Alternate at Large—H. H. Weaver, Pittsboro.
Alternates—Geo. W. Kreitenstein, Terre Haute; W. R. Steele, Pendleton; F. A. Withers, Quercus Grove.

IOWA.

Colonel—*Geo. Van Houten, Lenox.
Past Colonels—*J. D. Rowen, Des Moines; F. M. White, Waterloo; *John H. Pickett, Oskaloosa.
Delegate at Large—*W. J. Biering, Davenport.

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Delegates—*R. Shaw Van, Dennison; A. E. Davis, Burlington; *Geo. B. Gray, Washington.
Alternate at Large—*A. N. Welch, Winterset.
Alternates—Wm. Reece, Ottumwa; W. H. Lovell, Columbus Junction; D. G. Cloud, Sibley.

KANSAS.

Colonel—*Chas. D. Jones, Norton.
Past Colonels—*Leland J. Webb, Topeka; *Clay D. Herod, Erie; *Chas. S. Nation, Erie.
Delegate at Large—*J. T. Cooper, Emporia.
Delegates—*F. A. Agnew, Newton; *W. A. Anderson, Hutchinson; *L. M. Axline, Medicine Lodge; *W. Y. Morgan, Strong City.
Alternate at Large—Chas. F. Horne, Mankato.
Alternates—*Chas. E. Harbaugh, Erie; A. B. Callaham, Topeka; A. A. Stover, Belleville; W. E. Morris, Leavenworth

KENTUCKY.

Colonel—Fred. G. Singleton, Newport.
Past Colonels—N. M. Pell, Fayetteville, Ark.; G. H. Capito, Louisville; A. R. Dyche, London.
Delegate at Large—W. B. Neal, London.
Delegate—Jas. A. Van Pelt, Newport.
Alternate at Large—R. W. Roue, Jamestown.
Alternate—P. E. Bryant, London.

MAINE.

Colonel—Edward C. Moran, Thomaston.
Past Colonels—Frank P. Merrill, Malden; Aug. S. Libby, Portland; Chas. H. Rice, Bangor; *John C. Blake, Auburn; Edward K. Gould, Rockland; Thos. G. Libby, Vinal Haven; Waldo H. Perry, Portland; Chas. F. Hutchins, Bangor; A. C. Cloudman, Cumberland Mills.
Delegate at Large—H. L. Wright, Auburn.
Delegate—O. P. Hurd, Waterville.
Alternate at Large—C. F. Hayford, Lewiston.
Alternate—J. D. Reynolds, Waterville.

MARYLAND.

Colonel—*John R. Neely, Washington, D. C.
Past Colonels—Geo. W. Collier, Baltimore; *Miles W. Ross, Baltimore; Sherman J. Brown, Washington, D. C.; E. R. Campbell, Washington, D. C.; Samuel E. Thomason, Washington, D. C.
Delegate at Large—*Frank A. White, Easton.
Delegate—*Robert M. Wilson, Baltimore.
Alternate at Large—Jos. T. White, Easton.
Alternate—Edward E. Herold, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel—*Chas. K. Darling, Fitchburg.
Past Colonels—*Joseph B. Maccabe, East Boston; Fred. J. Bradford, Lowell; Chas. F. Sargent, Lawrence; Henry S. Crossman, Springfield; Nathan C. Upham, Fitchburg; *John H. Hinkley, Beverly; *Dudley B. Purbeck, Salem; *Wm. A. Stevens, Malden; Geo. W. Knowlton.
Delegate at Large—*Harry S. Thompson, Chelsea.
Delegates—*Chas. D. Rooney, Winchester; *Fred. M. Page, Salem; Geo. N. Howard, Lowell; *Orange H. Cook, Melrose; *Frank Robinson, Gloucester.
Alternate—*Albert C. Blaisdell.

MICHIGAN.

Colonel—*F. C. Stillson, Battle Creek.
Past Colonels—Herrick Hodges, B. M. Fellows, Bronson; *Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale; Frank M. Williams, Grand Rapids; F. D. Eddy, Lowell.
Delegate at Large—*N. G. Cooper, Sturgis.
Delegates—*Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale; Geo. E. Cogshall, Grand Rapids.
Alternate at Large—H. W. Mosier, Saginaw.
Alternates—G. H. Townsend, Alpena; W. M. Winchester.

MINNESOTA.

Colonel—*Geo. H. Sheire, St. Paul.
Past Colonels—*E. M. Van Cleve, Minneapolis; *E. H. Milham, St. Paul; A. S. Morgan, Missoula, Mont.; *E. D. Morris, Red Wing.
Delegate at Large—E. H. Klock, Windom.
Delegate—*C. L. Bohannon, Tracy.
Alternate at Large—*A. B. Goodwin, Winnebago City.
Alternate—John O. Olson, Winona.

MISSOURI.

Colonel—*B. W. Frauenthal, St. Louis.
Past Colonels—*Fred. Neudorff, St. Joseph; J. J. Speaker, Kansas City; A. H. Vandivert, Bethany; E. R. Durham, Bethany; *R. Loebenstein, Warrensburg; H. J. Kline, St. Joseph.
Delegate at Large—*Jesse Roote, Mansfield.
Delegates—*Fred. E. Ernst, St. Joseph; J. W. Anderson, Lamar.
Alternate at Large—Chas. Tarrom, Washington.
Alternates—John Humann, St. Louis; *E. C. Trueblood, Marysville.

MONTANA.

Colonel—*Chas. F. Morrison, Fort Keogh.
Past Colonels—John R. Miller, Helena; *Edgar G. Worden, Helena; A. E. Veazie, Helena.
Delegate at Large—John F. Firch, Butte City.
Delegate—*E. D. Weed, Helena.
Alternate at Large—Z. T. Burton, Bozeman.
Alternate—P. C. Waite, Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

Colonel—*F. P. Corrick, Stockham.
Past Colonels—S. W. Coglizer, Weeping Water; B. W. Hawkins, Beaver City; A. M. Appelget, Tecumseh; *Moses P. O'Brien, Omaha; Frank J. Coates, Omaha.
Delegate at Large—*J. B. Reeve, Omaha.

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Delegates—*A. H. Bowen, jr., Hastings; *J. S. Catterson, Harvard.
Alternate at Large—Chas. L. Olds, Fremont.
Alternates—Geo. C. Hill, Indianola; W. S. Jolley, David City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Colonel—Burt E. Fisher, Dover.
Past Colonels—Frank H. Challis, Manchester; Frank E. Libby, Great Falls; Frank B. Perkins, Manchester; Frank M. Shackford, Lake Village; Michael F. Crowley, Portsmouth; Ben. O. Roby, Nashua; Jas. H. Joyce, Great Falls.
Delegate at Large—*John N. Dufney, Great Falls.
Delegate—*Cyrus H. Little, Manchester.
Alternate at Large—J. Frank Hutchinson, Portsmouth.
Alternate—Rev. J. A. Bowler, Great Falls.

NEW JERSEY.

Colonel—Thos. H. Edmond, Trenton.
Past Colonels—Henry E. Hatfield, Newark; Ed. C. White, Trenton; F. D. Morse, Elizabeth; Andrew Derrom, jr., Paterson; Geo. H. Perkins, Atlantic City.
Delegate at Large—*W. E. Allstrom, Long Branch.
Delegate—H. B. Marchbank, Newark.
Alternate at Large—Edmond Batterson, Newark.
Alternate—Wm. O. McDowell, Newark.

NEW YORK.

Colonel—*Clarence E. Holmes, Mt. Vernon.
Past Colonels—*Raphael Tobias, New York, M. J. Downing, New York; E. F. Fellows, Brockport; Edward W. Hatch, Buffalo; W. H. Wyker, Goshen; W. A. Hyde, Wollcott; J. C. Sawyer, Matteawan; *Job E. Hedges, New York; Adolph Hoeffling, Brooklyn.
Delegate at Large—*Joseph R. Swain, Sing Sing.
Delegates—*Robert J. Hock, Goshen; *Reynold W. Wilcox, New York; *W. S. Oberdorf, Dansville; *W. J. Hepworth, New York Mills; F. C. Gluer, Hornellsville.
Alternate at Large—Jacob Goldberg, Buffalo.
Alternates—F. C. Gluer, Hornellsville; H. C. H. Cooper, Rochester; J. A. Barker, Binghamton; W. R. Mudford, Syracuse; S. D. Kirkpatrick, Middletown.

OHIO.

Colonel—*J. V. Hilliard, Newark.
Past Colonels—E. H. Gilkey, Columbus; H. R. Bacon, Toledo; *E. W. Poe, Columbus; W. C. Wikoff, Columbus; *F. W. Myers, Steubenville; Geo. A. Ensign, Defiance; *Henry Frazee, Cleveland; George W. Leonard, Urbana; *W. E. Bundy, Cincinnatti; *Chas. J. Deckman, Malvern.
Delegate at Large—D. L. Morrow, Hillsboro.
Delegates—*F. O. Wilkinson, Linwood; *Don C. Cable, Nelsonville; *A. E. B. Stevens, Cleves; Murray Waltman, Findley; E. E. Edge, Mendon; Jas. H. Davis, Fort Recovery; H. H. Cassil, Mt. Vernon; *W. W. Hegler, Frankfort.
Alternate at Large—Fred. D. Perry, Cadiz.
Alternates—C. H. Orr, Columbus; *D. D. Morris, Lima; G. G. King, Alliance; *T. L. Baird, Toledo; W. H. Patton, Cleveland; L. McQuiston, Xenia; *J. D. Houston, Hillsboro; H. Clay Runyan, Catawba.

OREGON.

Colonel—Frank Melvin, East Portland.
Past Colonel—S. H. Griffith, East Portland.
Delegate at Large—A. F. Hofer, Salem.
Delegate—L. J. J. Adams, Silverton.
Alternate at Large—W. R. Howe, East Portland.
Alternate—S. E. Howard, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel—*Herman M. Rebele, Allegheny City.
Past Colonels—Jas. H. Closson, Philadelphia (Germantown); E. W. Alexander, Reading; Robert B. Hopkins, Vicksburgh; Wm. H. Smith, Allentown; Horace H. Hammer, Reading; A. K. Howard, Titusville; Frank H. Hartzell, Pittsburgh; Harry H. Russell, Philadelphia; Chas. J. Miller, 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.
Delegate at Large—*John A. Wood, McKeesport.
Delegates—G. L. Griffin, DuBois; Alf. G. Loyd, Sharpsburgh; *W. I. Carns, Sunbury; John E. Hallman, Philadelphia; Harry Louderback, Philadelphia.
Alternate at Large—Archibald Lester, Allentown.
Alternates—Wm. H. Keirus, Altoona; C. L. John, Mt. Carmel; Wm. Tongue, Philadelphia; E. N. Bridges, Bradford; Joseph DuFour, Williamsport.

RHODE ISLAND.

Colonel—*Wm. R. Russell, Providence.
Past Colonels—Chas. W. West, Newport; *Theo. A. Barton, Providence.
Delegate at Large—H. S. Thompson, Providence.
Delegate—*E. O. Riggs, Newport.
Alternate at Large—Herbert C. Dana, Providence.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Colonel—*L. D. Lyon, Watertown.
Past Colonels—*C. C. Bras, Mitchell; *Chas. B. Cooke, Arlington.
Delegate at Large—*D. L. Printup, Britton.
Delegate—*E. F. Baker, Arlington.
Alternate at Large—Chas. Langley, Alexandria.
Alternate—J. W. Laughlin, Blunt.

VERMONT.

Colonel—*K. W. Morse, West Randolph.
Past Colonels—J. C. Rutherford, Burlington; F. D. Proctor, Proctor; C. F. R. Jenne, Brattleboro;

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*Geo. E. Terrill, Underhill; John E. Fox, Burlington; F. L. Eaton, Montpelier; E. T. Griswold, Bennington; *Herbert O. Bixby, Chelsea.
Delegate at Large—*Max L. Powell, Richford.
Delegate—*E. T. Benedict, Poultney.
Alternate at Large—F. G. West, St. Johnsbury.
Alternate—E. H. Kellogg, West Rutland.

WASHINGTON.

Colonel—*E. W. Young, Seattle.
Past Colonels—Hiram E. Allen, Spokane; *B. W. Colner, Tacoma.
Delegate at Large—*H. Rosenhaupt, Spokane.
Delegate—A. T. Bedell, Walla Walla.
Alternate at Large—E. C. Allen, Seattle.
Alternate—E. V. Claypool, Hodgmain.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Colonel—John S. McCasky, New Martinsville.
Past Colonels—*H. B. Baguley, Wheeling; E. D. Hazen, Parkersburg.
Delegate at Large—H. F. Smith, Fairmount.
Delegate—Edward O. Bower, Parkersburgh.
Alternate at Large—T. M. Robibough, Buckhannon.
Alternate—A. W. Westfall, Auburn.

WISCONSIN.

Colonel—*Geo. W. Wing, Kewaunee.
Past Colonels—F. J. Walthers, Milwaukee; *J. P. Sheridan, East Saginaw, Michigan; *C. H. Hudson, Madison; *H. S. Fuller, Milwaukee.
Delegate at Large—*E. W. Krackowizer, Milwaukee.
Delegate—M. C. Phillips, Oshkosh.
Alternate at Large—F. S. Stone, Ashland.
Alternate—Bion Moss, Milwaukee.

When Lieutenant General San Souci's name was called, the Commander-in-Chief said: "I have received a communication from the Lieutenant General, saying it was impossible for him to attend, and expressing his fraternal regards to the Commandery-in-Chief, and his regrets that he cannot be with us. I will ask that his communication be placed of record. It is as follows:"

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kas. PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 17, 1891.

MY DEAR GENERAL—Owing to recent changes in my business affairs, which will require my personal attention, I am compelled to inform you that it will be impossible for me to attend the National Encampment at Minneapolis. I regret exceedingly the necessity which forces me to take this step, and have delayed writing you until the last moment, hoping I could so arrange my affairs as to be with you, but find I must give it up.

I desire, through you, to express to the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief, and to the several Divisions and their officers (Rhode Island in particular), my sincere thanks and appreciation of the very courteous treatment I have received at their hands during the past year.

With best wishes for the success of the Encampment, I remain fraternally yours,

E. J. SAN SOUCI, *Lieutenant General.*

COL. E. W. POE, of Ohio: Commander, I understand Brother Brown is also a member of the Commandery-in-Chief. His name was not called.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Brown is a member of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and by the action of the last meeting of the Commandery is made a member of this body by virtue of his membership on that committee.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, the name of J. G. Sawyer, of New York, has been reported as a Past Commander-in-Chief. There has been some question about that, and if that is an error I would like to have it corrected before we go any further.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I would say, that the action of the Adjutant General, in reporting the name of J. G. Sawyer as Past Commander-in-Chief, is erroneous. He should be placed upon the roll as Past Colonel of the Division of New York.

MAJOR GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I move that Will. K. West be added to the roll of Past Colonels of our Division. He is a member in good standing, and a Past Colonel.

BRO. H. G. OGDEN, of Indiana: Commander, we have in the Indiana Division Past Col. Otis E. Gully, formerly of the Arkansas Division. I suppose at the time

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the report was sent in the name was not given; that is, to the installation officer at the first of the year. He is a member of the Order in good standing and entitled to his rank. I move to add his name.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think Brother Ogden is mistaken. Brother Gully resigned and did not serve his term out.

BROTHER OGDEN, of Indiana: I think he did; he served two terms.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I should like to inquire if there is any reason known to the Adjutant General why the name of Will. K. West was not added to the list.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I suppose the Adjutant General has placed on the list of officers and members all the names that were properly certified to him from the Divisions.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: There are no forms for delegates' credentials, except forms 49 and 50, and all who have properly presented their credentials have been entered. I have no doubt these two brothers should be entered, but they have not presented their credentials in form.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Have they been certified?

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: They have not yet.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I second the motion to add these two names to the list.

COL. GEO. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, I move as a substitute that, in all cases where Division or other officers are entitled to seats, that they be certified by the Colonel, if present, and if he is not present, then by other parties who know the facts, and that the Adjutant General make the proper entry without taking up the time of the convention.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I do not accept that amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that Past Colonel West, now of the Missouri Division, and Past Colonel Gully, now of the Division of Indiana, be placed upon the roll as Past Colonels in their respective Divisions. Those in favor of the motion, say Aye; those opposed, No. The ayes have it, the motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered. The next order of business is the reading of the minutes of the last Encampment.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: As the minutes of the last meeting are all printed, I move that the reading of them be dispensed with, and they be adopted as printed.

The motion was seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business is the appointment of the several committees. I will say that I have a list of committees appointed, but a great many of the members who informed me they were coming have not arrived. With the consent of the Commandery-in-Chief, I would like to take until to-morrow morning to name these committees. ["Consent," "Consent."]

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, I notice a very young Division upon this Roster — the Division of Oklahoma — that I believe was omitted in calling the roll. I would suggest that the Adjutant General call the delegates and representatives from that Division.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: The delegates were certified two days before we started from home, and I did not have time to enter them on this list. They are on the printed Roster.

The Adjutant General called the roll of the delegates and representatives from the Oklahoma Division, as follows:

OKLAHOMA.

Colonel — W. M. Allison, Guthrie.
Past Colonel — W. M. Allison, Guthrie.
Delegate at Large — A. C. Scott, Oklahoma City.

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Delegate — C. B. Barnes, Guthrie.
Alternate at Large — James A. DeFord, Oklahoma City.
Alternate — C. Asher Miner, Oklahoma City.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, we omitted the formality of adopting the report of the Committee on Credentials. I now move that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted, and that the committee be continued.

The motion was seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business in order is the reading of the reports of officers.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, before we go into the regular order, I move the suspension of the regular order, and the adoption of the following order of business:

First. Sessions to convene at 9, 2 and 8 o'clock sharp, and close promptly at 12, 6 and 11 o'clock.

Monday Afternoon. After roll-call of members, the special order shall be the reading and reference of Commander-in-Chief's, Adjutant's, and Quartermaster General's reports.

Monday Evening. Reading and reference of other official reports and communications from Divisions, Camps, and individual brothers.

Tuesday. Special order for the day (and until finally disposed of), report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Wednesday. Special order (when Constitution, Rules and Regulations shall have been finally disposed of), report of Committee on Military Rank and Revision of Ritual, and other committees, in their proper order, if time permits. No afternoon or evening session on account of the parade and camp fire.

Thursday. Special order when committee reports (including that on Grievances) shall have been finally disposed of, new business. No evening session on account of the prize drill.

Friday Forenoon. Special order at 9 o'clock, election of officers.

Friday Afternoon. New business and installation of officers; adjournment; military ball.

COL. L. W. KENNEDAY, of Colorado: I second the motion.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: The reasons for offering this special order I believe are clear. It is intended to expedite business. Everybody understands that we have a vast amount of business before us at this session. It will be necessary to economize time to the utmost; to make special arrangements for special business, and then to put it through at all hazards.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Have you made arrangements for the parade on Wednesday?

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, of course I have not made arrangements for the parade; but this order of business is in conformity with the arrangements of the local committee.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I would like to ask if this cannot be amended so that if we get through by Wednesday night, or Thursday morning, with all the business before us, we can take up the election Thursday afternoon instead of Friday morning?

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I assure the brother that this order of business provides for the regular rotation of one thing after another. In any case, if the preceding order can be disposed of in less time than is allotted to it the next follows. It is intended that we shall adjourn earlier if it is possible.

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I am opposed to this order of business because it strings out our sitting until Friday. I do not believe, ever in its history, the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief has occupied five days in the transaction of its business, and why it should be so now is more than I can understand, unless there is an extra amount of business to be transacted at this session. There are a number of us here simply to attend to business. We are not here to attend a proces-

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sion, or anything of that kind, and we don't want to stay any longer than Wednesday or Thursday, unless it is positively necessary. If we can get through, under the order of business laid down in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, on Wednesday or Thursday, why not do so, instead of allowing this thing to be strung out as is proposed?

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I would like to make a little amendment to that resolution. I understand one matter is to follow the other. First, the report of the Committe on Constitution, Rules and Regulations; next, the report of the Committee on Military Rank; next, the report of the Committee on Ritual, and then, the election of officers, which is set for Friday morning. Now, I move that the election of officers take place immediately after the disposal of the report of the Committee on Ritual.

J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: Commander, I second the motion.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I believe unless we have a special order we will not get through with our business. The report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations is voluminous. We will do well to get through with it by Wednesday noon. I assure the brothers they do not know anything about it, and will not until they begin to wrestle with it. Unless they begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and keep at it until we are through, we shall not get through with it at all. Speaking in behalf of the three committees who have had this work in hand, I urge you to adopt this order, not because I tender it, but because it is offered after mature deliberation and with knowledge of the vast amount of business that is to come before us. I am not in favor of the amendment of Brother Baguley, because it tends to inject matter which, in the regular order, comes last, and which should not interfere with our regular business, to wit, personal politics—the election of officers—that should be the last thing. It may be provided that the election of officers shall become the special order just as soon as all other business is disposed of, except new business. I am perfectly willing to accept that amendment.

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: That is exactly my amendment.

JOS. R. SWAIN, of New York: Let this order of business be so that if we can dispose of one thing on Tuesday, we can take up the next order on that day.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: It is so provided.

JOS. R. SWAIN: It does not seem to be so understood.

H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I merely rise for a word of explanation. My amendment is practically just what Brother Krackowizer desires—that the election of officers take place immediately after the disposal of other business. In his order of business he had the report of the Committee on Ritual the last thing.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER: No, the report of the Committee on Grievances would be the last thing.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I would like to offer an amendment to the resolution offered, beginning at the word "Thursday" on the third page thereof, so as to read as follows:

Thursday. Special order, when committee reports (including that of the Committee on Grievances) shall have been finally disposed of, then new business, to be immediately followed by the election of officers. No evening session, on account of prize drill.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I accept that amendment.

COL. G. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, I do not feel as though this Encampment ought to tie itself up in the very beginning in this way. It is provided that we shall adjourn at 11 o'clock. Now why not continue till 12? There is an hour's time in which we may do a good deal of work that otherwise will be crowded in on

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us at the last minute. Another thing: I feel that the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General can take this Commandery under their guidance and make an order of business that will meet every requirement; and for that reason I make the motion that we refer this subject to the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General, with power to make an order of business.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion to refer is not seconded. The question is now upon the amendment offered by Judge-Advocate General Weeks.

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I move that the amendment to the original motion be laid on the table.

The motion was seconded.

The motion was not agreed to.

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I now move the adoption of the resolution striking out all reference to time, that is, specifying what shall be done on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, etc.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is not in order. There are already two amendments pending.

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I offer a substitute to adopt this resolution striking out those dates; to adopt the line of business the brother has proposed, leaving out the dates.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The substitute is nothing more nor less than an amendment and is not in order, as only two amendments can be pending at the same time.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, the only objection to this order of business is that it does not give us the power to take up the next order of business if we get through with the preceding one before the time indicated.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I assure the brother, in the presence of this body, that I will walk on my head from here to the Nicollet House if we can possibly get through in less time than I have allotted for these committee reports. The gentlemen do not know.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander and brothers, I feel that we must expedite matters here. We do not want to be tied down to any dates. We want to have the power, if we find that our Committees upon Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and Ritual, and Military Rank, have exercised that good judgment with which we know they are possessed, to say, "We accept your report," and do it in five minutes if their report is right; then go on with the other business. I will therefore withdraw my previous amendment and propose the following, after the first page in this special order of business, which carries us through Monday evening, taking in the Quartermaster General's Report and the reading and reference of other official reports and communications from Divisions, Camps, individual brothers, etc.:

Tuesday. (1) Special order for the day (and until finally disposed of), report of Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. (2) The report, and final disposition thereof, of the Committee on Military Rank. (3) The report, and disposition thereof, of the Committee on Revision of the Ritual. (4) Reports of other committees, in their proper order, including that on Grievances. (5) New business. (6) Election and installation of officers. No sessions on Wednesday afternoon, or Thursday and Friday evenings.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is not that in fact the regular order of business laid down in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: It is, with the exception of the special committees; it being understood, further, that no afternoon session shall be held Wednesday, and no evening sessions Wednesday or Thursday.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I accept that amendment without further talk.

The chair put the question, and the special order of business as amended by the Judge-Advocate General was adopted.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, I think before we proceed further we should select an official stenographer. I therefore move you that Bro. William S. Garber be appointed the official reporter for the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, and that his report be the official report of the proceedings of this Commandery.

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COL. E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, as the Minnesota air has a tendency to make people forget things, I move that 250 copies of this order of business be printed, and a copy furnished to each member of the Encampment.

COL. E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: I second the motion.

COL. G. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: I move, as a substitute, that a copy of the order of business be furnished to the press of the city for publication.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I second the substitute.

The substitute was adopted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next order of business is Reports of Officers.

The Commander-in-Chief submitted his report.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.
TOPEKA, KAS., August 20, 1891.

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

BROTHERS—In accepting, at the hands of the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the highest office in its gift, I said that I realized that there never was a time in the history of the organization when he who held the office of Commander-in-Chief would have so hard a task in maintaining the standard of the Order, as the one who succeeded General Griffin, and experience has shown that I did not misjudge the situation. His wise recommendations, approved by the Commandery-in-Chief, made it necessary for his successor and his staff not only to be prompt in the discharge of every duty, but made those duties greater than have fallen upon any administration. This is said in no sense of criticism upon former administrations, nor is it to be construed in any sense as criticising the administration of him who preceded me, for every officer connected with the administration now about to close has been peculiarly benefited and aided in the discharge of his duties by the business methods in force at the time I assumed command, September 15, 1890. The property of the Commandery-in-Chief was delivered to Quartermaster General Hazelton, at Indianapolis, Indiana, September 13. When the transfer was made, I sent the Quartermaster General to Indianapolis to receive the property, and directed the Adjutant General to accompany and assist him in the work of transfer. The property was all properly boxed and shipped in a chartered car to headquarters at Topeka. Three excellent rooms were procured of the United States Savings Bank, all lighted, heated, furnished with water, and janitor's services, free of charge. One of these rooms has a large fire-proof vault, suitable for keeping the most expensive records and the most valuable supplies. These rooms had rented for the year previous for $600, and the organization is under obligations to Mr. W. C. Knox, president of the Savings Bank, for the use of them.

FURNITURE.

The Quartermaster General received from his predecessor all the property mentioned in the report of General Griffin, and believing that the best interests of the Order would be subserved by purchasing only good furniture when the same was needed, the Quartermaster General, under my instructions, procured three oak desks and nine oak chairs to correspond with the furniture received from General Griffin, and headquarters is now supplied with all the furniture necessary to properly transact the business of the Order. The cost of the same appears in the report of the Quartermaster General.

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RECORDS.

Following the plan and system adopted by my predecessor, all the records kept by him, his Adjutant General, and Quartermaster General, have been kept up during my term of office. The Adjutant General and Quartermaster General have adopted some new plans with reference to the work of their respective offices, which will be found in their reports respectively, and whatever improvements, if any, have been made by these officers, they are entitled to the credit therefor. Out of the appropriation of $3,000 made for headquarters, the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General have received $100 per month each for their services, and they have labored incessantly in the performance of the duties of their respective offices and have earned all they have received therefor. Upon assuming command, I found that if I attended to the duties of my office, promptly answered all correspondence, giving such directions as were necessary to my subordinates, including Division officers, I should have all the work I could well perform, and in installing the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General into their offices, they were advised that each must perform the duties of his office; would be held accountable for all shortcomings, and credited with such improvements and reforms as they might make in transacting the business of the Order.

BONDS.

The Council-in-Chief fixed the bond of the Commander-in-Chief at $10,000, and required him to give a bond issued by some indemnity company, the premium to be paid by the Commandery-in-Chief. This was done, the expense thereof being $100, as will appear from the report of the Quartermaster General. No provision was made by the Council-in-Chief for the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General to give bond, notwithstanding the plain provisions of the Constitution. (See sec. 4, art. VII, chap. V, page 52, Constitution, Rules and Regulations.)

Recommendation No. 1. I recommend that the Commander-in-Chief be required to give bond in such sum as the Council-in-Chief may designate, said bond to be signed by sureties to be approved by the elective members of the Council-in-Chief, and thus saving to the Commandery-in-Chief the premium upon the bond.

Recommendation No. 2. I recommend that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General be required to give similar bonds in such sum as the Council-in-Chief may designate.

FUNDS.

The contemplation of our law was, and is, that the Quartermaster General should be the custodian of all property and money belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief. Heretofore the Commander-in-Chief has been held accountable for the property and money of the Commandery-in-Chief. The money has been paid to him, and paid out by him; in most instances the money has been deposited in bank to the credit of the Commander-in-Chief, notwithstanding the law provides (see sec. 2, art. XVI, chap. V, page 63,) that all requisitions for money must be drawn by the Adjutant General, etc. During my administration, all money, except for charter fees and per capita tax, has been sent to the Quartermaster General, and the money for charter and per capita tax sent to the Adjutant General, and by him turned over to the Quartermaster General. I think I have received $514 during my entire term of office, which was immediately turned over to the Quartermaster General. The bank account has been kept in my name as Commander-in-Chief, but all money has been deposited by the Quartermaster General, and no money drawn from the bank belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief, except upon checks signed by me, but drawn by the Quartermaster General. This officer has exclusive control of the bank books and accounts. The Quartermaster General, in my judgment, is the officer who should handle, and be accountable for, the property and money which comes into his hands, and this officer should give a bond sufficient to protect the Order; the bonds of the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General being equally as large as that of the Quartermaster General, because it is upon their order or requisition that the money must be paid out. I understand that the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations have had this matter under consideration, and concur in the views herein expressed.

I required the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 each, which they did, giving ample security, and I now hold those bonds subject to the order of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Recommendation No. 3. I therefore recommend that the Quartermaster General receive and pay out all money belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief, and that payment be made only upon requisition drawn, as provided by law, by the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General, and that all remittances made to the Adjutant

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General with reports and applications for charter be payable to the order of the Quartermaster General.

Recommendation No. 4. I also recommend that the same system be adopted in the several Divisions.

DECISIONS.

I have been called upon to make numerous official decisions. In most instances I asked the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, and his opinion has been attached to my decision in all cases when given. One copy of each decision has been filed in the office of the Adjutant General, one copy furnished the Judge-Advocate General, and the original sent to the officer in command of the Division, having been first copied in the official letter-book. These decisions are too lengthy to present at this time, but they are now in the possession of the Adjutant General ready for use as occasion may require during the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

I have been compelled to differ with my predecessor in some instances as to his construction of the law--an honest difference on the part of both—and I am confident that whatever action the Commandery-in-Chief may take will be entirely satisfactory to General Griffin and myself.

Upon the recommendation of General Bookwalter, and with his assistance, I procured two thousand copies of the Blue-Book at a cost of $320. There is now on hand a large supply of these books, which are not likely to be of much value when the Constitution is revised.

Recommendation No. 5. I recommend that no revision of the "Blue-Book" be made until after the adoption of the final report of the Committee upon Constitution, Rules and Regulations; and that when this is done, a committee of three be appointed to revise the same in accordance with the revision of the Constitution and the action of the Commandery-in-Chief.

March 12, 1891, in an appeal from Camp No. 149, Division of Indiana, I made the following official decision:

"*Col. John Newton, Commanding Indiana Division S. V., U. S. A., Winchester, Ind.*—I have your favor of January 26th, which came during my absence, together with the appeal of certain members of John C. Fremont Camp No. 149, of your Division, from your decision holding valid a certain election held in said Camp for the office of Captain therein, to fill vacancy, which election was held April 8th, 1890; and subsequently, to wit, November 25th, 1890, the matter again came up in the Camp, the claim being made that inasmuch as the Quartermaster Sergeant of the Camp was not present at the time of the election, that the Camp Council was not in session; that no list of the members who were eligible to vote had been made, as required by the Constitution, that the election was illegal, and in support of this claim, Decision No. 28, dated March 5th, 1890, of Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin is cited.

"I have carefully examined the record in this case, and am compelled to sustain your decision holding the election valid.

"The decision of Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin received the sanction of the Commandery-in-Chief at St. Joseph, and the 'Blue-Book' containing this decision was adopted and is a part of the law of our Order.

"Personally, I do not think the decision is well taken. With all due deference to General Griffin, I think he went further than the provisions of the Constitution will justify. The election must stand for this reason: It is not shown that any person voted at this election who was not entitled to vote. From all that appears, the election was fairly conducted. The record discloses notice to members of the Camp, that the Captain elected at that time was duly installed, and that his title to the office was not questioned for several months thereafter. The object of the provision of the Constitution is to provide for the election of officers, and then to provide the method of election. I do not believe that the framers of our Constitution ever intended that officers should be nominated one stated meeting before the election, and that the same officers must be renominated the night of the election. The word 'shall,' as used in this provision of the Constitution, must be construed as it is in the statutes of the several States in this country, and whether it is mandatory or directory must be determined from the context. I am of the opinion that the framers of the Constitution intended that nominations might be made at least one meeting before the election, and that other nominations might be made on the night of the election. I do not believe that where an election is fairly held by those having a right to vote, a failure to make nominations, and a failure to have the list of eligible voters, and a failure of the Camp Council to be in session, would invalidate such an election. I am also clearly of the opinion that if these defects could be taken advantage of at all, it could only be done by an objection to such an election,

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and an appeal therefrom at the time it took place—at least such objection must be made prior to installation. Your decision is, therefore, sustained, and you will notify the Camp accordingly, giving the appellants the right to appeal from my decision to the Commandery-in-Chief. If such an appeal is taken, it must be returned through your headquarters to these headquarters, and it will be presented to the Commandery-in-Chief at its next session."

This decision is appealed from by Camp No. 149, Division of Indiana. In laying before you this record and appeal, I desire to say that while I differ with General Griffin in his construction of the law, I should not have promulgated the views expressed in my decision were it not for the fact, as stated therein, that after the election the officers were installed; entered upon the discharge of the duties of their offices; were recognized as the officers of the Camp for several months without objection on the part of anyone. I think they were officers *de jure* as well as *de facto*. Any other decision would result in confusion not only in this Camp, but in hundreds of others throughout the country.

THE M'CRILLIS CASE.

Soon after my election, I received a petition from Frank McCrillis, late member of Custer Camp No. 6, Chicago, Ill., and a Past Colonel of that Division, for reinstatement. I made careful examination into the questions involved, and May 4, 1891, General Orders No. 4, of that date, contained the following paragraph:

"IX. During the administration of General G. B. Abbott a question arose as to the eligibility of Colonel Frank McCrillis, of the Division of Illinois, and it was decided that Colonel McCrillis was not eligible to membership. He was a member of Camp No. 6, of Chicago. The matter was referred to the Judge-Advocate General, whose report is found on pages 111 and 112 of the Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, held at Paterson, New Jersey. The question of Colonel McCrillis's eligibility was passed upon by General Griffin in his General Order No. 3, of date December 1, 1889, pages 51 and 52, Journal of Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, St. Joseph, Missouri, and decided adversely to Colonel McCrillis. The Commander-in-Chief has received a petition of Colonel McCrillis for reinstatement in the Order.

"The decisions of Judge-Advocate General Appelget and Commander-in-Chief Griffin are based upon the fact that Colonel McCrillis's father was not mustered into the service of the United States, and that his discharge is signed by the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio. The petition for reinstatement is accompanied by the original discharge of Colonel McCrillis's father, and proof that the troops with which he served were under command of United States officers. The discharge is signed by the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio and Major Malcom McDowell, of the United States Army, then serving upon the staff of General Lew Wallace. As a general rule, troops mustered into the service of the State only are not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic; but there is one exception to this rule, and that is, if such troops served in the Union army under command of officers of the United States army, they are eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Article V, chapter 1, of the Constitution, provides that "sons, not less than eighteen 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 1861–1865, shall be eligible to membership." The proof presented in support of the petition for reinstatement shows that Colonel McCrillis's father 'served in the Union army during the civil war,' and that the command in which he served was turned over by the Governor of Ohio to the Government of the United States, and were commanded by general officers of the Union army. There were many regiments of State troops never mustered into the service of the United States, who 'served in the Union army' at the battle of Gettysburg and other battles in the East, and during the raid of the rebel army under command of General Price through Missouri and the border of Kansas; many of these were killed, many more were wounded, and many others lost their health in that service. All such troops are eligible to membership in, and many of them are members of, the Grand Army of the Republic. I am of the opinion that such service comes within the provisions of the eligibility clause above referred to. I believe that those State troops who fought at Gettysburg, at the Battle of the Blue in Missouri, at Mine Creek in Kansas, and many other engagements, under the command of United States officers, '*served in the Union army.*' I am of the opinion that Colonel McCrillis was and is eligible to membership in our Order. He is therefore reinstated to membership in Custer Camp No. 6, and to all the past honors which he held at the time he was dropped from the rolls."

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While I differed with Generals Griffin and Appelget in their construction of the law, I should not have reinstated McCrillis if I had before me only the facts presented to them, because their opinions had been approved by the Commandery-in-Chief. When the petition was presented to me, it was accompanied by the original discharge of McCrillis's father, and the brief filed in support of his petition, and the other documents presented, cited official records in support of his claim of eligibility. I examined these records carefully, and I find that they contain all that is claimed for them. I also wrote the Secretary of War for information in regard to the military rank and status of Malcom McDowell, "Major and A.-de-C." I was informed by the Secretary that Major McDowell was an officer of the United States army, and that he served in various capacities during the War of the Rebellion — a portion of the time on the staff of General Lew Wallace, as stated in said General Order. Subsequently, being advised that these troops were paid by the Government of the United States for their services, I wrote the Secretary of War again, and under date of May 19, 1891, the Adjutant of the United States army informed me that Major McDowell, whose name appears upon the discharge of McCrillis's father, was a paymaster in the United States army with the rank of Major. This correspondence is transmitted with the record in this case. The questions passed upon are purely of a legal character, and were so decided by me. Whatever of sympathy I may have had, or still entertain, for McCrillis, is a matter outside of the record. The appeals of his counsel in that respect I fully appreciated, but none of these things had any bearing upon my decision in this case, and I leave them to those who may here represent McCrillis if this decision shall be contested.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

All courts-martial proceedings received by me have been referred to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion, and that officer was instructed to keep a record of each case, his opinion thereon, and he was furnished with a copy of my official decision, to be made a part of the record, and his report will no doubt treat fully this subject.

It is an unfortunate fact that in nearly all courts-martial proceedings the accused is charged with embezzlement of funds belonging to the Order. No organization can long exist which looks with immunity upon offenses of this character.

Soon after I assumed command, complaints were made against Colonel Addington, commanding the New York Division, to the effect that he had wrongfully charged his Division with money which he had not expended for the Division, and that persons holding claims against the Division were unable to obtain their pay. These charges were of a very serious nature, and in the latter part of November, 1890, I went to New York intending to make, or cause to be made, an inspection of the headquarters of that Division. On the 2d day of December, 1890, I was taken seriously ill with pneumonia and confined to my room for about two weeks. I may say here, that I am indebted to Major R. W. Wilcox, Surgeon of the New York Division, and to the officers and members of Lafayette Camp No. 140, for very kind treatment and nursing during my illness. Being prevented by illness from going in person to the New York headquarters, I caused the Judge-Advocate General, then acting as Assistant Adjutant General, to wire Colonel Perkins, of New Jersey, to go to New York. Colonel Perkins promptly obeyed the message, and I detailed him to inspect the headquarters of the New York Division. The order of inspection was in regular form, attested by General Weeks, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. The report of Colonel Perkins, to the effect that Colonel Addington refused to allow an inspection of the headquarters of his Division, is submitted herewith. Colonel Addington, in his Division Order No. 11, previously issued, had caused to be published and circulated certain matter reflecting upon the action of the Commander-in-Chief, which was believed by members high in the Order to be of such scandalous character as to deserve notice on the part of the Commander-in-Chief and the Order, and on the 29th day of December, 1890, charges and specifications were preferred against Colonel Addington, charging him with making false charges against his Division in the books thereof, and with conduct unbecoming an officer and a member in his relation to the Order, and violation of his obligation in issuing said Division Order No. 11, and also charging him with disobedience of Special Order No. 3, authorizing an inspection of the headquarters of the New York Division. Colonel Addington was suspended from the command of his Division, Lieutenant Colonel Wyker placed in command thereof, and a court-martial consisting of Colonels T. A. Barton of Rhode Island, H. W. Wessells of Conecticut, H. O. Bixby of Vermont, W. A. Stevens of Massachusetts, Past Colonels Andrew Derrom, jr., of New Jersey, G. Brainard Smith of Connecticut, and W. B. McNulty

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of Pennsylvania, with Past Colonel Job E. Hedges of New York, as Judge Advocate, was detailed to try the accused upon the charges and specifications filed against him. This court met in the city of New York, as is shown by its report, on the 17th day of February, 1891, at which time it appeared from the report of N. L. Harrison, a member of the Council-in-Chief, who had theretofore been detailed to inspect New York headquarters, that certain false entries had been made in the books of the New York Division other than those specified in the original charges and specifications, and that Colonel Addington was short in his accounts in the sum of $477; and among other things, that Colonel Addington had charged the Commandery-in-Chief with the sum of $50.15 as having been sent to the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters, which had never been received at Commandery-in-Chief headquarters. This money was said to have been transmitted to Commandery-in-Chief headquarters in the form of a money-order, and the Division was charged with the sum of 30 cents for such money-order. The records in the post office at Albany, where Division headquarters were located, and at Topeka, Kansas, failed to show the issuance of any such order, or any other order which had not been credited upon the books of the Quartermaster General. Being advised of these facts, Brother Harrison preferred supplemental charges and specifications against Colonel Addington. This was done by my consent and advice, as I was upon the ground at that time, and I issued an order directing the court which had already been detailed to proceed to try the accused upon the original and supplemental charges, which the court did, adjourning from time to time, and made its report, together with its proceedings, the testimony, findings, and sentence.

The accused was found guilty of the original charges against him, and of the tenth and eleventh specifications, they being the specifications wherein it was charged that the accused had violated his duty and obligation in the issuance of said Division Order No. 11, and in disobeying said Special Order No. 3, authorizing the inspection of his headquarters. He was found not guilty of making false charges as to the charter fees charged to his Division as having been paid to the Commandery-in-Chief. He was found guilty of making a false charge in favor of his Division against the Commandery-in-Chief of said sum of $50.15, and said sum of 30 cents as having been paid for a money-order. Upon the original charges he was sentenced to be degraded from office, with the recommendation that he be allowed to retain his past rank. Upon the supplemental charges he was sentenced to be degraded from office.

I read all the proceedings, testimony, findings, and sentence, and believing that the testimony warranted at least the punishment inflicted, I approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court. A mistake occurred in the publication of the order relating to this matter, in which it was said that the accused was found guilty of making false charges in the books of the Division for charter fees said to have been paid to the Commandery-in-Chief. My attention was not called to this matter until it appeared in print in one article signed by the accused, and another article signed by one of his counsel. It was then too late to correct the error, and as the accused and his counsel seemed desirous of trying the case in the newspapers, which desire seemed to be fully met on the part of some of those who favored the prosecution to try their side of the case in the same tribunal, and no complaint having been made to me by the accused or his counsel; and as the accused was found guilty of making false charges in his books for a greater sum than that mentioned in the original proceedings, I have waited until the making of this report to say anything in regard thereto. All of the proceedings in this case, including the appeal of the accused, are herewith presented to the Commandery-in-Chief, to be disposed of as your best judgment may dictate.

Having been charged with a desire to persecute the accused, I have only to say that I have endeavored to uphold the character, standing and dignity of the Order. If I have made a mistake, and it shall be so decided by this body, nobody will be more ready than I shall be to acknowledge my error. I had no desire, and have no desire, to persecute the accused, or any other brother. Some things in these charges might be construed as of a personal character, such as the reflections attempted to to be made by the accused upon the Commander-in-Chief. Had this been a personal matter, this portion of the case would never have been heard of here; but I then believed, and now believe, that no officer ought to be permitted to issue orders of this character reflecting upon him who occupies for the time being the position of Commander-in-Chief, and it was to maintain the dignity of the honorable and exalted position which I hold by virtue of the suffrages of my brothers that this portion of these charges were prosecuted against the accused. The record and testimony speak for themselves, and upon them you must determine the appeal of the accused.

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This case has been very expensive to the Commandery-in-Chief, but believing that the circumstances of the case deserved the fullest investigation, to the end that justice might be done, not only to the accused, but to the Order at large, I acted upon the theory that the vindication of the good name of the Order if the accused was wrong, and the good name of the accused if his accusers were wrong, justified all legitimate expenses.

Being called upon to pass upon the question officially, I decided that conviction by court-martial operates as a forfeiture of "all honors and privileges of past rank" under the provisions of section 3, article VI, chapter V, page 50, of the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations.

All bills in courts-martial cases have been paid except those of the reporters, and there is such a great discrepancy in these charges that the Quartermaster General has not paid the same, preferring not to act until instructed by the Council-in-Chief.

In pursuance of the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the Judge-Advocate General prepared new forms of blanks for use in courts-martial proceedings, which were printed by the Quartermaster General and kept in stock by that officer. Many Colonels of Divisions continue to disregard, perhaps unknowingly, the recommendation of General Griffin, which was approved by the Commandery-in-Chief, that in all court-martial proceedings a duplicate record must be made, one for use at Division headquarters, and the other at Commandery-in-Chief headquarters.

THE PAYNE COURT-MARTIAL.

In pursuance of the instructions given by the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, a court-martial was detailed to try Past Commander-in-Chief Payne upon the charges and specifications preferred against him by General Abbott, during the term of the latter as Commander-in-Chief. This court was composed of the following brothers: Past Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin, Col. Harry S. Fuller of Wisconsin, Col. G. B. Stadden of Illinois, Col. John W. Newton of Indiana, Col. F. D. Eddy of Michigan, Past Col. Geo. C. Harvey of Indiana, and Past Col. H. D. Baguley of West Virginia, with General D. W. Wood, Chief-of-Staff, as Judge Advocate, and met at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 10th day of April, 1891, where the trial was held.

General Payne protested against the membership of this court on the ground that they were not his peers, but I held and hold that a Past Commander-in-Chief is by virtue of his office only a member of the Commandery-in-Chief during the time that he continues in good standing in his Camp, and that a court composed of the members of the Commandery-in-Chief were the peers of General Payne. Having faith in the court I detailed, and knowing them to be members of the Commandery-in-Chief, I thought and still think, that so far as the court was concerned, General Payne had no cause of complaint. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty, and sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Order. I examined the record and approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court. General Payne notified me of his appeal and demanded a copy of the record. The Commandery-in-Chief had no funds to pay for making so large a record as this, and as the law provides that the original record of the court, including the testimony, shall be transmitted to the Commandery-in-Chief with the appeal, I so notified General Payne, and said to him that if he still desired a copy of the testimony and record he could have it upon paying what it cost the Commandery-in-Chief to make it. I now lay before the Commandery-in-Chief the entire record in this case for such action as you may desire to take in the premises. In this case, as in the case of Brother Addington, my views have been expressed and promulgated, and there is nothing further left for me to do except to recommend such action as will facilitate the business of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Recommendation No. 6. I therefore recommend that the court-martial proceedings against Past Commander-in-Chief Payne and Brother Addington be referred to a special committee of not more than five members, to examine the records and testimony, and report their conclusions to the Commandery-in-Chief; and that upon the receipt of their report, the accused be allowed either in person or by counsel such time as the Commandery-in-Chief may desire to give them to be heard upon their appeal, and that the Judge-Advocate General and the Judge Advocates of the courts be allowed the same time to present their views of the cases. This course will enable the Commandery-in-Chief to dispose of the questions fairly without taking up too much time.

[I desire now to say that, since I arrived here, General Payne has been furnished with the original charges, specifications, evidence and findings of the Court, to en-

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able him to prepare whatever brief he desires in his case, and I have given him all the facilities in my power to enable him to do so.]

THE ROWLEY JUDGMENT.

Like my predecessor, I have been favored with an heirloom, which he styled "one of the legacies of the Commandery-in-Chief," the same being a judgment in favor of Brother H. T. Rowley, of Pittsburgh, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, rendered at the January term, 1888, for the sum of $578.05, and costs of suit taxed at $39.50.

Soon after the election of Colonel Rebele, who resides within the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county, he informed me that the attorneys of Brother Rowley had sent out notices to Camps in his jurisdiction, notifying them that they must send their per capita tax to the aforesaid attorneys in satisfaction of the judgment, and Colonel Rebele requested me to interfere in his behalf. I wrote him to the effect that the judgment was not binding against the Commandery-in-Chief, and that Brother Rowley had no valid claim against the Commandery-in-Chief, but that we were not disposed to stand upon forms of law or statutes of limitation; and that if the attorneys would wait until the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, I would recommend such action as would result in an equitable adjustment of the whole matter, and authorized Colonel Rebele to pledge my word officially and personally to that effect, but I was soon advised that the honor of this Order, pledged by its Commander-in-Chief, much less the personal word of the incumbent of that office, did not satisfy judgments in the Division of Pennsylvania, so I concluded to simply refer the matter to the Commandery-in-Chief with the recommendation that some brother possessing the requisite qualifications as a lawyer be appointed to investigate this whole question, and if possible have it settled up, thus relieving our Pennsylvania brothers from further annoyance in regard to the same. I know of no better person to be selected for this business than Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, who has investigated the subject.

Recommendation No. 7. I therefore recommend the appointment of Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin to make further examination into the status of the Rowley judgment, and to report to the Commander-in-Chief his views and recommendations in regard to the same, and that the Council-in-Chief be authorized to make such settlement as may be deemed advisable.

GRAND DIVISION RECORDS.

In the month of February last, I received from General J. B. Maccabe the records of the Second Grand Division, and they are now on file at headquarters.

In pursuance of the action of the Commandery-in-Chief, I appointed General J. J. Speaker, Brother T. J. Anderson and Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Higgins to look after and procure, if possible, the records of the Third Grand Division. This committee visited Chicago and attempted to procure the records but failed to find them. Their report is herewith presented.

I am fully convinced that whoever has possession of those records intends to keep them, and that they are lost to the Commandery-in-Chief. No one regrets more than I do the absence of these records, as they contain history relating to the organization of 204 camps in the territory formerly comprising the Third Grand Division, as well as the Divisions of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota. A few unimportant records are in the possession of the Commandery-in-Chief. I am fully convinced that it is useless for the Commandery-in-Chief to be at any further expense in attempting to procure the lost records.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ARNOLD.

As soon as I thought the finances of the Commandery-in-Chief would justify the expenditure, I notified the Colonel of the Pennsylvania Division that the Quartermaster General was prepared to draw a voucher for the sum of $200, appropriated by the Commandery-in-Chief at its last meeting, to aid in the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of our deceased brother, Past Commander-in-Chief Arnold, and requested the Division officers of Pennsylvania to act in conjunction with me in the matter. I was subsequently advised by the Adjutant of Pennsylvania Division, that the officers of that Division had requested Camps to subscribe to the fund for that purpose, and that he would advise me further in the matter, since which time I have not heard from him.

Recommendation No. 8. I therefore recommend, that the sum appropriated by the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, $200, (the same not having been ex-

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pended,) be again appropriated for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a monument to Past Commander-in-Chief Arnold.

CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS, RITUAL, AND MILITARY RANK.

In accordance with the instructions of the last meeting, and of the Commandery-in-Chief, the committees appointed by General Griffin have been engaged in the performance of their labors, and at the request of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, I met with that committee in Buffalo in February last for the purpose of assisting the committee in its work. Believing that the finances of the Order would not justify more than one meeting of these committees, in General Order No. 6, current series, I ordered the committees to convene in the city of Minneapolis on the 19th day of the present month for the purpose of completing their labors, and consulting with reference to the work of the several committees, in order that their reports might harmonize. These committees met as instructed, and will present to the Commandery-in-Chief their reports. The time has come when all that the organization of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., needs to make it a success in all things is wise laws, suitable ritualistic ceremony, and provision made for a military rank. All these things will be discussed in the reports of the committees, and I have no doubt will be continued to be discussed by this Encampment long after the reports are submitted. These committees have labored long and diligently to reach the conclusions which they present, and while some of them will, no doubt, need amending, yet in a general way the reports meet my approval.

CONSOLIDATION.

In pursuance of the instructions of the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, I appointed the following committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Post system: General George W. Pollitt, Patterson, New Jersey; Colonel George H. Perkins, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Past Colonel Edward W. Hatch, Buffalo, New York; Captain John V. Clarkson, New York city, and Peter A. Porter, Niagara Falls; the report of said committee is transmitted herewith. The substance of it was published in General Orders No. 5, paragraph III.

Owing to the short time allotted the committee to perform its work under the resolution adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief, and the indefinite terms of the resolution, I instructed the chief mustering officer, either in person, or by some one designated by him for that purpose, to receive the applications of the Posts, and, when in proper form, to muster them as Camps, without waiting to transmit the application to Division and Commandery-in-Chief headquarters for approval. The Colonel of the New York Division objected to this, and insisted that it was his duty to approve the application before Camps were mustered. I recognized this as being the law in ordinary cases, but I believed and still believe, so far as the Posts which came to us under the resolution were concerned, there was no discretion on the part of Colonels of Divisions and the Commander-in-Chief in regard to applications. The Commandery-in-Chief had instructed its officers to receive them into the body under the provisions of the resolution. As before stated, this resolution is indefinite, but I construed it to mean that it was our duty to see that those who came were eligible to membership, were in good standing in their Posts, that the military histories of their fathers were given to enable us to make a record thereof, and when this was done it was our duty to muster them, and as the usual course of proceeding required much time, believing that the chief mustering officer was the proper person to look after the muster, he was so instructed. Any other course would have prevented the committee from performing its duties. The Colonel of the New York Division refused to approve applications sent him by the chief mustering officer, but when the same were received by me they were approved, and the Adjutant General was instructed to issue the charters. When Lieut. Col. Wyker assumed command, all applications were forwarded to his headquarters. In the Divisions of New York and Pennsylvania there was no difficulty whatever in carrying out the work of the committee, the Colonel of the Pennsylvania Division giving the committee all the assistance in his power, as did Colonel Perkins, of the committee, then commanding the Division of New Jersey.

The work of these committees has resulted as favorably as any brother could wish, and we now have but one organization of the Sons of Veterans in the United States. A large number of past officers came with their Camps, and have been and are exercising the privileges of past rank. Many of them are with us here to-day, and by their presence we are again reminded that the Order has not only gained strength numerically, but in point of ability. There is one who occupied high rank

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in the Post system who is now a brother of the Camp system, who has no rank, past or present. When I met him in New York he said to me: "My Post will go over to you according to the terms agreed upon by our committee; I cannot go; when I was installed I took an obligation to perform my duty and turn over the order and its property to my successor, and as long as I have a command my obligation is binding upon me." I was informed by the chief mustering officer that this officer was mustered into Phil. Sheridan Camp No. 115, of Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9, 1891. I refer to Commander-in-Chief Geo. T. Brown, of the Post system. He did not desert his command; his army has been mustered into our ranks. They came honorably, and we were glad to receive them; and it is now but justice to Commander Brown that he be given that rank which he would have received if he could have come to us with his Post.

Recommendation No. 9. I therefore recommend that the rank of Past Commander-in-Chief be conferred upon Brother Geo. T. Brown, of Phil. Sheridan Camp No. 115, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and that his name be placed upon the roll of membership of this meeting.

In this connection I call your attention to the fact that Edwin Earp, jr., formerly Commander-in-Chief of the branch of Sons of Veterans commonly known as the "Earp Faction," has never been accorded the rank which it was agreed he should receive when the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., absorbed his command. This brother is a member in good standing of Henry Merritt Camp No. 8, of the Division of Massachusetts; he is a private in the ranks, but working at all times for the best interests of the Order, and he is entitled to the honors of a Past Commander-in-Chief.

Recommendation No. 10. I therefore recommend that Brother Earp, of Henry Merritt Camp No. 8, Division of Massachusetts, be accorded the rank and honors of Past Commander-in-Chief.

FATHERS' RECORDS.

The War and Navy departments of the United States, under the acts of Congress, furnish certificates of service of soldiers, sailors and marines, for use in this Order, when the application is made by the Commander-in-Chief. In order to obtain such certificates the full name of the person whose history of service is requested must be given, together with the ship, or company and regiment, in which he served. Camp officers should forward these requests to Division headquarters, to be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief, as requests of this character will not be honored by the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, except upon the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

Recommendation No. 11. I recommend that a suitable blank be prepared which shall be filled out by Camp officers, with an indorsement for the approval of Colonels of Divisions and the Commander-in-Chief respectively, and that hereafter each Camp packet contain one dozen of said blanks, the cost thereof to be added to the price of Camp packets, and that the Quartermaster General be required to keep a supply of the same on hand in his department, to be sold upon requisition with other supplies.

REVENUES AND FINANCES.

The increased membership of the Order, thereby increasing its necessities and increasing the duties of officers, makes it necessary to devise some plan to increase the revenue of the Commandery-in-Chief. The per capita tax is all that ought to be required from Camps and Divisions at any time, and the same is equally true as to charter fees, but the price of supplies may well be increased. At present prices the Commandery-in-Chief loses money upon the supplies furnished Divisions. Under the present system, the Quartermaster General prepays carriage upon supplies to Division headquarters, and at least twenty per cent. should be added to the list prices of supplies. This can be done without Camps, which are the consumers, feeling the expense, and will enable the Quartermaster General to prepay charges upon the supplies, and will increase the funds of the Commandery-in-Chief no more than is absolutely necessary for the good of the Order. I am a firm believer in the rule adopted by the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, at Patterson, N. J., which declared against a second term in the office of Commander-in-Chief, and as I shall never occupy this position again, I have no delicacy in saying that the Commander-in-Chief in the near future should receive a salary for his services, because, if he gives to the office the attention which it deserves, it will require his whole time, and one cannot, unless he is well supplied with the goods of this world, afford to take the office, and the consequence is that only our more fortunate brothers are likely to be aspirants for the position. The Order should not only pay for the service it receives at the hands of its officers, but no office should be beyond the

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reach of any brother in the Order, simply because he may be poor. So long as any office which requires the time of the incumbent to the exclusion of all other business is without proper compensation, just so long brothers who may be poor in purse, but rich in all essential qualifications for the office, cannot aspire thereto. But whether this or any other office is salaried or not, the incidental expenses of the organization require an increase of revenue, and I know of no better way to obtain it than upon supplies. Again, an organization can be too cheap as well as too costly, and as a general rule cheapness in fraternal societies does not pay.

BADGES AND DECORATIONS.

The last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief made a contract with Major Davis to furnish supplies at specified prices. No arrangement was made for the cost of carriage upon these supplies, and soon after assuming command I promulgated a general order containing a price-list of supplies as agreed upon with Major Davis. I soon found, from the practical workings of the Quartermaster General's office, that the Commandery-in-Chief, as well as myself, had made a mistake, because, in pursuing the custom in vogue, Major Davis shipped the supplies of his department to the Quartermaster General, requiring that officer to pay the express charges thereon, and the Quartermaster General was compelled to prepay charges on these supplies from his office to Division headquarters, so that the Commandery-in-Chief would really lose the money paid for express charges from Major Davis's headquarters to Commandery-in-Chief headquarters, and thence to Division headquarters. To correct this I submitted to the Council-in-Chief the question as to whether or not the Quartermaster General should add to the schedule of prices agreed upon with Major Davis, ten per cent. The vote upon this proposition was fourteen for and two against, and the Quartermaster General thereafter received ten per cent. upon the schedule of prices as first published. The contract between Major Davis and the Commandery-in-Chief, at St. Joseph, was not a contract between Major Davis and the several Divisions and Camps. By the terms of it Brother Davis agreed to furnish to the Commandery-in-Chief this class of supplies at the prices specified, and this body has power to regulate the price at which they shall be sold to Divisions, and by Divisions to Camps. Under the present regulation a membership badge is sold to the Division for thirty-three cents, and in most Divisions is sold to Camps for the same money, the latter paying charges thereon. Divisions and Camps suffer more on account of a lack of funds to transact their business than from any other cause, and I believe that they should be provided with some means to increase their revenues respectively.

Recommendation No. 12. I therefore recommend that the Quartermaster General be authorized to charge for supplies furnished by the Badge and Decorative Department, ten per cent. upon the prices agreed upon between the Commandery-in-Chief and Major Davis, and that Division Quartermasters be authorized to charge for such supplies fifteen per cent. upon the price paid the Quartermaster General therefor.

OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports of the various officers of the staff will receive your attention, and it is only necessary for me to say that I have considered the recommendations made by members of my staff in their several reports, and they meet my hearty approval.

INSPECTION.

The Lieutenant General, Major General, and Inspector General, on the 12th day of May last, visited headquarters at Topeka and inspected the same. I am not advised of the result of their inspection, but the same will be made known to you by their report.

The annual inspection of the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief as was done this year can, in my judgment, be made by the Inspector General alone, and thus save considerable expense to the Commandery-in-Chief.

Recommendation No. 13. I therefore recommend that Commandery-in-Chief headquarters be inspected by the Inspector General during the second quarter of each year, and that as soon as the inspection is completed the Inspector General report to the Lieutenant General and Major General and elective members of the Council-in-Chief, and to the Commandery-in-Chief at its next meeting thereafter, the result of such inspection.

Inspector General Hall, with his usual ability and painstaking care, has endeavored to have the business of this department properly transacted, and if in any respect this has not been done, it is not the fault of the Inspector General. The Quartermaster General caused to be printed and distributed among the several

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Divisions a new form of inspection blanks, prepared by Inspector General Hall, which in my judgment are far superior to those heretofore in use. By some mistake some of the old forms of inspection blanks were distributed in some of the Divisions, and for that reason no proper inspection was had in certain Divisions, which will be reported to you by the Inspector General. In behalf of the Quartermaster General, I desire to say that that officer did not send out any blanks except those authorized by the Inspector General, and I can only account for the mistake which occurred upon the supposition that Division Quartermasters had on hand some of the old form of blanks, which were furnished to Assistant Inspectors by mistake.

When Lieutenant Colonel Wyker assumed command of the New York Division, January 12, 1891, he requested me to send some competent brother to assist him in straightening out the books and affairs of the Division. Many Camps complained that they had paid for supplies which they could not get; it had been currently reported that considerable money had been paid to the Quartermaster General by the Division officers for supplies which had not been furnished, and the affairs of the Division were in very bad condition. The good name of the Order, as I thought, demanded prompt action. I therefore ordered Brother Harrison, of the Council-in-Chief, to make an inspection, which he did, and his report is herewith submitted. The Division had no money; it owed Camps a large amount of supplies, and I instructed Lieutenant Colonel Wyker to furnish his Camps supplies and take care of his Division before paying the indebtedness of the Division to the Commandery-in-Chief. The result is shown by the reports from that Division, which is now one of the most prosperous in the Order, and all its reports have been made and all its indebtedness to the Commandery-in-Chief has been paid.

PROCEEDINGS.

There is on hand in the office of the Quartermaster General a large supply of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief, except the fourth and sixth. Last year there were printed by the order of the Commandery-in-Chief six thousand copies of the proceedings, but more than one-half of them are now on hand. Three thousand copies will be sufficient this year.

Recommendation No. 14. I recommend that three thousand copies of the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that they be distributed to the several Divisions, together with those on hand, and that Divisions supply all Camps which have not yet received copies of proceedings of previous meetings.

NEW DIVISION.

On the 25th day of July I organized the Division of Oklahoma, comprising the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, and appointed and commissioned the officers named in General Order No. 6, of that date. This Division is now in a flourishing condition.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

During my term of office I visited the Division meetings of New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Kansas. I had made my arrangements to visit the encampments of the New England Divisions and of New Jersey, but as most of the encampments of those Divisions were held during the pendency of a court-martial of which Colonels and Past Colonels of nearly all of those Divisions were members, and as it had been charged that the Commander-in-Chief had acted improperly in connection with that court-martial in attempting to influence the court and its proceedings, I thought it best not to embarrass the members of the court nor myself by making those visits. I do not know that I could have accomplished much good for the Order had I visited our brethren in the East, but I certainly deprived myself of much anticipated pleasure, and believe I could have done some good. I found the Divisions which I did visit in first-class condition, and my experience leads me to believe that the Commander-in-Chief should, as far as possible, visit the Divisions, as the presence of this officer is of great benefit in more ways than one.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

The report of the Adjutant General is deserving of careful consideration. June 30, 1886, there were 27,042 members in good standing; August 10, 1888, there were 38,977 members in good standing. There were mustered into the Order from August 10, 1888, to August 10, 1889, 16,567 members, and yet, August 10, 1889, there were only 47,577 members in good standing, making a loss of 7,967 members from August 10, 1888, until August 10, 1889, and a net gain of 8,600 members. June 30, 1890, there had been mustered into the Order during General Griffin's administra-

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tion, and from July 1 to August 10, 1889, inclusive, 27,108 members, and his Adjutant General reported 51,923 members in good standing at that date, a loss of 22,762 members, and a net gain of only 4,346. It may be thought, at first glance, that these figures and deductions are intended to reflect upon previous administrations, but the showing of my own administration will at once dispel all such ideas. As has been said, there were in good standing June 30, 1890, 51,923 members. From June 30, 1890, until March 31, 1891, covering two months of General Griffin's administration and seven months of my own, there were mustered into the Order 18,403 members, and yet, March 31, last, there were only 55,602 members in good standing; a loss of 15,697 members, and a net gain of only 2,706 members. There are upon the rolls of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., to-day, as near as can be estimated, over 200,000 names with only 55,602 members in good standing March 31, last. There have been placed upon the rolls of Commandery-in-Chief headquarters 3,724 Camps since 1885, and yet, March 31, last, there were only 2,119 Camps in good standing. These figures speak volumes. True, in the early days of the Order, members were taken in at the age of fourteen years. Many of them did not understand the principles and objects of the organization; they soon lost interest in its work, and a great portion of the loss can be accounted for in this way. But what shall we say for ourselves for the last six years? I confess my inability to answer this question even to my own satisfaction; but I believe it is due to bad laws, poor ritualistic ceremony, *a lack of uniformity in uniforms*, and in many instances too much uniform; in some instances a failure to enforce the law and to punish violations thereof. In some instances loss of interest is due to "too much dress-parade and too little fatigue duty," and in some cases no fatigue duty and very little dress-parade. I do not hesitate to take my share in the responsibility, and have only to suggest that these figures be considered by the Commandery-in-Chief, and to request your careful attention to the business of the meeting, your careful consideration of the reports of all officers, and especially of the Committees upon Constitution, Rules and Regulations, Ritual, and Military Rank, to the end that we may not only recruit our ranks as fast, if not faster, than we have in the past, but that we may make the Order so attractive that, once in it, brothers will retain their membership.

From the time I assumed command until the promulgation of the semi-annual password and countersign in December, no report or communication of any kind was received from the Colonel of the Division of North Dakota; but when the password and countersign was sent by registered mail, it became necessary for the commanding officer of that Division to sign the return receipt of the post-office department. Upon learning of his existence, I immediately wrote him that he must attend to the affiairs of his Division or I should be compelled to suspend him from command. Even this suggestion brought no response, and on the 30th day of December I suspended Col. Davis from the command of his Division and instructed Lieut. Col. E. L. Kinney to assume command, which he did; but the affairs of the Division were in such a bad state that the Lieutenant Colonel was unable to do anything therewith, and the Division having failed to make reports and pay per capita tax for five consecutive quarters, I submitted to the Council-in-Chief the question whether or not its charter should be declared forfeited. Upon this question the Council-in-Chief voted fifteen in the affirmative and one in the negative, and on the 25th day of July, 1891, the charter of the Division was declared forfeited, and the Camps in North Dakota were attached to the Division of South Dakota for jurisdictional purposes. Lieut. Col. Kinney having tendered his resignation it was accepted, to take effect upon the delivery of the property of the Order in his possession to Col. Lyons, commanding the Division of South Dakota. Col. Davis tendered his resignation upon being relieved from the command of his Division, which was very promptly accepted.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

I have not hesitated to ask the assistance of all officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic during my term of office, and in no instance have I been disappointed. Department Commanders have called attention to the Order in their General Orders; the Commander-in-Chief did the same thing when I notified him that we were all united under one banner, and I have been constantly encouraged by the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic in the discharge of my duty, and the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., may well congratulate themselves that the Grand Army of the Republic and all its auxiliary associations are in hearty sympathy with them. On the 5th of July last, Commander-in-Chief Veazey said to me: "Wherever I find a good Camp of the

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Sons of Veterans I find a good Post of the Grand Army of the Republic." On the 23d of last month he wrote me as follows: "I feel that the cause of the Grand Army of the Republic is more dependent for future benefit of the country upon the Sons of Veterans than even upon our own organization, because the time is so rapidly approaching when the Grand Army will cease, and when the whole matter must rest in the hands of the Sons."

In his annual report to the National Encampment at Detroit, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army said of our Order:

"This organization received special recognition at the Twenty-third National Encampment. I have endeavored to give it cordial support on this account, and also because I believe in its present and prospective usefulness. It has had a rapid growth within the past year; more than 30,000 have been mustered since June 30, 1890. Thirty-two States and Territories have been organized as Divisions, with more than twenty-five hundred subordinate Camps.

"The Sons of Veterans claim no rights, privileges or benefits for themselves except the privilege of assisting the Grand Army of the Republic in all its work. Surely no one ought to withhold support of an organization of this character, much less the veterans themselves. In the Department of Georgia alone, this year, ten thousand graves of our dead comrades were decorated with flags and flowers purchased by the Sons of Veterans, and they assisted in observing Memorial Day throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"The Sons of Veterans are now united and harmonious, having but one organization, one banner, and one determination, and that is to prove themselves worthy of their sires and to become worthy citizens of a common country, saved and preserved by their fathers. Remember, 'they are our boys, and to them we must soon commit our trust.'

"I desire to express my gratitude for their assistance to the G. A. R. the past year, and for their courtesies to myself and the other Comrades of the National Staff."

TRANSPORTATION.

The Committee appointed upon Transportation, as announced in General Orders, especially the chairman and secretary, are entitled to the thanks of the Commandery-in-Chief, as it was through their efforts that the existing low rate to and from this meeting was obtained. I think with a suitable committee and proper management there will be no difficulty hereafter in obtaining as low fares to our annual meetings as are given to other societies.

On many business trips during my term in office, I have been favored with transportation by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad companies. This has been a saving to the Order of considerable money, and I respectfully suggest that the Commandery-in-Chief express to the various passenger associations who have favored us with special rates, and to the railroads which have extended other favors to the officers of the Order, its due appreciation of the same.

CARRYING ARMS.

In some of the States of the Union the statutes prohibit the carrying of arms by armed and equipped bodies of men unless they are mustered into the service of the State or of the United States. These statutes work a great hardship to our Order, and some means should be provided whereby uniformed, armed and equipped Camps may be permitted to carry their arms without being subjected to arrest, fine and imprisonment therefor.

CONCLUSION.

Brothers, I shall soon surrender to my successor the command which you one year ago conferred upon me, with all of its duties and responsibilites. When I assumed command I did so with many misgivings. Our Order was flourishing, our banner honored by all patriotic citizens, and the good name and fair fame of the Order made me hesitate lest I might fail in accomplishing what my friends predicted for me, what you desired, and what I prayed for. Now I come back to you with the trust confided to my care. If I have failed it has been no intentional failure, but I do not ask you to withhold any just criticism. If in your good judgment there is that which commends itself to you and to the Order, then I beg of you to give to Division officers and the members of my staff who have assisted me in this work credit therefor.

It has been said that the strongest tie on earth, save that of the domestic relation, is that tie which binds together the members of the Grand Army of the Re-

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public, a tie which was welded in the fire of battle and cemented by the blood of patriots. Standing here in your presence today, realizing that I speak through you to the entire Order, happy in the love of two noble women, my wife and daughter, proud of my humble membership in that grand organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, I say to you frankly that to sever the ties which bind me to the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., would make my life incomplete. The years of service, from 1883 to the present, as Captain of a Camp, Colonel of a Division, Commander of a Grand Division, and as Commander-in-Chief, have brought to me pleasant relations, warm friendships, and created ties and affections which death alone can sever. In taking my place again in the ranks, I pray that none of those chords of friendship and affection may be broken. I hope to be ever found working for the best interests of the Order, and trust that I may be able to retain and enjoy the respect and confidence of all my brothers.

When we separate here, it is my wish and prayer that the Supreme Commander of the Universe may deal kindly with you in all things, and that you may be prosperous and happy. LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

DECISIONS.

DECISION I. September 30, 1890.

Col. H. O. Bixby, Commanding Vermont Div., Chelsea, Vt.

DEAR COLONEL — I have your favor of the 24th inst., and have carefully examined the same. In answer to your inquiries "A," "B," "C," and "D," I am of the opinion—

I. That the young man referred to, whose father was a soldier, but who is now an adopted son and whose name has been changed by the Legislature, is eligible to membership in our Order, and he should apply in his adopted name, stating the facts as they exist in the application for membership.

II. You say, "A member who has been reported dropped says that he was never notified by his Camp that he was in arrears," and you ask if you can "report him reinstated without the Camp taking action in the regular way." No. The presumptions are in favor of the regularity of the proceedings of the Camp, and inasmuch as the Camp records show that he was dropped, he should apply for reinstatement, stating the facts, and the Camp, if it has acted irregularly or illegally, should undo its action by reconsidering the question; but before you, as the Division Commander, or the Division Encampment, or any other authority can act in the matter, it should be first presented to the Camp, in order that it may have an opportunity to correct its proceedings.

III. You say, "A member formerly belonging to a Camp which disbanded about two years ago neglected to take a transfer card, and now wishes to join a Camp. Has the Colonel authority to grant it?" Yes. If the brother was in good standing at the time the Camp disbanded, the Colonel has authority to grant a transfer card, attested by the Adjutant.

IV. "The Captain of a Camp resigns and a new one is elected, which brings about a change in three officers. The Captain and Second Lieutenant are installed; the First Lieutenant-elect feels that he ought to have been elected Captain and stays away from installation, and has left town without notifying the Camp. He may come around to be installed in command. It is claimed he will be no good to the Camp; at least, they wish to elect a new First Lieutenant." It is my opinion that the office of First Lieutenant of this Camp is vacant, and that you should direct the Captain of the Camp to order an election to fill the vacancy. The brother not having appeared for installation, and having presented no cause therefor, his action should be treated as a declination of the office to which he was elected.

DECISION II. September 30, 1890.

Col. A. E. Veazie, Commanding Montana Div., Helena, Mont.

DEAR COLONEL—You ask, "What is the rank of the chief of staff on the staff of the Colonel of a Division, and what are his duties?"

There is no such office as chief of staff of a Division. You will find by articles IV and VI, chapter III, of the Division constitution, the officers of a Division, elective and appointive, and no provision is made for chief of staff. I refer to the edition of 1889, as revised at Paterson, and I do not recollect any amendments to these provisions at St. Joseph.

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DECISION III. October 1, 1890.

Col. Charles H. Anderson, Commanding Colorado Div., Denver, Colo.

DEAR COLONEL—Your communication of September 28, is at hand. From it and the inclosures, I find that Bro. G. M. Hughes, transferred from Lookout Camp No. 21, Kansas Division, made application to Dunbaugh Camp No. 11, of Pueblo, in your Division; that the application was regularly referred to the committee, favorably reported upon, and a ballot had; that there were thirteen members of the Camp present and voting; that there were 10 white balls and 3 black ones; that the Captain declared the candidate rejected.

I have a copy of your communication of the 29th inst., to Captain Fugard, commanding Camp No. 11, reversing his decision.

Your decision is approved. Three-fourths of the members present having voted in favor of his admission, he was elected. See section 1, article III, chapter II, Camp Constitution.

If the applicant has not already been admitted to the Camp, you will direct the Captain to admit him.

DECISION IV. October 1, 1890.

Col. Charles A. Deckman, Commanding Ohio Div., Malvern, Ohio.

DEAR COLONEL—Your communication of the 29th of September is before me. The proposition stated is about as follows:

Frank Ammerman, adopted son of Daniel Ammerman, the latter having married Frank's widowed mother. Daniel Ammerman was captain of Company B, 45 O. V. I. The mother was matron of the Covington, Ky., hospital, in the U. S. service. Frank himself was mustered into the service as drummer boy and released, but received no discharge. The adopted father was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now dead; the mother is a pensioner, and you ask:

"If Frank is not eligible on his adopted father's record, would he not be by reason of the service and record of his mother?" No. None but those persons specified in section 1, article V, chapter V, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, edition 1889, are eligible to membership in our Order. Ammerman is not a son of a deceased or honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine. He is not the son of a member of our Order. Adopted sons, and the sons of hospital (female) nurses, are not eligible to membership.

I note what you say about the ability and standing of this gentleman, but he cannot become a member of our Order under the present eligibility laws.

DECISION V. October 2, 1890.

Col. Charles H. Anderson, Commanding Colorado Div., Denver, Colo.

DEAR COLONEL—Your favor of September 30 is before me. I wired you, as requested, that the Camp should not loan its colors, especially if objected to. The reason for this is obvious. In the first place, Camp colors should not be loaned under any circumstances, and being the property of the Camp, every member has an interest in common with other members therein, and if there be objection this of itself is sufficient to justify the Camp in declining to loan its colors. You say the colors are not those authorized by Constitution, Rules and Regulations, but this makes no difference. They are the property of the Camp, and for reasons above stated should be used exclusively by the Camp.

DECISION VI. (J.-A. Gen. Op. III.) October 1, 1890.

Col. B. W. Coiner, Commanding Washington Div., Tacoma, Wash.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to inclose a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, in response to your inquiry concerning the standing of Past Captains, and this opinion is approved.

DECISION VII. October 1, 1890.

Col. W. A. Stevens, Commanding Massachusetts Div., Malden, Mass.

DEAR COLONEL—Referring to your communication of September 15, I have the honor to inclose a copy of Opinion IV of the Judge-Advocate General, which is in harmony with my own views upon the question submitted, and is approved.

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DECISION VIII. October 1, 1890.

Col. Harry S. Fuller, Commanding Wisconsin Div., Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR COLONEL—I am compelled to decide that the Judge-Advocate General can only advise the Commander-in-Chief, the Commandery-in-Chief, and Council-in-Chief, and that all others who desire his opinion must apply therefor through regular channels.

II. Opinion V of the Judge-Advocate General, in the case of Francis H. Bates, is approved.

DECISION IX. October 2, 1890.

Col. George Addington, Commanding New York Div., Albany, N. Y.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor of return the proceedings of the court-martial of Bro. James Sarvis, Camp No. 20 of your Division, together with a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, to whom the matter was referred. This opinion is approved, and you will order the sentence of the court to be carried into effect.

DECISION X. October 27, 1890.

Col. George Addington, Commanding New York Div., Albany, N. Y.

DEAR COLONEL—Referring to your communication in regard to the request of Baker Camp No. 147, I do not see how the request can be granted, in view of the plain provision of section 1, article IX, chapter V, Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

You will recollect that at St. Joseph the question came up, as to whether a Camp could carry a banner not provided for by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and the Commandery-in-Chief held that they could not do so. You will observe, also, in the Constitution relating to colors, section 2, article XII, chapter V, page 59, that special provision was made for Davis Camp, of Pittsburgh, Penn., to carry a yellow flag. So that it is apparent to my mind that, as officers of the Commandery-in-Chief and of the Division, you and I must adopt an old theory well known as "strict construction of the Constitution."

I have, therefore, the honor to respectfully suggest that you call the attention of the special committee to revise the Constitution, Rules and Regulations to this matter.

DECISION XI. October 13, 1890.

Opinion VII of the Judge-Advocate General is approved, and the record returned to the Colonel of the Ohio Division with instructions to reconvene the court, and if service was made upon the accused, let the record be corrected. If no service was made a new trial is ordered, with instructions to give the accused notice as the law directs.

DECISION XII. October 13, 1890.

Opinion VI of the Judge-Advocate General is approved, and the record is hereby returned to the Colonel of the Pennsylvania Division, with instructions to reconvene the court, correct errors pointed out by the Judge-Advocate General, and further action, if any be necessary, and that the corrected proceedings be returned to these headquarters for approval.

DECISION XIII. October 20, 1890.

Col. B. W. Coiner, Commanding Washington Div., Tacoma, Wash.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your favor of the 10th inst. You say that C. M. Kellogg Camp No. 16, of your Division, have inserted the following in their Camp by-laws:

"SEC. 3. Any brother proposing a candidate for membership, shall have the privilege of withdrawing his proposition prior to balloting."

You say you have approved this section, with some doubt as to its propriety. I think the section should be amended so as to show in substance that the application may be withdrawn at any time before an unfavorable report of the committee. If the applicant's character is such that a committee would be justified in making an unfavorable report, it seem to me that the good of the Order demands that the applicant be not permitted to withdraw his application, for by so doing he might impose upon some other Camp. However, there is nothing in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations upon this subject, and I do not think the by-law as approved by you violates any of our laws.

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DECISION XIV. October 20, 1890.

H. H. Hammer, Adjutant Pennsylvania Div., Reading, Penn.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You ask, "When a Past Captain is suspended, does he lose his past rank; and upon reinstatement, does he regain his past rank or honors of a Past Captain?" The mere suspension of a Past Captain does not carry with it "degradation from office." Penalties are of five grades, as found in section 1, article VI, page 49, Constitution, Rules and Regulations; so that if a past officer is merely suspended for any reason—as for non-payment of dues, or even by sentence of court-martial—and thereafter reinstated to membership, he would be entitled to past honors, unless by the judgment of a court-martial, duly approved, he was deprived of his office as part of the punishment. Under no circumstances would suspension for non-payment of dues carry with it loss of past rank, and upon being reinstated by his Camp when suspended for non-payment of dues, he would be entitled to all privileges of past rank.

DECISION XV. October 27, 1890.

Col. C. D. Jones, Commanding Kansas Div., Norton, Kas.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your favor of the 23d inst. You ask: "Can fines assessed against absentees from Camp meetings, without good cause, provided for only in motion carried in a Camp meeting, and incorporated in the minutes of such meeting, and not provided for in Camp by-laws, be enforced?" No; your ruling is correct.

You say, however, that your opinion is such fines cannot be collected unless provided for in the by-laws, where they could be subscribed by brothers when joining the Camp. This goes too far. Camp by-laws may be amended in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and although there was no such provision in the by-laws when one becomes a member of a Camp, yet such by-laws may thereafter be amended by providing for fines which would be obligatory upon all members of the Camp.

DECISION XVI. October 2, 1890.

Col. Charles J. Deckman, Commanding Ohio Div., Malvern, Ohio.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return the proceedings of the court-martial of Bro. Milton Pease, Camp No. 304 of your Division, with a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General. I have also carefully examined the proceedings, and the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General is approved, except that portion of it which refers to the conduct of the brother while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The testimony discloses the fact that the accused was drunk, and that he so demeaned himself that his conduct was prejudicial to the good of the Order; but for other reasons, stated in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, your approval of the findings and judgment and sentence of the court is reversed, and the findings and sentence are set aside, and you are directed to take such action in the premises as in your judgment the circumstances of the case and the good of the Order demand.

DECISION XVII. October 27, 1890.

Col. H. J. Kline, Commanding Missouri Div., St. Joseph, Mo.

DEAR COLONEL—You submit the following question:

"If a Camp has adopted U. S. military regulation uniform, is the Chaplain entitled to wear the officer's dress coat? If not, what is his uniform?"

You answer as follows: "The Chaplain of a Camp of our Order is not governed by the rules of the U. S. army, and, when on parade, is considered to be a private. He would, therefore, not be entitled to wear the officer's dress coat."

Your decision is approved. The Camp Chaplain is not entitled to wear the officer's dress coat, and he is not even entitled to wear Camp officer's ribbon. See section 5, article II, chapter V, page 58, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, which provides that only the Captain, First and Second Lieutenant shall be entitled to wear Camp officer's ribbon.

DECISION XVIII. November 7, 1890.

H. H. Hammer, Adjutant Pennsylvania Div., Reading, Penn.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Adjutant General Herod has referred to me your communication of September 30, for my opinion upon the questions submitted to him by you, to wit:

"Is it legal to publish in Division orders the names of the members dropped,

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from time to time, in the respective Camps? If so, will it be proper to order the names of such to be placed on the black-books of the Camps?"

I am compelled to answer both these questions in the negative, for the following reason: Section 5, article IV, chapter V, as amended at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, is the only authority for dropping members. This same section provides that dropped members may be reinstated in the manner provided in article II, sections 1–7, of the Constitution. One of the objects of our organization is to bring into our membership all eligible sons of veterans, and retain them there; if dropped from membership by reason of non-payment of dues, that they may be reinstated. It does not follow, because one is dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, that he is unworthy of membership; and this seems to have been in the minds of the framers of the Constitution when they provided for reinstatement. To publish the names of such in Division orders would naturally cause them to take a dislike to the organization. Certainly, if their names were ordered to be placed upon the black-book in that connection, all such would be forever lost to the organization. Again, when a dropped member desires to be reinstated, he must make application the same as an applicant for muster, and the same laws apply. The names of applicants for muster, if rejected, must be immediately entered upon the black-book. (See section 5, article II, of the Constitution.) This section also applies to applicants for reinstatement. So, in my opinion, the names of dropped members should not go upon the black-books until after they have been rejected.

I am aware of the fact that the conclusions I have reached are in conflict with the practice in the several Divisions — a practice which has received the sanction of some of my predecessors — but a careful consideration of all questions involved leads me to believe that the opinions herein expressed are correct. The course you suggest, and which would necessarily follow if your questions were answered in the affirmative, would prevent us from restoring to our ranks many valuable members.

DECISION XIX. November 7, 1890.

Frank C. Shipley, Adjutant California Div., Oakland, Cal.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER — Under the resolution of the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Brother Browning, of Fair Oaks Camp No. 75, would not, in my judgment, be entitled to the honors of a Past Captain, because that resolution provides that only those past officers and sitting officers who come in with their Posts shall be entitled to such past honors.

DECISION XX. November 14, 1890.

Col. W. A. Stevens, Commanding Massachusetts Div., Malden, Mass.

DEAR COLONEL — I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial of Bro. George Mahoney, Camp No. 78 of your Division, together with a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General thereon.

I concur in this opinion, and have indorsed my approval thereof upon the proceedings.

You are therefore instructed to have the sentence of the court carried into effect.

Hereafter, you will have proceedings, findings and sentences in courts-martial made out in duplicate, and forward both copies to these headquarters; one to be preserved here, the other to be returned you after final action has been taken at these headquarters.

DECISION XXI. November 15, 1890.

Col. Geo. B. Stadden, Commanding Illinois Div., Springfield, Ill.

DEAR COLONEL — I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Bro. William C. McCullough, Camp No. 117 of your Division, together with a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General.

I concur in this opinion, and the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court are disapproved.

You will order the court to reconvene; have the charge amended so as to conform to the suggestions of the Judge-Advocate General; order a new trial; have the proceedings, findings and sentence made out in duplicate when the court shall have completed its duties, and forward both copies to these headquarters, with your indorsement thereon, if the sentence shall be dishonorable discharge.

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DECISION XXII. November 15, 1890.

Col. Otis E. Gully, Commanding Arkansas Div., Springdale, Ark.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to inclose the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial of Bro. Joseph Eiklor, Camp No. 10 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. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved.

You will therefore reconvene the court, with instructions to have the charges corrected, as suggested by the Judge-Advocate General, ordering a new trial. Have notice served upon the accused in the manner prescribed by law, and when the court has reached a conclusion, you will have two copies of the proceedings, findings and sentence made, and transmit both to these headquarters.

DECISION XXIII. November 15, 1890.

Col. H. J. Kline, Commanding Missouri Div., St. Joseph, Mo.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your communication of the 13th inst. at hand and contents noted. The proposition stated by you is as follows:

"A motion to adjourn a meeting of a Camp of the Sons of Veterans is never in order. The section 19, page 71, of our very crude rules of order which you quote, would perhaps be binding if it stood alone, but it is in direct conflict with the obligation imposed upon every Captain in the order, hence cannot be held to be binding. It is doubtful if the framers of the section to which you refer, among whom was our worthy Commander, knew exactly where it would lead. It is obscure, and susceptible of at least three constructions. I do not hold that it is not binding on that account; but of course if it is binding, then the obligation you have taken is of no effect and you can violate it in as many cases as you see fit. If a motion to adjourn were in order during the consideration of new business, as was the case with you, it would be in order in the middle of a muster. Our ritual imposes the solemn obligation, 'I will never close a meeting of my Camp without going through the regular order of business,' a distinct promise in answer to the direct question. It may be insisted that the rules of order overrule the ritual, but I do not think so, and therefore hold that the solemn obligation of an officer is more binding than the loosely-worded section of the rule of order that by the action of the last Annual Encampment became practically obsolete. That body adjourned but once. That at the close of the first morning session, after which it took recesses, and motions to adjourn were not considered. A final motion to adjourn was never made, and the Encampment was closed by Commander Webb according to ritual.

"From this ruling Capt. C. W. Seaman, of Gen. John Polk Camp No. 50, of this Division, appeals."

Camps must be regularly opened and closed as stated by you. Camp officers are obliged to close their Camps in due form. "Due form" means according to ritual.

DECISION XXIV. November 17, 1890.

Col. F. P. Corrick, Lieutenant Colonel Nebraska Div., Stockham, Neb.

DEAR COLONEL—Your communication of the 13th inst. at hand. You ask: "Is a Past Captain of a Camp afterward suspended or charter revoked entitled to past honors upon joining a new Camp organized at the same place, the old Camp not being reinstated?"

Past officers or members of Camps suspended, or whose charters have been revoked, cannot join any Camp without a transfer card, either from the officers of such suspended Camp, or by the Colonel commanding the Division, who has power to grant transfers when the records of the Camp show the brother to have been in good standing when the Camp was suspended or the charter revoked. A transfer granted in such case should show the past honors of the brother to whom it was given, and, upon the presentation of such a transfer card to a Camp, whether old or new, entitles the holder thereof to go upon the rolls as a past officer.

DECISION XXV. November 18, 1890.

Capt. Ralph St. J. Perry, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your favor of the 15th inst. at hand. I regret exceedingly that it is not possible for Captain Armstrong to become a member of any Camp of the Sons of Veterans. He is not a son of a veteran, and the constitutional

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provision, that all past provisional Colonels shall rank as Past Colonels, refers solely to sons of veterans who have held that rank, and there is but one way for Comrade Armstrong to become a member of any Camp, and that is, by being made a constitutional life member by the Commandery-in-Chief. A great many comrades have rendered similar valuable services to our Order who cannot become members thereof, and yet Camps, and the Order generally, should show their appreciation of such services in all possible ways.

DECISION XXV (modified). April 21, 1891.

Capt. Ralph St. J. Perry, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER — Referring to my communication of November 18, the same being Decision XXV, I find that I was mistaken. By referring to page 13 of the Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, held at Columbus, Ohio, August 6 and 7, 1883, I find that W. H. Armstrong was given the rank of Past Division Commander, and on the same page you will find that Captain Armstrong, and others upon whom past rank was conferred by the Commandery-in-Chief, must select the Camps to which they desire to be attached and placed upon the roll of the several Divisions in which they reside. So Captain Armstrong has only to select a Camp to which he desires to be attached, and upon becoming so attached and reported to Division headquarters he will be accorded all the honors of a Past Division Commander.

DECISION XXVI. November 20, 1890.

Col. George Addington, Commanding New York Div., Albany, N. Y.

DEAR COLONEL — Your communication of the 17th inst. at hand. I do not see how we can take anyone in with a Post who has been a member of a Camp, and was not in good standing of the Camp of which he was last a member. (See proviso of the resolutions adopted at St. Joseph, Journal of Proceedings, page 178.) One who was suspended, dropped or dishonorably discharged from a Camp by a Camp, and afterward become a member of the Post system, cannot be permitted to join the Camp system with a Post. The object of this legislation is obvious. It is to prevent those who have been recreant to their duties and obligations going back into the Order, except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. This, I believe, answers your inquiry.

DECISION XXVII. November 25, 1890.

Col. Frank J. Coates, Commanding Nebraska Div., Omaha, Neb.

MY DEAR COLONEL — I have your communication of the 24th inst., relating to the case of Harry G. Clark. He is not eligible, and cannot join any Camp if the facts be as you state them. None but *sons* of veterans are eligible to membership in our Order. In some instances, this law works a very great hardship upon good men like Colonel Clark, but it is the law, and must be obeyed. When I wrote Colonel Clark, I did not know that he was not a son of a veteran.

DECISION XXVIII. November 24, 1890.

Col. J. I. Lyons, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR COLONEL — I inclose copy of Opinion XII of the Judge-Advocate General, which meets my approval.

DECISION XXIX. November 24, 1890.

Lieut. Col. K. W. Morse, West Randolph, Vt.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER — Your communication of the 21st inst. at hand. You ask: "Has a Camp the power to make, or will you sanction by-laws made to read: 'A brother must pay $1 for an honorable discharge?'"

You say that Colonel Bixby has ruled that such a by-law is valid, and you ask for my opinion. Colonel Bixby's ruling is final until appealed from in the regular way. We have no record here of any such ruling, or of an appeal, but I have no hesitancy in saying that for all that appears in your communication, Colonel Bixby's ruling is correct. Section 3, article IV, of chapter II, page 10, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, provides for the granting of honorable discharge to brothers who may apply for the same, but does not provide for any fee to be charged therefor. Article XIX, chapter II, page 21, provides that Camps may adopt by-laws subject to the

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approval of the Colonel, not inconsistent with the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. It is customary in all secret societies to charge for withdrawal cards, etc., and I do not know of any reason why a Camp may not charge a fee for an honorable discharge.

DECISION XXX. November 29, 1890.

Col. C. D. Jones, Commanding Kansas Div., Norton, Kas.

DEAR COLONEL—Your favor of the 26th inst. received. You ask: "Can an elective office in a Camp be declared vacant, if the officer has been absent three meetings in succession without a valid excuse, even if there is a by-law providing for such action?"

Your attention is called to article XXI, page 65, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, sections 1, 2, which relate to absence from the jurisdiction of Camps. Should an officer absent himself from the jurisdiction of a Camp for 30 days or more, without applying for a leave of absence, he should be suspended by you; and if he is absent for three meetings in succession without a valid excuse, it is injurious to the Camp, it being his duty to attend; you have the power to suspend him, under section 4, article VII, chapter III, as adopted at St. Joseph, and promulgated in General Orders, No. 12.

I am of the opinion that a by-law which authorizes a Camp to declare an elective office vacant, where the officer has been absent three successive meetings without a valid excuse, is valid. The adoption of said section 4 places the power of suspension in such cases in the hands of the Colonel of the Division, and in all such cases absentees should be reported to Division headquarters for action by the Colonel of the Division.

DECISION XXXI. November 29, 1890.

Robert B. Smith, Adjutant Vermont Div., Chelsea, Vt.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You ask: "Is a Captain entitled to rank of Past Captain, if his Camp is four quarters or more in arrears for per capita tax?"

"Is a Captain entitled to rank of Past Captain, if his Camp is several quarters in arrears, and, holding only one or two meetings under his administration, is reinstated after a new election of officers?"

"May such a Camp hold an election, and is it legal?"

"Is a Camp, four or more quarters in arrears understood as dropped, if no official announcement of it is made in the Division orders?"

"What is the process for the removal of a Camp from one town to another—charter, name and number being changed? Must a Camp be reinstated before such a removal may take place, if such removal can take place?"

In answer to your first question, I am of the opinion that a Past Captain can only lose his past rank by proceedings in court-martial, or ceasing to become a member of the Order. If he is re-suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, and again reinstated, after reinstatement he is entitled to past rank. If his Camp is suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues, and he is in good standing, he is entitled to a transfer card, and, upon depositing it in another Camp, would be entitled to past rank.

I do not think the number of meetings that are held in a Camp has anything to do with the standing of past officers, and in order to be deprived of past rank they must be proceeded against by proper authority and dropped or suspended as the case requires, and during the time that they are dropped and suspended, of course they hold no rank until reinstated. When they cease to become members of the Order, of course they have no past rank, and when a Camp is reinstated, as suggested by your second question, past officers would retain their past rank if reinstated with their Camp.

A suspended Camp cannot hold an election until reinstated by order of the commanding officer of the Division; in fact, the only thing that a suspended Camp can do is to pay up its dues and ask for reinstatement, and if their request be granted, of course they can hold an election.

A Camp four quarters or more in arrears of dues cannot be dropped except by order of the Division Colonel, and, by an examination of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, you will find that it is the duty of the Colonel to act in such cases.

When a Camp desires to remove from one town to another, to adopt a new name, a new number, and procure a new charter, the matter should be proceeded formally by the Camp, and its action, duly attested, presented to the commanding officers of the Division, setting forth reasons for the change, and, if satisfied that it is for the

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good of the Division, the change should be ordered, and when such order is made, it should be transmitted to the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters for approval.

This, I believe, answers all your questions.

DECISION XXXII. November 28, 1890.

Col. A. E. Veazie, Commanding Montana Div., Helena, Mont.

DEAR COLONEL—Your communication of the 21st inst. at hand.

In answer to your first question: "Are elective members of Division Council, and members of Camp Council, commissioned officers within the meaning of General Griffin's decision of July 10, 1890?" (Opinion 33, p. 27, Blue-Book.)

In my opinion, members of the Division Council, and members of the Camp Council, are not commissioned officers—that is, they have no rank.

Your second question is: "If so, who commissions them?"

I am of the opinion that the members of the Camp Council should be given warrants by Captains of Camps, the same as non-commissioned officers of Camps, without rank.

I am also of the opinion that the elective members of the Division Council should be commissioned by Colonels of Divisions in the same manner that the appointed officers upon the Colonel's staff are commissioned, but they have no rank or command. They are simply to perform the duties required of them by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. They should be commissioned as such, in order that they may show their authority if required so to do.

There is nothing in our Constitution, Rules and Regulations giving rank to members of the Camp Council, or members of the Division Council. In this respect, the Camp and Division Constitutions differ from the Constitution of the Commandery-in-Chief.

DECISION XXXIII. December 15, 1890.

Col. F. D. Eddy, Commanding Michigan Div., Lowell, Mich.

MY DEAR COLONEL—Your communication of the 11th inst. to the Adjutant General, together with a copy of your letter of same date to Capt. Fred. Bennett, commanding Camp No. 16, located at Rockford, your Division, are before me.

I have nothing before me upon which to pass. Your order to Captain Bennett is final and conclusive until appealed from by him or his Camp, and until such an appeal is taken, and properly transmitted from your headquarters to the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, action upon my part is unnecessary.

DECISION XXXIV. December 16, 1890.

Col. A. E. Veazie, Commanding Montana Div., Helena, Mont.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your communication of the 12th inst., with request of Camp No. 5 of your Division for a dispensation to install the officers elect December 29.

This request cannot be granted. Section 1, article VII, chapter II, of the Constitution, provides that "the election of officers shall take place at the first stated meeting in December, and the newly-elected officers shall be installed at the first stated meeting in January following the election." Neither the Colonel nor the Commander-in-Chief has any power, by dispensation or otherwise, to authorize the installation of Camp officers prior to the first stated meeting in January following the election.

Camp officers may be publicly installed in the manner authorized by the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief—section 1, article XII, addenda, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, edition 1890.

DECISION XXXV. December 19, 1890.

Col. A. R. Dyche, Commanding Kentucky Div., London, Ky.

DEAR COLONEL—The question submitted to you by L. L. Debout, of Sheridan, your Division, is, if I understand it, as follows:

A citizen of the State of Kentucky enlisted to serve in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. He was never mustered into the service. He died before the muster of his company. Is his son eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.?

You say you have answered this question in the negative, and ask my opinion. Your decision is correct. (See Opinion X, Blue-Book, p. 12.)

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DECISION XXXVI. December 20, 1890.

Gen. O. A. Gee, Surgeon General, Brandon, Vt.

DEAR GENERAL—The Adjutant General has referred to me your communication of the 16th inst. Your question is as follows:

"If an adopted son has been taken into our Order through mistake, the fact that he was an adopted son not being known at the time of his admission, but learned afterwards, is it right in such a case to allow him to remain in the Order?"

I am compelled to answer your question in the negative. An adopted son cannot be a member of our Order, even though mustered by mistake, and upon the facts being made known to the Camp, the Captain should make an order that he be dropped from the rolls, because he was and is ineligible to membership, and the only record which should be made of the action in such a case is to spread the order upon the minutes of the Camp, notify the party of the order, giving him, if he so desires, an opportunity to appeal to the Colonel of the Division. If an appeal is taken, it must be transmitted by the Camp officers immediately to Division headquarters. The name of the party must not be placed in the black-book, nor should the proceedings of the Camp in that respect be made public. The person mustered should be treated kindly and considerately by the officers and members of the Camp, especially if he was an innocent party to the proceedings which authorized his muster by the Camp.

The First Sergeant of the Camp, in his first quarterly report after such action on the part of the Camp, should report the party dropped, giving as the reason therefor his ineligibility to membership.

DECISION XXXVII. December 20, 1890.

Col. D. E. Thomason, Commanding Maryland Div., Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLONEL—Your decision of the 15th inst., from which John A. Logan Camp No. 2, of your Division, appeals to the Commander-in-Chief, is at hand.

The facts stated are as follows: "A brother of John A. Logan Camp No. 2 asked for and received a transfer card September 25, 1890. He went West, but returned shortly afterwards, and presented himself at the Camp-room for admission, and upon your ruling he was admitted."

This question is also asked: "Is the brother entitled to the password while he retains the transfer card, and should he be allowed the privileges of the Camp-room for one year from date of card, he paying no dues?"

You decided "that the brother was and still is under the jurisdiction of Logan Camp No. 2 for one year, subject to discipline for any violation of the offenses named in article VI, chapter V, Constitution, Rules and Regulations; that while under the Camp's jurisdiction, he has the right to visit a Camp for a specified number of times, but that such right does not entitle him to a voice or vote in the Camp." The first part of your decision is sustained upon authority of section 2, article IV, chapter II, Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

The last part of your decision may or may not be correct, which depends entirely as to whether or not the brother is rightfully in possession of the P. W. and C. He no doubt has the right to visit any Camp at any time while his transfer card is valid, provided he is in possession of the P. W. and C. for the current term, and while so visiting he has no voice or vote in the Camp, except when by courtesy of the Camp he might speak, but under no circumstances could he vote.

This brother was transferred September 25, 1890, was in the possession of the P. W. and C. for the current term, but under no circumstances is he entitled to the new P. W. and C., unless he has deposited his transfer card, and become again a member of some Camp. The Constitution, Rules and Regulations are silent upon this proposition, but I have no doubt concerning the correctness of this decision. It is sustained by numerous decisions of the Grand Army of the Republic in similar cases.

DECISION XXXVIII. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XIV.) December 24, 1890.

Col. B. W. Coiner, Commanding Washington Div., Tacoma, Wash.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to hand you Opinion XIV of the Judge-Advocate General, modifying his Opinion III, in which I concur fully with the Judge-Advocate General.

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DECISION XXXIX. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XIII.) December 24, 1890.

Col. W. A. Stevens, Commanding Massachusetts Div., Malden, Mass.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return one copy of the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Bro. Henry H. Worcester, Camp No. 78, your Division, together with a copy of the Judge-Advocate General's opinion thereon, in which opinion I fully concur, and the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court are approved. You will therefore proceed to carry the sentence into effect.

DECISION XL. December 25, 1890.

Col. Charles J. Deckman, Commanding Ohio Div., Malvern, Ohio.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your communication of the 18th inst., together with several communications from your Division, in which the following questions are asked and answered:

"1. Can the First or Second Lieutenant perform the duties of Captain during his absence? Ans. Yes. See article X, page 17, Constitution, Rules and Regulations; also, article XII, section 3, page 18, Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

"See also article XI, page 17, Constitution, Rules and Regulations. The Camp's by-laws provide that the 'Absence for three successive meetings forfeits the right to hold a non-commissioned office.' On the fourth night the Captain is absent, the First Lieutenant, commanding the Camp (see article X), as such commanding officer, declares the office vacant, and appoints and installs the appointee, who holds the same until his successor is appointed and qualified."

Your decision is based upon the opinion of the Judge Advocate, and in my opinion is correct.

DECISION XLI. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XVI.) January 3, 1891.

Col. Geo. W. Gerhard, Commanding Pennsylvania Div., Reading, Penn.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. Adam Gerstat, of Camp No. 4, your Division, together with a copy of Opinion XVI of the the Judge-Advocate General.

I fully concur in this opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, and in view of the fact that the record does not show the service of notice upon the accused, as required by Constitution, Rules and Regulations, for that reason alone I must withhold my approval of the proceedings.

If Camp No. 4 sustained any serious injuries by reason of the conduct of the accused, that fact should be set forth in the specifications.

You will therefore please return to the Camp the proceedings, with instructions to the Camp that, if it desires to proceed further in the matter, the charges and specifications must be amended as suggested by the Judge-Advocate General. Notice must be served upon the accused personally or at his usual place of residence, as provided by law, and let the proceedings thereafter conform to the recommendations of the Judge-Advocate General.

DECISION XLII. January 10, 1891.

Col. Harry S. Fuller, Commanding Wisconsin Div., Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR COLONEL—Your favor of the 7th inst. contains two propositions, to wit:

First. "The case of one Mark Bennet, who wishes to join our Camp, and I am sure all the boys would be perfectly willing to have him. He is a boy that was born and brought up here, and about four years ago he got into bad company, ran away from home, ran out of money, and he and his chum broke into a jewelry store and stole some jewelry; was caught, convicted, and served a term in the State's prison at Waupan; when his term was out, he came back here, settled down, and there is no better boy in town to-day. He is now married, and holds a very important position in the Odd Fellows, and is very well liked."

Second. "Is a man eligible who has been convicted of the crime of burglary, and sent to prison."

The law in such cases is well settled. See proviso to section 1, article V, page 5, Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, which reads as follows: "*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."

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This provision is inflexible, and while there may be some persons who come within its provisions who would be good members of our Order, yet they cannot be admitted; and if they have been admitted, upon the fact being known, they are ineligible — they must be dropped from the rolls.

DECISION XLIII. January 12, 1891.

Col. James A. Joyce, Commanding New Hampshire Div., Great Falls, N. H.

DEAR COLONEL — I am in receipt of a communication from Frank W. Butler, Camp No. 35 of your Division, in the nature of an appeal from a decision made by you. The facts stated by the Camp are as follows: "At the first meeting in December, Camp 35, Division of New Hampshire, elected a First Lieutenant, and he was not present at the next meeting. He sent in his resignation. So the Camp elected another to take his place, subject to the Colonel's approval. The Colonel approved the action of the Camp, but there was one member that thought that it was not right; so the Camp, at the meeting held the 7th of January, 1891, voted to appeal to the Commander-in-Chief; so we appeal to you for your decision."

Your decision is approved. Any other ruling would create confusion in many Camps. Opinions XXVI. XXVII, and XXVIII, by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, Blue-Book, pages 25 and 26, having been approved by the Commandery-in-Chief, are a part of the law of the Order. The object of article VII, relating to the nomination and election of officers, was and is to provide, *first*, for the election of officers; *second*, that they must be elected by ballot; *third*, that they must be elected at the first stated meeting in December; *fourth*, that the nominations must be made at least one stated meeting prior to the time of holding the election, and also on the night of the election. The language of these provisions is unfortunate, and, in the absence of General Griffin's decision, I would hold and am now of the opinion that if, for any reason, nominations could not be made at least one stated meeting prior to the election, that they must be made on the night of election. I think the framers of the Constitution intended that nominations might be made on two occasions: *First*, at least one stated meeting before the election; *second*, on the night of the election. There is nothing in the Constitution which authorizes an election after the first stated meeting in December, except to fill vacancies, as provided by section 2 of said article VII. In the case cited there was no vacancy. The term of office of the officers of the Camp at that time did not expire until the first meeting in January; nor did they expire until their successors, respectively, had been elected and installed. One duly elected at the first stated meeting in December is not an officer. If he declines, said declination does not create a vacancy in any office; it simply makes it incumbent upon the Camp to elect some one else. If I am right in saying such declination does not create a vacancy, then said section 2 does not apply to such cases, and there is no law governing the same. If this be true, the commanding officer, the Camp itself, or the commanding officer of the Division, can order an election. In this instance the election was held by the Camp, that action approved by you, and now the Camp appeals from your decision when you have simply ratified what it did.

I have treated this matter as regularly before me on appeal. It should have been forwarded to you by the Captain of the Camp, and by you to these headquarters; but, on account of the confusion likely to arise from further delay, I have passed upon it as if properly before me, and you will please notify the Camp of my decision.

DECISION XLIV. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XV.) January 12, 1891.

Col. R. W. Biese, Commanding Alabama and Tennessee Div., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DEAR COLONEL — I return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence of Bro. R. G. Tyler, of Camp No. 6 of your Division, together with a copy of the Judge-Advocate General's opinion, which meets my approval, and the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and you will proceed to carry the sentence of the court into effect.

I call your attention to the last clause of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, to the effect that where an adjournment is had in the absence of the accused, notice of the adjournment should be given to the accused, and proof thereof incorporated in the record.

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DECISION XLV. January 13, 1891.

Capt. E. B. White, Commanding Camp No. 8, Kansas Div., Independence, Kas.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your favor of January 10th. The proposition stated by you is as follows: Two brothers applied to your Camp for membership by transfer card. You decided that regular applications should accompany the cards, and you cite section 1, article III, chapter II, page 9, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, in support of your decision.

If the Camp appealed from your decision, the appeal should have been transmitted to the Colonel commanding the Division, as, under our law, Camps cannot appeal to the Commander-in-Chief from the ruling of a Captain, but must appeal to the Colonel. However, I give you my decision as I would had it come through regular channels, to wit: Your ruling is right. The law says that brothers may be admitted by card "by a three-fourths vote after his name has been proposed, referred, and reported upon, as in the case of an applicant for membership."

DECISION XLVI. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XVII.) January 19, 1891.

Lieut. Col. Willliam H. Wyker, Commanding New York Div., Goshen, N. Y.

DEAR COLONEL—Enclosed find the papers in the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. Bert M. Hicks, Camp No. 81, your Division, together with a copy of the Judge-Advocate General's opinion.

This brother is charged with embezzlement of Camp funds, and with conduct unbecoming a member and officer in his relations to the Order, and was found guilty on both charges, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. These proceedings are approved, and you will proceed to carry the sentence into effect.

DECISION XLVII. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XVIII.) January 19, 1891.

Col. W. A. Stevens, Commanding Massachusetts Div., Malden, Mass.

DEAR COLONEL—I inclose the proceeding, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brothers John J. McAndrews and others, Camp No. 1 of your Division. These brothers are charged with disobedience of lawful orders, and conduct unbecoming members in their relation to the Order. I also inclose a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General in regard to the same. The accused brothers are Past Col. John J. McAndrews, Lieut. George C. Atkinson, Past Capt. William H. Phillips, Lieut. George P. McDavit, Lieut. Charles A. Smiledge, and Brother James A. Keown. The accused are found guilty of all the charges and specifications, and are sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. I call your attention to the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, to the effect that the record fails to show that Brother Charles A. Smiledge was served with notice of the trial, and that he was not present. If this irregularity can be cured, that is, by proof of service, let the proof be made and attached to the record; in which event the proceedings, findings and sentence as to him will be approved; otherwise disapproved. As to all the other brothers named, the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court are approved, and you will proceed to carry the judgment of the court into effect.

Please advise me as to the action you take in regard to Brother Smiledge.

DECISION XLVIII. January 20, 1891.

W. I. Inoir, Bloomfield, N. J.

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 16th inst. at hand. I know of no way by which you can get into a Camp of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., unless you have been reinstated by the Camp which dropped you; and if you desire to be reinstated, you should make application to the Camp for that purpose, and by paying the dues which you owed at the time you were dropped, I have no doubt but that the Camp will reinstate you, and give you a transfer card to enable you to join some other Camp.

The proviso to the resolution adopted at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, in August last, reads as follows: "*Provided, however*, That no member of a Post, who has previously been a member of a Camp, shall be received into membership by virtue hereof, unless such member shall have been in good standing in the Camp of which he was last a member."

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So you see you cannot come with your Post if it should come, unless you were in good standing in the Camp in which you were formerly a member.

I regret exceedingly that the Posts in New Jersey will not join our ranks. All Sons of Veterans should be under one banner, and I sincerely hope that the Post members in New Jersey will look at it in this way. For myself, and the entire Camp system, I think we have extended the "olive branch" to the Post system in good faith, and we want them with us. We recognize they are Sons of Veterans, and the stronger we can make one organization, the more weight we will have in promoting the principles and objects which all sons of veterans should adhere to.

DECISION XLIX. January 22, 1891.

Col. D. E. Morris, Commanding Minnesota Div., Red Wing, Minn.

DEAR COLONEL—Your communication of the 20th inst. at hand. You submit for my decision officially the following question:

"Are Camps compelled to pay Divisions per capita tax on members who have been dropped for the time they are on the dropped list?"

Your attention is respectfully called to Opinion LXV, page 66, of the Blue-Book, which reads as follows:

"Dues stop when a member is dropped; therefore one year's dues is the amount of his debt to the Camp."

It is well settled in all organizations like ours that dues cannot be charged against dropped members. When a member is dropped, and applies for reinstatement, he must pay the amount of his dues at the time he was dropped, and as the Camp cannot charge him with dues from the time he was dropped until he is reinstated, the Camp is not liable to pay per capita tax to Division headquarters for the period during which the member was dropped.

DECISION L. January 26, 1891.

Col. Geo. W. Gerhard, Commanding Pennsylvania Div., Lock Haven, Penn.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your favor of the 22d inst., with the appeal of John F. Reynolds Camp No. 4, of your Division, from your order requiring the Captain of that Camp to give a bond as required by your Division by-laws, and, in deciding this question, it is necessary to pass upon the validity of the action of your Division in adopting such by-law. After due consideration of all the questions raised by the Camp, I am fully convinced that there is but one point raised which is at all doubtful. The Camp says, that these Division by-laws were not approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and your communication of the 22d inst. would indicate that this is correct. I wrote you on the 16th inst., that, in my judgment, these by-laws were valid. Such is my opinion now. Article XII, page 29, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, provides that Division Encampments may adopt by-laws subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and not inconsistent with the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. There is nothing in your by-laws relating to bonds repugnant to our law.

Another point raised by the Camp is, that your Division is not incorporated, and that the bond, by reason of this, would be inoperative. This is no affair of the Camps. The Division requires the Captains to give bonds, and it is very proper that commanding officers of Camps should give bonds; while the Captain does not have the custody of all Camp property in contemplation of our law, yet, as a matter of fact, in almost all Camps the Captain does have charge and control of Camp property, and many provisions to our law indicate that it was the intention of the law-makers that the Captain should be responsible for Camp property; indeed, the obligation of the Captain at the time of his installation requires him to turn over to his successor all the property of the Camp in his possession, etc., and I see no reason why Divisions may not require Captains to give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties.

The proceedings of your Division Encampment disclose the fact that this by-law was adopted by a unanimous vote. Assuming that it was not approved by my predecessor, to prevent any further questions in regard to the matter, the same is hereby approved, and you will require Captains of Camps in your Division to give bonds as required by the laws of your Division. The defect in the proceedings, so far as the approval is concerned, being now cured, the appeal of Camp No. 4 is dismissed.

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DECISION LI. January 26, 1891.

Col. W. A. Stevens, Commanding Massachusetts Div., Malden, Mass.

DEAR COLONEL—Your inquiry as to whether or not Camps should approve court-martial proceedings is somewhat indefinite, but I understand the law to be as follows: If the Camp orders the court-martial, the court should make its report to the Camp for approval. If ordered by the Captain, the report should be made to him for his approval. If ordered by higher authority, the Camp and Camp officers have nothing whatever to do with it. If the Camp or Captain refuses to pass upon the court-martial proceedings, or disapprove them, they should be forwarded to the Colonel of the Division for review, and an appeal will lie from the decision of the Camp or Captain, as in other matters; and Camp and Camp officers cannot defeat or prevent the judgment of the court-martial being carried into effect by refusing to pass upon the proceedings. They may approve or disapprove, as their judgment dictates; but they have no right to refuse to act, and, if their action is unwarranted, it should be corrected by the commanding officer of the Division.

DECISION LII. March 10, 1891.

Col. Frank J. Coates, Commanding Nebraska Div., Omaha, Neb.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your favor of February 23d, together with the appeal of Captain Sidney L. Willson, of Camp No. 2 of your Division, from your order suspending said Camp because of its failure to send in its reports for the quarter ending September 30, 1890, and to pay per capita tax at the same time. I have carefully examined all the papers in the case. The record shows that this Camp is delinquent for reports and per capita tax since June 30, 1890. Your action is under and by virtue of section 4, article VII, chapter III, Constitution, Rules and Regulations. The principal reason urged by the appellant against your action is the fact that "he and his Camp did not know, until the receipt of General Orders, No. 12 (which was received by him at the same time your Division Order No. 10 was received), of the action of the Commandery-in-Chief at its last session, concerning the adoption of said section 4."

This is not sufficient reason for reversing your action. Constitution, Rules and Regulations provide for making quarterly reports, and this Camp is delinquent long prior to issuance of your order.

I am unable to find anything in the record which will justify the reversal of your action, and it is therefore sustained. I cannot promulgate this decision, however, without suggesting that in that spirit of Friendship, Charity and Loyalty, which we are all obliged to observe, you should request this Camp to pay its dues, make its reports, and reinstate it; and in the same spirit the Camp should act. If we are to be governed by the spirit disclosed in the appeal of Captain Willson, wherein he says that "his Camp will never be revived and no other Camp organized in his city" under certain circumstances, then we are unworthy the name of Sons of Veterans, and I trust you will exercise all your influence, and that the Camp will meet you in the same spirit, for the good of the Order. You will forthwith transmit a copy of this decision to Captain Willson.

DECISION LIII. March 10, 1891.

Col. W. A. Stevens, Commanding Massachusetts Div., Malden, Mass.

DEAR COLONEL—Under date of February 25, Camp No. 3, of your Division asks a decision upon the following facts:

"This Camp was mustered into the Earp Order, June 3, 1882. It was chartered in the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., February, 1885. The Camp feels that this charter should be changed to June 3, 1882."

This cannot be done. There is no authority for such proceedings. Under our law, charters cannot be dated prior to muster into our organization.

DECISION LIV. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XIX.) March 10, 1891.

Gen. Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR GENERAL—Referring to your communication of January 16, in which the questions set forth in Opinion XIX of the Judge-Advocate General (a copy of which is herewith transmitted), I concur in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, and such is my decision.

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DECISION LV. March 11, 1891.

Col. Fred V. Wood, Commanding California Div., Oakland, Cal.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your favor of the 2d of February, which came during my absence. I have just returned.

In regard to appeal of Lieutenant Colonel Robinson, as shown by the abstract of minutes of Col. E. D. Baker Camp No. 5, your Division, presents the following questions:

I. A motion to adjourn was made before the regular order of business had been finished as provided in the ritual.

II and III. These propositions are embodied in the first.

This question is settled by my Decision XXIII, dated November 15, 1890, upon an appeal from the Division of Missouri, in which I decided as follows: "Camps must be regularly opened and closed. Camps officers are obliged to close their Camps in due form." "Due form" means according to the ritual. The obligations of Camp officers is in substance to support the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and, among other things, that he will not close the Camp without going through the regular order of business.

The obligation thus taken by a Camp officer is a higher and greater law than the general rules of order, and it is the duty of the Camp officer to go through the regular order of business. After that is done the Camp may be engaged in some miscellaneous business, and then when a motion is made to adjourn it is the duty of the presiding officer to close the meeting of the Camp. The appeal of Colonel Robinson is therefore sustained.

DECISION LVI. March 12, 1891.

Col. John W. Newton, Commanding Indiana Div., Winchester, Ind.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your favor of January 26, which came during my absence, together with the appeal of certain members of John C. Fremont Camp No. 149, of your Division, from your decision holding valid a certain election held in said Camp for the office of Captain therein to fill vacancy, which election was held April 8, 1890, and subsequently, to wit, November 25, 1890, the matter again came up in the Camp, the claim being made that inasmuch as the Quartermaster Sergeant of the Camp was not present at the time of election, that the Camp Council was not in session, that no list of the members of the Camp had been made who were eligible to vote, as required by the Constitution, that the election was illegal, and in support of this claim Decision XXVIII, dated March 5, 1890, of Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, is cited.

I have carefully examined the record in this case, and am compelled to sustain your decision holding the election valid.

The decision of Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin received the sanction of the Commandery-in-Chief at St. Joseph, and the Blue-Book, containing this decision, was adopted, and is a part of the law of our Order.

Personally, I do not think the position is well taken. With all due deference to General Griffin, I think he went further than the provisions of the Constitution will justify. The election must stand for this reason: It is not shown that any person voted at this election who was not entitled to vote. From all that appears, the election was fairly conducted. The record discloses notice to members of the Camp; that the Captain elected at that time was duly installed, and that his title to the office was not questioned for several months thereafter. The object of the provision of the Constitution is: To provide for the election of officers, and then to provide the method of election. I do not believe that the framers of our Constitution ever intended that officers should be nominated one stated meeting before the election, *and that the same officers must be renominated the night of the election.* The word "shall," as used in this provision of the Constitution, must be construed as it is in the statutes of the several States of this country, and whether it is mandatory or directory must be determined from the context. I am of the opinion that the framers of the Constitution intended that nominations might be made at least one meeting before the election and that other nominations might be made on the night of the election. I do not believe that, where an election is fairly held by those having a right to vote, a failure to make nominations, and a failure to have the list of eligible voters, and a failure of the Camp Council to be in session, would invalidate such an election. I am also clearly of the opinion that if these defects could be taken advantage of at all, it could only be done by an objection to such an election, and an appeal therefrom at the time it took place—at least such objection must be made prior to in-

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stallation. Your decision is therefore sustained, and you will notify the Camp accordingly, giving the appellants the right to appeal from my decision to the Commandery-in-Chief. If such an appeal is taken, it must be returned through your headquarters to these headquarters, and it will be presented to the Commandery-in-Chief at its next session.

DECISION LVII. March 14, 1891.

Col. Frank J. Coates, Commanding Nebraska Div., Omaha, Neb.

DEAR COLONEL — Grand Island Camp No. 81, of your Division, appeals from your action in submitting the question of holding a field Encampment of your Division to the Division Council, and the action of the Division Council thereon.

Several matters are presented in the brief of the attorney for the appellant which have no bearing upon the case. The sole question presented by this appeal is:

The Division Encampment, upon certain terms, voted to hold the next annual meeting of your Division at Grand Island. You saw fit, for reasons which were sufficient and satisfactory to you, to submit to the Division Council the question as to whether the Encampment should be held at another time and place. When the Division Encampment was located at Grand Island, it was understood that Grand Island Camp were to entertain the Encampment, and to furnish music, etc. The details of this understanding are immaterial.

I am clearly of the opinion that the action of the Colonel in convening the Division Council, and the action of the Division Council in changing the time and place of holding the Encampment, was legal. The appeal is therefore overruled.

You will please transmit to the appellant, through Brother J. B. Bartholomew, its attorney, the papers relating to the appeal, with a copy of this decision. This appeal should have been transmitted through your headquarters, but in order that the question may be speedily settled, I have acted upon it as though it had been regularly transmitted.

DECISION LVIII. March 16, 1891.

Col. Fred. V. Wood, Commanding California Div., Oakland, Cal.

DEAR COLONEL — I have your favor of the 10th inst., together with the appeal of Fair Oaks Camp No. 15, of your Division. The facts in this case are as follows:

Camp No. 15 asked the following question: "Is the voting sign of the Order, as prescribed in the ritual, intended to be used on all occasions where a vote is taken, with the exception of a secret or written vote, or is it in order to call for the ayes and nays?"

You say you declined to give your opinion, and referred the Camp to your Judge-Advocate.

The appeal of Camp No. 15 is sustained. It is the duty of the Colonel, when such questions are submitted to him, to decide them. He may, if he desires, ask the advice of the Judge Advocate, but he is not bound to follow it. The Judge Advocate cannot give any official decisions in the Division. He is the legal adviser of the Colonel, Division Council, and the Division Encampment when it is in session; but the Colonel must decide unless the Division Encampment is in session, and from his decision, or the decision of the Encampment, an appeal lies to the Commander in-Chief, and from that official to the Commandery-in-Chief. Camps should, under no circumstances, ask opinions from the Judge Advocate, but should pursue the course taken by Camp No. 15. You will therefore transmit a copy of this decision to Camp No. 15, and also give your official decision upon the question submitted.

DECISION LIX. March 16, 1891.

Col. E. D. Hazen, Commanding West Virginia Div., Parkersburgh, W. Va.

DEAR COLONEL — Your favor of the 12th inst., with communication from the Captain of Camp No. 29 of your Division, received.

The question submitted for my decision is as follows: "Is an illegitimate son of a veteran, who comes within the provisions of the eligibility clause of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., in all other respects, eligible to membership in our Order?"

I do not find the words "legitimate" or "illegitimate" in our Constitution and Laws. The sons of honorably discharged soldiers, who served in the Union army during the Civil War of 1861–'65, are eligible to membership, except as provided in section 1, article V, chapter I, of the Constitution.

The person referred to in the communication from Camp No. 29 is said to be an

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illegitimate son, but it is conceded that he is a son of a veteran. If he is worthy he should be admitted. He is not responsible for his birth, not responsible for the fact that he is an illegitimate son, not responsible for the illicit intercourse of his parents, not responsible for the fact that his mother "loved not wisely but too well," and that fraternity we teach and boast of should lead us to ignore the fact that this young man was born out of wedlock. If, as above stated, he is in all other respects worthy, this fact does not make him unworthy.

DECISION LX. March 19, 1891.

Col. John W. Newton, Commanding Indiana Div., Winchester, Ind.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your favor of the 14th inst. You say: "In this Division there is a son of a veteran soldier who is blind in both eyes. Is he eligible to become a member of a Camp? He has made application for membership, and I have been asked to decide the matter as to eligibility. I am undecided about the matter."

Most assuredly he is eligible. There is nothing in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., that prohibits the sons of those soldiers or sailors named therein from becoming members of our Order simply because "they are blind in both eyes;" and if this young man is worthy, so much the more reason why you should muster him, and stand by him in that spirit of Friendship, Charity and Loyalty which our obligation requires.

DECISION LXI. April 11, 1891.

Col. Thomas H. Edmond, Commanding New Jersey Div., Trenton, N. J.

DEAR COLONEL—I have your favor of the 3d of April, together with an appeal of Past Capt. H. J. Endlich, of Hooker Camp, your Division, from the action of the Division Encampment and Colonel of the Division.

The facts are as follows: "Brother Sparks was nominated for the office of Major of the Division. He was not present at the Encampment, owing to the fact that his wife was then lying dead at his home. The brother not being present to accept the office, and to be installed, Colonel Perkins, commanding the Division, decided that he could not be legally elected. This ruling was sustained by the Division Encampment."

I think the ruling and decisions correct. However much our hearts should go out in sympathy to our bereaved brothers, we are compelled to be governed in our deliberations by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Order. It is true, that under our law, any brother in good standing in his Camp is eligible to any office in the Division. But these provisions must be construed in the light of other provisions, and in obedience to well-established customs of the Order. It has never been held that one not present could be elected to office in the Division or Commandery-in-Chief meetings, unless he were present to accept and be installed into the office. All elective Division and Commandery-in-Chief officers must be installed. Any other ruling would frequently result in election of absent brothers, who could not and would not accept the office, and would work great and irreparable injury and damage.

For these reasons, the rulings of the Colonel and the Division Encampment are sustained.

DECISION LXI (modified). April 13, 1891.

Col. Thomas H. Edmond, Commanding New Jersey Div., Trenton, N. J.

DEAR COLONEL—The Adjutant General informs me that the facts in regard to the election of Brother Sparks as Major of your Division in his absence are not properly stated in Decision LXI. The record before me differs from the report made to the Adjutant General. The fact appears now to be that Colonel Perkins decided that Brother Sparks could be elected in his absence, and that the Encampment sustained the Colonel's decision.

From the appeal presented to me, I was of the opinion that Colonel Perkins had decided that one could not be elected to a Division office in his absence, and the Camp sustained Colonel Perkins. With that understanding I sustained the action of the Colonel and the Encampment. As the records of the Adjutant General's office show the contrary, as above stated, for the reasons stated in Decision LXI, the decision of Colonel Perkins and of the Encampment is overruled.

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DECISION LXII. April 17, 1891.

Col. W. A. Stevens, Commanding Massachusetts Div., Malden, Mass.

DEAR COLONEL—Your favor of the 14th inst. to General Herod has been referred to me. You ask: "Has a Camp the power to adopt and wear light-blue trousers and white chevrons without obtaining permission from Colonel commanding Division?"

The uniform for officers and members is prescribed by article IX, chapter XV, page 53, of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Section 6, page 55, is the only authority for the Colonel to grant dispensations in regard to the uniform, and without such dispensation, I am of the opinion that Camps have no right to adopt and wear any uniform except that prescribed by article IX.

DECISION LXIII. April 20, 1891.

Col. Geo. B. Stadden, Commanding Illinois Div., Springfield, Ill.

DEAR COLONEL—Your favor of the 14th inst. at hand. You say: "A brother with a valid transfer card from his Camp seeks admission into another Camp shortly after receiving the same, and is rejected, in accordance with article III, section 1, page 9, Camp Constitution. Is it right and just that a member of the Order, because of his rejection by a Camp, be black-listed and his name entered on the black-book of the Camp rejecting him, and also entered on all the black-books of the Division?"

I am inclined to think that the name of a brother thus rejected should be placed upon the black-book of the Camp rejecting him, but I do not believe that he should be published in Division Orders.

You will observe that by section 2, article IV, page 10, that a brother holding a transfer card may become a member of any Camp upon presentation of his card within one year from the date of its issue; and until he becomes a member of some other Camp within the year, for the purposes of discipline, he is under the jurisdiction of the Camp which granted the transfer card; and at the end of a year, if the card has not been deposited in another Camp, it operates as an honorable discharge.

The law is defective in this: Provision should be made that when a brother holding a transfer card makes application for membership in another Camp and is rejected, his transfer card should be held by the Camp thus rejecting him, and notice sent to the Camp from which the transfer was issued.

However, such is not the law now, and in view of the fact that the transfer card may become an honorable discharge, the holder of it, if rejected by a Camp, should not be published in Division Orders as having been rejected.

DECISION LXIV. April 22, 1891.

Col. Chas. J. Deckman, Commanding Ohio Div., Malvern, Ohio.

DEAR COLONEL—Your favor of the 20th inst. received. The proposition stated by you is as follows: "If application for membership has been received for admission to membership by muster, the required fee having accompanied the application; the same having been read and referred to an investigating committee; the investigating committee, at the next regular meeting of the Camp, report favorably on the application; the report is read by the First Sergeant; the Captain gives an opportunity to any brother having any objections to the election of the applicant to state the same; no objections are stated by any one; the ballot is then ordered in the regular way; the same results in the applicant receiving enough black balls in all votes cast to reject him, the same having been cast by brothers who have a personal grudge against the applicant.

"Question: Will the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Order of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., under these circumstances justify the Captain in declaring the applicant rejected, or will it not justify him in declaring the applicant elected?"

The Captain must declare the applicant rejected. Brothers having objections to candidates for muster are not obliged to state their objections, and it is their privilege and duty to vote as they deem best for the interest of the Order, and when they exercise that right, neither the Captain nor Camp has a right to challenge their motives, and, if a sufficient number of black balls is cast to reject the candidate, the Captain must so declare the result.

DECISION LXV. May 1, 1891.

H. H. Hammer, Adjutant Pennsylvania Div., Reading, Penn.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have your favor of the 24th ult. You ask: "Is it proper for the officers of a Camp uniformed, but not equipped, to wear side arms?

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Also, is it proper for Division officers to wear side arms in Divisions uniformed, but as a body not equipped?"

I answer both these questions in the affirmative.

DECISION LXVI. May 1, 1891.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Wyker, Commanding New York Div., Goshen, N. Y.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the appeal of Col. E. D. Baker Camp No. 28, of your Division, from your action in disapproving certain provisions in the by-laws adopted by this Camp. Section 2, article V, as adopted, reads as follows: "Sec. 2. Any comrade receiving tickets belonging to this Camp, for the purpose of selling the same for the benefit of the Camp, for any entertainment, ball or reception, shall make returns therefor within a specified time (to be designated by the Camp), and in the event of any comrade failing so to do, an amount equal to the value of the tickets shall be charged to his account as dues."

You amend the section so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. Any comrade receiving tickets belonging to this Camp, for the purpose of selling the same for the benefit of the Camp, for any entertainment, ball or reception, shall make returns therefor within a specified time (to be designated by the Camp), and in the event of any comrade failing so to do, shall have charges preferred against him immediately."

You assign as a reason for the amendment and disapproving the original, that the section as adopted by the Camp is unconstitutional. From this decision the Camp appeals. Your decision is sustained. I think the section as adopted by the Camp is unconstitutional. It is in the nature of punishment for an offense, and the Constitution, Rules and Regulations providing for courts-martial prescribe punishment, and no punishment can be inflicted except in pursuance of the judgment of a court-martial.

DECISION LXVII. May 4, 1891.

Col. G. B. Stadden, Commanding Illinois Div., Springfield, Ill.

DEAR COLONEL—I have a communication from Adjutant Abels, of your Division, asking my decision upon the following proposition: Is a member of the Division Council (elective), who has removed from one State to another, eligible to hold the office of member of the Division Council in the Division from which he has removed, although still retaining his membership in such Division?

If an elective officer of the Division absents himself from the Division more than 30 days without leave of absence from the Commander-in-Chief, he should be so reported, and in such cases I think the Commander-in-Chief has the power to declare the office vacant. See section 3, article XXI, page 66, Constitution, Rules and Regulations. The fact that the officer so absent without leave retains his membership in a Camp in the Division of which he was an elective officer, makes no difference.

DECISION LXVIII. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XX.) May 23, 1891.

Col. E. D. Morris, Commanding Minnesota Div., Red Wing, Minn.

DEAR COLONEL—Upon receipt of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. Sam. E. Pumpelly, of Camp No. 54 of your Division, I referred the same to the Judge-Advocate General, a copy of whose opinion is hereto attached.

I concur fully in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General. The proceedings, findings and sentence are set aside, in accordance with that opinion.

If Camp No. 54 desires to further prosecute this case, the further proceedings should be in accordance with the recommendations of the Judge-Advocate General.

DECISION LXIX. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXI.) May 23, 1891.

Col. H. J. Kline, Commanding Missouri Div., St. Joseph, Mo.

DEAR COLONEL—Upon receipt of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. J. B. Rice, of Camp No. 162 of your Division, I referred the same to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion, a copy of which is hereto attached.

I have fully examined the proceedings, and concur in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General. This brother is charged with indecent conduct toward the daughter of a Comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a sister of one of the

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members of that Camp. He is also charged with violation of his obligation at the time of his muster. The accused was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order.

The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and the accused is dishonorably discharged from the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

DECISION LXX. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXII.) May 23, 1891.

Col. Chas. J. Deckman, Commanding Ohio Div., Malvern, Ohio.

DEAR COLONEL—Upon receipt of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Brother Harry K. Toland, of Camp No. 46 of your Division, I referred the same to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The accused is charged with "retaining money belonging to the Camp." While this charge is not strictly in conformity with the article of our Constitution relating to discipline, it is sufficient.

The evidence fully sustains the finding of guilty, and the sentence that the accused be dishonorably discharged from the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., is approved.

DECISION LXXI. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXIII.) May 23, 1891.

Col. H. O. Bixby, Commanding Vermont Div., Chelsea, Vt.

DEAR COLONEL—Upon receipt of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Brother Willis M. Williams, of Camp No. 13 of your Division, I referred the same to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion, a copy of which is hereto attached.

You will observe that the record does not show service of notice upon the accused. If he was served with notice, have the record corrected to show that fact, and return the corrected record to me, when it will be approved. If no such notice was given, then, of course, I cannot approve the proceedings.

DECISION LXXII. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXIV.) May 23, 1891.

Col. F. D. Eddy, Commanding Michigan Div., Lowell, Mich.

DEAR COLONEL—Upon the receipt of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial of the trial of Bro. Marion Fortress, of Camp No. 29 of your Division, I referred the same to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion, a copy of which is hereto attached.

This brother was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, and also with embezzlement of Camp funds.

I have carefully examined the proceedings, and fully concur in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General.

The proceedings, findings and sentence are therefore approved, and the accused is dishonorably discharged from the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

DECISION LXXIII. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXV.) May 23, 1891.

Col. Chas. F. Morrison, Commanding Montana Div., Fort Keogh, Mont.

DEAR COLONEL—Upon receipt of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. L. A. Webster, of Camp No. 8 of your Division, I referred the same to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion, a copy of which is hereto attached.

This brother was charged with the commission of a scandalous crime against the laws of the land, and was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order.

I have carefully examined the record, and concur in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General.

The proceedings, findings and sentence are therefore approved, and the accused is dishonorably discharged from the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

DECISION LXXIV. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXVI.) May 23, 1891.

Col. Chas. F. Morrison, Commanding Montana Div., Fort Keogh, Mont.

DEAR COLONEL—Upon receipt of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. G. L. Short, of Camp No. 8 of your Division, I re-

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ferred the same to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The accused is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and with having borrowed money of friends under the guise of friendship, never intending to repay the same. He is also charged with having deserted his wife and leaving her without any means of support.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order.

I have carefully examined the proceedings, and the findings and sentence of the court are approved, and the accused is hereby dishonorably discharged from the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

DECISION LXXV. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXVII.) May 23, 1891.

Capt. Wilson B. Strong, New York City.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Upon receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., I referred the matter to the Judge-Advocate General for his opinion, a copy of which is hereto attached.

I concur in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General, for the reasons stated by him.

DECISION LXXVI. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXVIII.) June 10, 1891.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Wyker, Commanding New York Div., Goshen, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Owing to some doubt I entertained as to the effect o the sentence against Col. George Addington, late Colonel of your Division, before passing upon it, I have taken time to examine the question fully, as well as to ask the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General thereon.

I am now fully convinced that, under the provisions of section 3, article VI, chapter V, page 50, of Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the conviction of Colonel Addington operates as a forfeiture of "all honors and privileges of past rank." Such being my decision, it will be promulgated in next General Orders.

In making the roll of membership of Past Captains and Past Colonels in your Division, you will omit therefrom the name of Past Col. George Addington, and all other past rank, if any he may hold, which would, in the absence of his conviction and this decision, entitle him to a seat in the meetings of your Division.

DECISION LXXVII. July 17, 1891.

Col. John R. Neely, Commanding Maryland Div., Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLONEL—Your favor of the 13th inst., together with the appeal of Capt. John D. Powell, of Camp No. 25 of your Division, from your decision upon the application of one Judd Malvin for membership in said Camp 25, is received.

The applicant, as the record submitted to me shows, is forty years of age. He is the son of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame. You decide that he is not eligible on the ground that he was "born out of wedlock"—that he is the "illegitimate" son of General Anderson. I do not concur in your opinion for the following reasons:

The preamble of our Constitution, Rules and Regulations recites that, "We, the undersigned, *lineal descendants* of soldiers, sailors, and marines, who served in the army and navy of the United States," etc. The eligibility clause of the Constitution, to wit, article V, page 5, says: "The *sons*, 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." I know of no provision of our law which will justify your decision. "The applicant is a man of good moral character;" an officer in the National Guards of the District of Columbia; a clerk in one of the Government departments; "would be an ornament and benefit to the Camp"—all this admitted by the record—the son of a brave soldier and a gallant officer, who served in the Union army and was retired therefrom after having served more than 38 years. In my judgment he is clearly within the provisions of our law, and ought to be admitted to membership, and 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. The applicant in this case is not an applicant for charity, nor an object of charity, but it would be a most uncharitable act to close our doors against

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him, in view of the facts and circumstances presented by this record. Entertaining these views, with the same sincerity which I accord to you, I am compelled to sustain the appeal and overrule your decision. Should you adhere to your opinion, it will give me pleasure to present your appeal from this decision to the Commandery-in-Chief.

DECISION LXXVIII. July 24, 1891.

Col. Thomas H. Edmond, Commanding New Jersey Div., Trenton, N. J.

DEAR COLONEL—Your communication, with request of McClellan Camp No. 37, of your Division, for an official decision upon the following question received: "A soldier enlisted during the war under his mother's maiden name, and was discharged from the service under that name. His discharge shows that he served honorably and faithfully during the war. Is a son of such a soldier eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.?"

Yes, if otherwise qualified according to article V, page 5, Constitution, Rules and Regulations. His father is eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. (See Grand Army Blue-Book, Decision VIII, S. S. B., p. 167.)

DECISION LXXIX. July 24, 1891.

Col. Thomas H. Edmond, Commanding New Jersey Div., Trenton, N. J.

DEAR COLONEL—Your communication of the 18th inst. at hand, containing request of Camp No. 11 of your Division for an official decision upon the following question:

"Is a Past Captain who had, after serving a term as Captain, been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues and having been reinstated in due form, entitled to the honors of that position, unless again elected Captain?"

A brother who is dropped from the rolls ceases to be a member of the Order, and he cannot again become a member except by virtue of the provisions of article IV, chapter V, and article II, chapter II, Constitution, Rules and Regulations. When dropped he loses all rank, present and past, and all honors and privileges. When such a person is again admitted to the Order he comes like any other applicant. It seems to me, therefore, that Past Captains and other past officers who are dropped for non-payment of dues and thereafter reinstated are not entitled to the honors and privileges of past rank by virtue of any service prior to the date they were dropped.

October 20, 1890, official Decision XIV was given to the Adjutant of the Pennsylvania Division, as follows:

"The mere suspension of a Past Captain does not carry with it 'degradation from office.' Penalties are of five grades, as found in section 1, article VI, page 49, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, so that if a past officer is merely suspended for any reason, as for non-payment of dues, or even by sentence of court-martial, and thereafter reinstated to membership, he would be entitled to past honors, unless by the judgment of a court-martial, duly approved, he was deprived of his office as part of the punishment. Under no circumstances would suspension for non-payment of dues carry with it loss of past rank, and upon being reinstated by his Camp, when suspended for non-payment of dues, he would be entitled to all privileges of past rank."

The distinction between these two decisions lies in the fact that suspension is a temporary matter, and a brother while suspended is still a member of the Order, and when a member is dropped he ceases to be a member of the Order.

June 10, 1891, I made an official decision as to the construction of section 3, article VI, chapter V, page 50, of Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the same being Decision LXXVI, to the effect that conviction by court-martial operates as a forfeiture of all honors and privileges of past rank.

In so far as Decision XIV conflicts with Decision LXXVI, Decision XIV is revoked.

DECISION LXXX. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXIX.) August 13, 1891.

Col. H. M. Rebele, Commanding Pennsylvania Div., Allegheny City, Penn.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return herewith the record, proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. C. M. Cott, of Camp No. 102 of your Division, together with a copy of the Judge-Advocate General's opinion relating to the same. The charges against the brother are fully set forth in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General. I fully concur in this opinion. The

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record in this case was approved by Past Colonel McNulty, then Colonel, March 29, 1890. The appeal was received by me soon after I assumed the duties of this office, but the record was not received for some time thereafter. This record is very voluminous, but has been carefully examined and considered, and the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court are approved, and the appeal of Brother Cott is overruled.

DECISION LXXXI. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXX.) August 13, 1891.

Col. Leo W. Kenneday, Commanding Colorado Div., Denver, Colo.

DEAR COLONEL—Your predecessor submitted a question to me for my official decision, which was referred in the regular order to the Judge-Advocate General. The question and the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General are fully set forth in a copy of the opinion of that officer herewith transmitted.

I fully concur in the views expressed by the Judge-Advocate General.

DECISION LXXXII. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXXI.) August 13, 1891.

Col. Edward C. Moran, Commanding Maine Div., Thomaston, Me.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return the proceedings in the court-martial for the trial of Past Capt. Frank I. Bartlett, of Camp No. 3 of your Division, together with a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General thereon. This brother was charged with disobedience of orders, violation of the obligations taken at the time of assuming the office of Captain, conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the order, and appropriation of Camp funds without authority, and was found guilty of all these charges, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order.

I have carefully examined the whole record and the testimony, and fully concur in the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General.

The accused will therefore be dishonorably discharged from the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and you are directed to see that the proper records are made, in his Camp and at Division headquarters, in regard to the same.

DECISION LXXXIII. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXXII.) August 13, 1891.

Col. Chas. K. Darling, Commanding Massachusetts Div., Fitchburg, Mass.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return the record of the proceedings of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. W. S. Bateman, of Camp No. 66 of your Division, together with a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General in regard to the same.

This brother was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, and was properly tried, the court finding him guilty of all the charges and specifications, and sentencing him to be dishonorably discharged from the Order.

These proceedings were approved by your predecessor, and by me referred to the Judge-Advocate General.

I fully concur in the opinion of the latter officer, 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 LXXXIV. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXXIII.) August 13, 1891.

Col. Edward C. Moran, Commanding Maine Div., Thomaston, Me.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court martial for the trial of Bro. George N. Phelps, of Camp No. 18 of your Division, together with a copy of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General.

This brother was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, and also with the crime of embezzlement. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order.

I have carefully examined the record, and fully concur in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General.

You will therefore see that the sentence of the court is carried into effect at once.

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DECISION LXXXV. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXXIV.) August 13, 1891.

Col. W. R. Cooper, Commanding Alabama and Tennessee Div., Knoxville, Tenn.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. E. C. Wilshire, of Camp No. 20 of your Division, together with a copy of the Judge-Advocate General's opinion in the same.

This brother was charged with "attempting to divulge the grip." I do not like the language in this charge. It does not seem to me to be sufficient under the Rules and Regulations, and yet the testimony establishes the fact that the accused was guilty of conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, and of violating the obligation assumed at the time of his muster. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The Judge-Advocate General recommends that the findings and sentence be approved. With some doubt, therefore, as to the sufficiency of the charge, but believing that the testimony is sufficient, the findings and sentence of the court are approved, and you will see that they are forthwith carried into effect.

DECISION LXXXVI. (J.-A. Gen. Op. XXXV.) August 13, 1891.

Col. John W. Newton, Commanding Indiana Div., Winchester, Ind.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Brother Thomas Dickerson, of Camp No. 11 of your Division, together with a copy of the Judge-Advocate General's opinion thereon.

This brother was charged with violating paragraph 3, section 1, article VI, chapter V, of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. The specification is that the accused made an assault upon another citizen, with intent to kill. The testimony taken by the court warrants the findings and sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Order. The proceedings are regular, and you will proceed forthwith to carry the sentence into effect.

DECISION LXXXVII. August 13, 1891.

Col. Geo. Van Houten, Commanding Iowa Div., Lenox, Iowa.

DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to return the appeal of J. C. Thompson, of Camp No. —, from the decision of your predecessor.

In my opinion, the decision of Colonel Pickett is wrong, and the appeal must be sustained, for the reasons that, under our law, the only order of business is prescribed by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and the ritual; and Camp officers when installed are obligated to execute and sustain the Constitution and by-laws, and to faithfully discharge the duties of their respectiue offices; and the Captain is required to obligate himself never to close his meeting without going through the regular order of business. The Rules and Regulations and the ritual are sufficient to enable any business pertaining to the Order to be transacted under proper headings, and the solemn promise of Camp officers, in my judgment, requires them to go through "the regular order of business."

For these reasons the appeal is sustained.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move the reference of this report to the proper committees, to wit, the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and the Committee on Officers' Reports, respectively, except as to those portions and recommendations referring to the court-martials and the possible appeals of George Addington and W. S. Payne, in regard to which I offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

Resolved, That in conformity with recommendation No. 6 of the Commander-in-Chief, he be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint a committee of five on Grievances, to whom shall be referred, without debate, all papers and appeals in relation to Addington and Payne.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business in order is the report of the Adjutant General.

The Adjutant General submitted his report.

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REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.
TOPEKA, KAS., August 20, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL—I have the honor to hereby submit my report of the condition of the Order of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., together with a statement of the transaction of the business of the Department of Adjutant General, for the past year.

During General Griffin's administration, many new records were prepared, chief of which was a complete system of filing all decisions, records of courts-martial, and documents necessary to be filed at Commandery headquarters. This system I have endeavored to the best of my ability to carry out, and as a result, have on file all decisions, mustering-officers' reports, installing-officers' reports, rosters of Divisions, and other papers that have come under the supervision of my department.

The correspondence necessary to carry on the business with the officials of thirty-two Divisions is no little matter, yet I have endeavored to, with few exceptions, answer every communication the day it was received, filing all such communications, and keeping copies of every letter written in answer to the same. I have written twenty-five hundred letters in answer to about the same number of communications received.

Applications have been approved for 638 new Camps, every Division being represented. Two hundred and seven commissions, 650 charters, and 22 dispensations have been issued during the year, and 25 trials by courts-martial have been recorded.

So many records having been provided during the last administration, I have found it needful to procure only two permanent records for this Department, viz.: One a roster of Camps for the continuance of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, and for the new Division of Oklahoma; the other a Record of Division Charters, in which to properly transcribe every Division charter issued. Letters were written to the Colonels of each Division, asking for a certified copy of their charter, which elicited the facts that the charters of the Divisions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and California had been destroyed, and that the Divisions of Oregon, Washington, Arkansas and Florida had never yet been given charters. Inquiries were immediately set on foot as to the dates and charter membership of the Divisions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and California, and duplicate charters were issued to them. New charters were issued to the Divisions of Oregon and Washington, and to the new Division of Oklahoma, so that the only Divisions yet remaining whose charters are not recorded at Commandery headquarters are Arkansas, Florida, and South Dakota.

Ten General Orders, thirteen Special Orders, and three Circular Letters, copies of which are embodied in my report [see pp. 71–94], have been issued during the year.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

I submit herewith a summary of Adjutants' consolidated quarterly reports for the quarters ending September 30, 1890, December 31, 1890, March 31, 1891, and June 30, 1891, respectively. Complaints made at this time of the consolidated reports received from Adjutants may, in view of the fact that they have been made by every Adjutant General, be "chestnuts," yet I must say that the incorrectness of my reports cannot altogether be laid at my door, for the reason that Adjutants have in many instances submitted incorrect reports.

In order to remedy this evil, early in the year I prepared a circular of "Instructions to Adjutants," which I think, if carefully obeyed, would obviate a great deal of the difficulty. It is true, the fault in many instances lies with the Camp First Sergeant, but if the first rule I have always given would be followed, viz., "Place the membership of every Camp reported in good standing in the previous report in the first column of the present report," the battle would almost be won in the beginning.

In addition to Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, giving quarterly reports, I have appended Table No. 5, comparing by Divisions the membership in good standing June 30, 1890, with that of June 30, 1891, together with the gains and losses and the per cent. of gain or loss;

Table No. 6, showing number of new Camps organized in the various Divisions, by months, from September 1, 1890, to August 20, 1891, also giving number of recruits;

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Table No. 7, giving a comparative statement of the number of members in good standing for the quarter ending June 30 of each year for the last three years;

Table No. 8, giving a roster of the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors of each Division, together with their addresses for the year 1891.

Table No. 9, giving the place and time of holding each of the Division Encampments for the year 1891; and

Table No. 10 is a list of the Camps mustered during the year.

From Table No. 5 it will be learned that there were 52,896 members in good standing June 30, 1890, and 54,510 in good standing June 30, 1891. This table also shows that 23 Divisions, as follows, have made gains during the year: Alabama and Tennessee, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin; and 8 Divisions, as follows, have made losses: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

The five Divisions making the greatest gains in membership are as follows: New York, 2,239; Nebraska, 1,076; Massachusetts, 926; Kansas, 884; and Vermont, 303. The gains in the first four Divisions are wonderful, New York only lacking 54 of doubling her membership, and making 97.6 per cent. gain; Nebraska 41 more than doubling her membership, and making 104 per cent.; Massachusetts making 22.2 per cent., with not a suspended Camp in last quarter's report; Kansas making 31.1 per cent., and Vermont 25.8 per cent. There were smaller Divisions, as shown by this table, whose gain in membership was not so large as these Divisions, yet their growth, as shown by the per cent. of gain, was creditable indeed. The greatest gain per cent. made by any Division was that of Oregon—133.9 per cent.; Nebraska second, with 104 per cent.; New York third, with 97.6 per cent.; Arkansas fourth, with 96.6 per cent.; and South Dakota fifth, with 91.8 per cent.

The net gain in membership during this year has been only 1,614, but the losses in large Divisions like Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Missouri have been so great that it can easily be seen why the net gain is so small, there having been 10,814 members suspended for the past quarter alone. If 2,099, the membership of new Camps mustered since June 30, 1891, and 10,814, the number of members suspended last quarter, be added to 54,510, the number of members in good standing as shown by the report for last quarter, the number of members now in the Order is 67,423. Illinois, having made a net loss of 2,497 members, or 31.4 per cent., is compelled to yield the "on-top" pennant to Ohio, which, though first in membership, has made the second greatest loss, of 1,262 members, or 15.9 per cent. Indiana comes third, with 877, or 24.3 per cent.; Michigan fourth, with 679, or 23.1 per cent.; and Missouri fifth, with 498, or 21.2 per cent.

Table No. 7 shows a comparative statement of the number of members in good standing for the quarter ending June 30 of each year, for the last three years. It seems to me this is a fairer way to make a comparison of the growth of the Order, by administrations, than to make a comparison from the estimated number made up just prior to the annual meeting. To illustrate: Adjutant General Guilford, at the Paterson meeting, reported 49,642 members in good standing, and Adjutant General Bookwalter's quarterly report, made in one month from that time, shows but 43,771 members in good standing. Adjutant General Bookwalter, at the St. Joseph meeting, reported 62,413 members in good standing; yet my report, made September 30, one month later, showed only 49,636 members in good standing, or 12,777 fewer members than were reported in good standing at the annual meeting. It will be thus seen, that although the membership in good standing at this date, including the muster of 86 Camps and 2,099 members since June 30, is 56,609, the loss by each quarter is so great, from suspension and otherwise, that the reports for the next quarter will not, probably, show more members in good standing than were shown for the quarter ending June 30, 1891.

MEMORIAL FUND.

On May 7th the Commander-in-Chief issued Circular Letters, No. 1 [see p. 93] to the Colonels of Divisions, calling upon them for contributions to aid in the decoration of the graves of those who fell in battle and died in prison pens, and who are buried in the South. These contributions were ordered sent to Department Commander Albert E. Sholes, Augusta, Georgia, and Camps were requested to notify the Adjutant General of the amount contributed. Forty-eight Camps, from Divisions as follows, reported to me contributions to the amount of $121.54: Massachusetts, 30 Camps; Illinois, 5 Camps; Connecticut, Minnesota, and Missouri, 3 each; Indiana, 2; Kansas and Maine, 1 each.

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RECOMMENDATION.

Forms 3, application for membership; A, descriptive book; 26, Camp charter applications; and 27, First Sergeant's quarterly reports, should all agree in form with the new Division register of members, as the information on Form 3, giving history of applicant for membership, father's record, etc., goes through all these forms. Prior to this year no two of these were alike, and I have commenced the work of changing these forms, that they all might agree with the permanent record at Division headquarters. So far only one has been made to agree, and that is Form 27, First Sergeant's quarterly reports. I therefore recommend that when new orders are made for Forms 3, A, and 26, they be made to conform to Form 27.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to tender you, General, my heartfelt thanks for the kind treatment and courtesy you have shown me in all our relations during this year. It has at all times been a pleasure to perform the arduous labors of this office, feeling that the efforts that I have put forth have been at all times appreciated by you. I shall ever remember our pleasant relations while associated together in the work for the Order in the year 1891. I remain, Yours fraternally, in F., C., and L.,

CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

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TABLE No. 1. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

DIVISION.	Number of Camps.	Number in good standing at date of last report.	GAIN. By Muster-In	GAIN. By Transfer	GAIN. By Reinstatement	GAIN. Total gain.	Aggregate.	LOSS. By Disbanded Camps.	LOSS. By Death.	LOSS. By Honorable Discharge.	LOSS. By Transfer.	LOSS. By Suspension.	LOSS. By being Dropped.	LOSS. By Dishonorable Discharge.	LOSS. Total loss.	Number remaining in good standing.	Amount received for per capita tax.
Alabama and Tennessee	15	341	26	.....	68	94	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	38	397	$18 60
Arkansas	10	18	97	1	17	115	233	.....	1	.....	3	43	.....	.....	47	186	5 00
California	19	442	59	4	2	65	507	.....	1	1	3	73	.....	1	79	428	17 12
Colorado	11	253	35	5	38	78	331	.....	1	1	3	37	1	.....	43	288	12 68
Connecticut	31	862	52	3	15	70	932	.....	1	7	.....	29	.....	.....	37	895	36 40
Florida	5	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2 52
Illinois	208	7,969	291	12	44	347	8,316	.....	10	21	37	3,007	.....	1	3,076	5,240	211 36
Indiana	145	3,612	526	18	281	825	4,437	.....	7	9	19	853	15	1	904	3,533	142 20
Iowa	76	1,691	102	3	194	299	1,990	.....	1	.....	.....	546	10	4	561	1,429	64 92
Kansas	129	2,840	355	14	231	600	3,440	7	1	7	19	495	17	4	550	2,890	121 52
Kentucky	8	172	36	.....	13	49	221	.....	1	.....	1	63	.....	.....	65	156	6 76
Maine	24	1,022	54	1	7	62	1,084	37	.....	2	3	186	.....	.....	228	856	34 52
Maryland	18	557	67	1	103	171	728	.....	2	2	6	50	6	1	67	661	30 68
Massachusetts	121	4,175	576	58	63	697	4,872	23	10	25	164	125	.....	11	358	4,514	182 40
Michigan	108	2,897	111	11	20	142	3,039	12	4	11	16	549	12	.....	604	2,435	97 20
Minnesota	32	1,010	54	4	81	139	1,149	.....	3	1	7	258	6	.....	275	874	38 20
Missouri	84	2,340	363	5	124	492	2,832	.....	1	5	7	569	10	7	599	2,233	88 28
Montana	8	158	6	16	30	52	210	.....	1	1	2	17	.....	.....	21	189	8 76
Nebraska	68	1,035	456	6	64	526	1,561	.....	2	6	9	196	.....	.....	213	1,348	42 36
New Hampshire	30	788	67	1	94	162	890	.....	3	1	57	.....	1	.....	62	828	36 28
New Jersey	24	804	69	.....	52	121	925	.....	.....	6	1	54	5	.....	66	859	36 44
New York	93	2,293	316	12	19	347	2,640	.....	4	6	6	267	.....	6	289	2,351	92 76
Ohio	315	7,940	624	32	958	1,614	9,554	117	16	27	47	1,233	.....	1	1,441	8,113	352 40
Oregon	6	109	18	3	31	52	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	31	130	6 44
Pennsylvania	145	5,558	334	7	70	411	5,969	.....	7	18	11	1,047	*115	1	1,084	4,885	214 00
Rhode Island	18	762	70	1	6	77	839	.....	1	4	3	38	.....	.....	46	793	31 96
South Dakota	9	183	9	.....	52	61	244	.....	.....	2	8	77	1	.....	88	156	8 68
Vermont	42	1,174	119	6	152	277	1,451	.....	3	3	9	151	1	1	166	1,285	52 72
Washington	18	330	90	4	2	96	426	.....	1	.....	1	21	.....	.....	23	403	16 12
West Virginia	13	304	15	.....	54	69	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	106	267	12 84
Wisconsin	41	1,154	219	6	50	275	1,429	19	.....	.....	9	444	1	.....	478	951	41 28
Totals	1,884	52,896	5,216	294	2,935	8,385	61,281	356	82	171	451	10,462	85	38	11,645	49,636	$2,064 40

*Not added in total gain.

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TABLE No. 2. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890.

DIVISION.	Number of Camps	Number in good standing at date of last report	GAIN.				Aggregate	LOSS.							Number remaining in good standing	Amount received for per capita tax
			By Muster-In	By Transfer	By Reinstatement	Total gain		By Disbanded Camps	By Death	By Honorable Discharge	By Transfer	By Suspension	By being Dropped	By Dishonorable Discharge	Total loss	
Alabama and Tennessee	15	397	67	2	3	72	469	1	1	2	90	.....	.....	.....	94	375	$15 00
Arkansas	15	186	91	.....	35	126	312	.....	1	1	4	48	.....	.....	54	258	8 24
California	23	428	110	7	50	167	595	10	1	.....	4	55	1	.....	71	524	19 96
Colorado	11	288	41	8	23	72	360	.....	1	1	4	37	6	.....	49	311	12 72
Connecticut	31	895	53	4	7	64	959	.....	3	10	1	30	.....	.....	44	915	36 88
Florida	5	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2 52
Illinois	224	5,240	455	30	401	886	6,126	.....	4	14	20	499	.....	.....	537	5,589	233 36
Indiana	154	3,533	364	18	377	759	4,292	23	1	8	15	618	33	.....	698	3,594	154 12
Iowa	102	1,429	284	15	975	1,274	2,703	.....	2	7	24	291	16	2	342	2,361	126 56
Kansas	144	2,890	423	15	231	669	3,559	.....	1	2	17	305	.....	.....	325	3,234	131 20
Kentucky	15	156	178	.....	62	240	396	12	.....	.....	.....	51	1	.....	64	332	8 64
Maine	34	856	124	2	138	264	1,120	.....	4	1	3	107	.....	.....	115	1,005	45 72
Maryland	17	661	59	.....	22	81	742	.....	1	5	4	76	.....	.....	86	656	26 60
Massachusetts	123	4,514	368	74	78	520	5,034	34	5	30	26	221	15	14	345	4,689	186 24
Michigan	101	2,435	192	23	187	402	2,837	.....	1	16	18	592	4	10	641	2,196	91 08
Minnesota	42	874	110	4	289	403	1,277	.....	3	2	5	181	1	.....	192	1,085	55 00
Missouri	92	2,233	339	3	233	575	2,808	5	5	3	33	255	9	.....	305	2,503	108 68
Montana	7	189	9	1	.....	10	199	.....	.....	.....	2	35	.....	.....	37	162	6 48
Nebraska	76	1,348	291	6	85	382	1,730	.....	5	48	74	.....	.....	.....	127	1,603	61 32
New Hampshire	29	828	37	2	9	48	876	.....	.....	5	1	102	.....	1	109	767	30 88
New Jersey	25	859	105	1	20	126	985	13	.....	.....	4	34	.....	.....	51	934	38 32
New York	100	2,351	316	10	158	484	2,835	.....	5	18	21	194	28	.....	266	2,569	112 04
Ohio	318	8,113	486	27	504	1,020	9,133	59	15	26	47	827	.....	.....	974	8,159	339 32
Oregon	6	130	25	1	58	84	214	.....	.....	1	1	34	.....	.....	36	178	8 50
Pennsylvania	169	4,885	549	11	622	1,182	6,067	79	9	16	8	616	*189	.....	728	5,339	225 68
Rhode Island	19	793	24	2	2	28	821	.....	.....	4	5	38	1	.....	48	773	31 00
South Dakota	10	156	13	.....	97	110	266	13	.....	.....	3	67	.....	.....	83	183	11 23
Vermont	48	1,285	66	10	123	199	1,484	.....	2	4	14	99	3	.....	122	1,362	56 76
Washington	14	408	84	8	1	93	496	.....	.....	.....	1	107	.....	.....	108	388	15 52
West Virginia	14	267	48	.....	60	108	375	.....	4	.....	2	81	.....	.....	87	288	13 40
Wisconsin	49	951	146	3	204	353	1,304	14	3	3	4	156	.....	.....	180	1,124	54 28
Totals	2,017	49,636	5,457	287	5,057	10,801	60,437	258	77	227	455	5,756	307	27	6,918	53,519	$2,267 25

*Not added in total gain.

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TABLE No. 3. Adjutant General's Consolidated Report for the Quarter Ending March 31, 1891.

DIVISION.	Number of Camps	Number in good standing at date of last report	GAIN. By Muster-In	By Transfer	By Reinstatement	Total gain	Aggregate	LOSS. By Disbanded Camps	By Death	By Honorable Discharge	By Transfer	By Suspension	By being Dropped	By Dishonorable Discharge	Total loss	Number remaining in good standing	Amount received for per capita tax
Alabama and Tennessee	13	375	39	4	2	45	420	.....	.....	2	4	99	.....	.....	105	315	$12 60
Arkansas	15	258	48	2	78	128	386	.....	.....	3	1	71	1	1	77	309	14 40
California	30	524	122	1	43	166	690	19	.....	8	13	52	2	.....	94	596	21 84
Colorado	15	311	94	3	6	103	414	.....	1	1	1	30	.....	.....	33	381	12 68
Connecticut	30	915	47	8	5	60	975	12	.....	10	3	47	.....	.....	72	903	36 72
Florida	5	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2 52
Illinois	234	5,589	838	18	140	996	6,585	.....	12	27	47	611	.....	3	700	5,885	226 44
Indiana	142	3,594	384	16	151	751	4,345	23	4	14	28	876	.....	.....	945	3,400	130 52
Iowa	94	2,361	471	10	160	641	3,002	.....	6	23	19	388	38	1	475	2,527	95 40
Kansas	146	3,234	729	16	221	966	4,200	.....	2	15	25	595	2	1	640	3,560	145 40
Kentucky	13	332	36	.....	17	53	385	.....	1	.....	2	101	7	.....	111	274	10 20
Maine	34	1,005	103	4	50	157	1,162	.....	.....	1	5	117	*20	.....	123	1,039	43 56
Maryland	20	656	124	2	25	151	807	.....	1	2	1	27	.....	.....	31	776	32 08
Massachusetts	125	4,689	338	58	88	484	5,173	.....	6	43	37	278	4	27	395	4,778	193 12
Michigan	94	2,196	257	15	111	383	2,579	.....	1	5	13	468	1	4	492	2,087	82 96
Minnesota	53	1,085	323	8	107	438	1,523	15	3	9	12	105	.....	.....	144	1,379	50 32
Missouri	86	2,503	314	5	139	458	2,961	15	4	12	13	672	1	.....	717	2,244	89 00
Montana	7	162	30	5	39	74	236	.....	1	4	7	44	*21	.....	56	180	936 00
Nebraska	91	1,603	460	6	12	478	2,081	30	1	6	15	120	2	.....	174	1,907	56 96
New Hampshire	29	767	108	4	16	128	895	.....	2	4	5	66	.....	.....	77	818	29 92
New Jersey	28	934	99	1	11	111	1,045	12	1	3	4	70	*54	2	92	953	36 68
New York	147	2,569	1,204	12	118	1,334	3,903	20	11	23	10	122	171	2	359	3,544	119 36
Ohio	319	8,159	730	80	118	928	9,087	90	10	13	41	745	.....	.....	899	8,188	323 04
Oregon	10	178	33	4	12	49	227	.....	.....	2	2	5	1	.....	10	217	8 56
Pennsylvania	161	5,339	399	11	110	520	5,859	42	11	23	9	629	*159	.....	714	5,145	205 08
Rhode Island	21	773	76	1	8	85	858	.....	2	4	1	33	.....	.....	40	818	31 68
South Dakota	13	183	42	1	65	108	291	.....	.....	1	5	57	11	.....	74	217	13 12
Vermont	50	1,362	97	8	54	159	1,521	13	4	4	8	28	8	.....	65	1,456	59 80
Washington	17	388	59	8	60	127	515	.....	.....	.....	3	20	.....	.....	23	492	22 08
West Virginia	15	288	17	1	54	72	360	25	.....	1	.....	38	*2	.....	64	296	14 00
Wisconsin	49	1,124	143	2	114	259	1,383	17	.....	8	8	186	.....	.....	219	1,164	53 44
Totals	2,106	53,519	7,964	314	2,134	10,412	63,931	333	84	271	342	6,700	249	40	8,019	55,912	$2,179 74

*** Not added in total gain.**

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TABLE No. 4. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

DIVISION.	Number of Camps	Number in good standing at date of last report	GAIN. By Muster-In	By Transfer	By Reinstatement	Total gain	Aggregate	LOSS. By Disbanded Camps	By Death	By Honorable Discharge	By Transfer	By Suspension	By being Dropped	By Dishonorable Discharge	Total loss	Number remaining in good standing	Amount received for per capita tax
Alabama and Tennessee	17	315	69	4	91	164	479	.....	.....	.....	6	86	.....	.....	92	387	$19 12
Arkansas	9	309	73	2	2	77	386	.....	1	2	.....	149	.....	2	154	232	7 84
California	23	596	62	2	6	70	666	.....	.....	1	4	104	4	.....	113	553	21 44
Colorado	15	381	80	7	6	93	474	.....	.....	1	4	67	.....	.....	72	402	14 52
Connecticut	32	903	106	3	8	117	1,020	.....	2	7	2	48	.....	.....	59	961	37 16
Florida	6	63	12	.....	.....	12	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	3 00
Illinois	206	5,885	525	23	86	634	6,519	.....	6	14	31	988	7	1	1,047	5,472	221 60
Indiana	148	3,400	642	26	176	844	4,244	.....	3	4	18	1,494	.....	.....	1,509	2,735	100 84
Iowa	67	2,527	203	9	88	300	2,827	.....	2	11	9	836	1	.....	860	1,967	77 32
Kansas	159	3,560	750	16	152	918	4,478	.....	3	58	58	671	3	2	754	3,724	135 68
Kentucky	11	274	39	4	9	52	326	.....	.....	.....	3	88	.....	.....	91	235	9 16
Maine	35	1,039	116	2	107	225	1,264	.....	.....	1	3	156	.....	.....	160	1,104	49 28
Maryland	20	776	144	.....	15	159	935	.....	1	3	1	250	.....	.....	255	680	25 04
Massachusetts	133	4,778	586	36	94	716	5,494	20	9	36	37	291	3	.....	393	5,101	201 28
Michigan	99	2,087	224	11	240	475	2,562	.....	4	4	10	321	.....	2	344	2,218	94 68
Minnesota	46	1,379	207	8	34	249	1,628	19	1	.....	9	371	.....	.....	400	1,228	47 44
Missouri	62	2,244	197	7	140	344	2,588	.....	1	8	8	719	10	.....	746	1,842	.....
Montana	7	180	39	4	3	46	226	.....	.....	1	3	68	.....	.....	72	154	6 28
Nebraska	93	1,907	402	12	34	448	2,355	.....	.....	8	26	220	.....	.....	244	2,111	71 00
New Hampshire	29	818	93	5	15	113	931	.....	1	2	4	39	*40	.....	46	885	35 28
New Jersey	27	953	70	2	5	77	1,030	.....	2	2	4	84	*29	.....	92	938	37 72
New York	189	3,544	1,178	9	85	1,272	4,816	.....	2	41	20	220	.....	1	284	4,532	169 76
Ohio	246	8,188	746	44	126	916	9,104	58	13	24	42	2,289	*37	.....	2,426	6,678	261 32
Oregon	12	217	39	.....	11	50	267	.....	.....	1	3	8	.....	.....	12	255	10 88
Pennsylvania	166	5,145	668	9	324	1,001	6,146	30	11	12	18	667	*135	.....	738	5,408	220 24
Rhode Island	21	818	52	2	5	59	817	.....	.....	8	7	47	.....	.....	62	815	32 88
South Dakota	18	217	185	.....	31	216	433	.....	.....	.....	4	76	.....	2	82	351	9 84
Vermont	51	1,456	204	6	29	239	1,695	28	3	6	14	164	.....	3	218	1,477	55 64
Washington	19	492	126	8	34	168	660	.....	1	1	11	112	.....	.....	125	535	23 20
West Virginia	9	296	49	1	8	58	354	.....	1	1	.....	118	*10	.....	120	234	8 28
Wisconsin	48	1,164	161	5	87	253	1,417	44	-3	4	8	130	6	1	196	1,221	55 64
Totals	1,993	55,912	8,047	267	2,051	10,365	66,142	199	70	220	367	10,861	285	15	11,766	54,510	$2,063 36

* Not added in total gain.

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TABLE No. 5. SHOWING A COMPARISON, BY DIVISIONS, OF THE MEMBERSHIP IN GOOD STANDING JUNE 30, 1890, WITH THAT OF JUNE 30, 1891, TOGETHER WITH THE GAINS AND LOSSES, AND THE PER CENT. OF GAIN OR LOSS.

DIVISION.	*No. in good standing June 30, 1890.*	*No. in good standing June 30, 1891.*	*Gains.*	*Losses.*	*Per cent. of gain.*	*Per ct. of loss.*
Alabama and Tennessee	341	387	46	.....	13.4	.....
Arkansas	118	232	114	.....	96.6	.....
California	442	553	111	.....	25.1	.....
Colorado	253	402	149	.....	58.8	.....
Connecticut	862	961	99	.....	11.4	.....
Florida	63	75	12	.....	19	.....
Illinois	7,969	5,472	.....	2,497	.....	31.3
Indiana	3,612	2,735	.....	877	.....	24.3
Iowa	1,691	1,967	276	.....	16.3	.....
Kansas	2,840	3,724	884	.....	31.1	.....
Kentucky	172	235	63	.....	36.6	.....
Maine	1,022	1,104	82	.....	8.0	.....
Maryland	557	680	123	.....	22.0	.....
Massachusetts	4,175	5,101	926	.....	22.2	.....
Michigan	2,897	2,218	.....	679	.....	23.1
Minnesota	1,010	1,228	218	.....	21.5	.....
Missouri	2,340	1,842	.....	498	.....	21.2
Montana	158	154	.....	4	.....	2.5
Nebraska	1,035	2,111	1,076	.....	104.0	.....
New Hampshire	728	885	57	.....	78.0	.....
New Jersey	804	938	134	.....	16.6	.....
New York	2,293	4,532	2,239	.....	97.6	.....
Ohio	7,940	6,678	.....	1,262	.....	15.9
Oregon	109	255	146	.....	133.9	.....
Pennsylvania	5,558	5,408	.....	150	.....	2.7
Rhode Island	762	815	56	.....	7.3	.....
South Dakota	183	351	168	.....	91.8	.....
Vermont	1,174	1,477	303	.....	25.8	.....
Washington	330	535	205	.....	62.1	.....
West Virginia	304	234	.....	70	.....	23.0
Wisconsin	1,154	1,221	67	.....	5.8	.....
Totals	52,896	54,510	7,664	6,037	.....	.....

TABLE No. 6. SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW CAMPS ORGANIZED IN THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS, BY MONTHS, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1890, TO AUGUST 20, 1891; ALSO, GIVING NUMBER OF RECRUITS.

DIVISION.	*September, 1890*	*October, 1890*	*November, 1890*	*December, 1890*	*January, 1891*	*February, 1891*	*March, 1891*	*April, 1891*	*May, 1891*	*June, 1891*	*July, 1891*	*August, 1891*	*Total number of Camps*	*Number of Members*
Alabama and Tennessee	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	177
Arkansas	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	8	179
California	....	2	2	2	7	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	18	270
Colorado	....	1	....	....	2	1	2	....	4	....	....	....	10	181
Connecticut	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3	55
Florida	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	35
Illinois	4	....	2	2	4	6	13	5	4	5	4	2	51	947
Indiana	6	2	3	3	6	3	7	6	7	4	8	7	62	1,272
Iowa	3	2	2	1	2	6	3	6	6	1	6	1	39	783
Kansas	6	1	3	5	2	3	3	5	7	8	10	....	53	909
Kentucky	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	8	170
Maine	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	2	1	....	10	220
Maryland	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	7	115
Massachusetts	1	2	3	....	....	2	2	2	4	4	1	....	21	403
Michigan	....	2	3	2	....	2	2	2	1	2	2	....	18	363
Minnesota	....	....	2	1	4	1	3	4	3	....	1	2	21	442
Missouri	3	....	3	5	2	1	1	....	5	2	1	1	24	467
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	29
Nebraska	4	2	2	4	9	....	6	6	4	3	7	....	47	937
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	90
New Jersey	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	7	99

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TABLE No. 6—CONCLUDED.

DIVISION.	*September, 1890*	*October, 1890*	*November, 1890*	*December, 1890*	*January, 1891*	*February, 1891*	*March, 1891*	*April, 1891*	*May, 1891*	*June, 1891*	*July, 1891*	*August, 1891*	*Total number of Camps*	*Number of members*
New York	3	3	5	5	7	9	12	6	6	12	4	4	76	1,463
Ohio	5	5	3	....	1	5	6	2	11	2	3	3	46	945
Oregon	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	73
Pennsylvania	1	5	2	....	1	8	....	5	4	3	9	....	38	879
Rhode Island	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	36
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	2	4	....	1	12	250
Vermont	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	5	1	....	....	9	128
Washington	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	16	246
West Virginia	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	5	99
Wisconsin	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	3	....	....	1	....	9	159
Totals	40	35	37	39	55	61	67	59	90	62	66	27	638	12,419

TABLE No. 7. GIVING A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30TH OF EACH YEAR FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

YEARS.	*In Good Standing.*	*Number Suspended.*	*Total Membership.*
June 30, 1889	44,766	8,571	53,337
June 30, 1890	51,923	8,086	60,009
June 30, 1891	53,695	10,814	64,509

TABLE No. 8.

GIVING THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE FIRST THREE DIVISION ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1891-1892.

Divisions.	*Colonels.*	*Lieutenat Colonels.*	*Majors.*
Alabama and Tennessee	W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.	Valentine Gilb, Birmingham, Ala.	W. D. Good, Greenville, Tenn.
Arkansas	J. H. Wilkins, Paris.	C. E. Smith, Little Rock.	G. M. Henderson, Rogers.
California	S. L. Blodget, Bakersfield.	Geo. G. Baker, Oakland.	D. J. Matlock, San José.
Colorado	L. W. Kennedy, Denver.	Wm. D. Wingett, Pueblo.	Eugene Williams, Greeley.
Connecticut	Willis N. Barber, Meriden.	A. E. Chandler, Norwich.	Edward Reisel, Hartford.
Florida	J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West.	Not filled.	Not filled.
Illinois	Geo. H. Hurlbut, Belvidere.	Geo. C. Rebhan, Bellville.	H. E. Gerry, Chicago.
Indiana	Jno. W. Newton, Winchester.	Will. G. Beach, Indianapolis.	Frank Martin, Lebanon.
Iowa	Geo. Van Houten, Lenox.	E. M. Philips, West Union.	Burt Crane, Mount Pleasant.
Kansas	Chas. D. Jones, Norton.	Clyde E. Limbocker, Baldwin.	C. W. Bishop, Great Bend.
Kentucky	Fred. G. Singleton, Newport.	Geo. B. Huff, Confluence.	Frank E. Faulkenburgh Bart.
Maine	Edward C. Moran, Thomaston.	Robert L. Whitcomb, Portland.	Harry L. Harrington, Eastport.
Maryland	Jno. R. Neely, Washington, D. C.	Alfred H. Davidson, Wilmington, Del.	Eugene Tucker, Forest Hill, Md.
Massachusetts	Chas. K. Darling, Fitchburg.	Walter H. Delano, Sharon.	Albert C. Blaisdell, Lowell.
Michigan	F. C. Stillson, Battle Creek.	A. F. Bunting, Frankfort	Fred. J. McMurtrie, Three Rivers.

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TABLE No. 8—CONCLUDED.

Divisions.	*Colonels.*	*Lieutenant Colonels.*	*Majors.*
Minnesota	Geo. H. Sheire, St. Paul.	Geo. H. Klein, Mankato.	C. L. Hardy, Granite Falls.
Missouri	B. W. Frauenthal, St. Louis.	F. C. Sasse, Brunswick.	Jared Williams, Moberly.
Montana	Chas. F. Morrison, Fort Keogh.	W. J. Jameson, Butte City.	J. W. Ellickson, Bozeman.
Nebraska	F. P. Corrick, Stockham.	S. S. Hartman, Kearney.	Geo. H. Palmer, Platt-mouth.
New Hampshire	Burt E. Fisher, Dover.	Wm. E. Caffray, Nashua.	Chas. A. Stevens, Portsmouth.
New Jersey	Thos. H. Edmund, Trenton.	Chas. Yeiter, Millville.	Abraham L. Sparks, Camden.
New York	C. E. Holmes, Mount Vernon.	Geo. S. Kling, New Bremen.	Henry D. Gifford, Schenectady.
Ohio	J. V. Hilliard, Newark.	Jas. E. Atha, Paulding.	William Luther Davis, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	W. M. Allison, Guthrie.	James DeFord, Oklahoma City.	E. E. Wilson, El Reno.
Oregon	Frank Melvin, East Portland.	J. B. Putnam, Salem.	J. K. Wright, Newberg.
Pennsylvania	Herman M. Rebele, Allegheny City.	J. Harry Kresge, South Bethlehem.	Wm. H. Shuler, Williamsport.
Rhode Island	Wm. B. Russel, Providence.	Thos. M. Sweetland, Pawtucket.	Robert A. Mason, Westerly.
South Dakota	L. D. Lyon, Watertown.	J. B. Hendrickson, Bangor.	Ole Nelson, Pierre.
Vermont	K. W. Morse, West Randolph.	H. S. Foster, Burlington.	W. H. Headle, Danby.
Washington	E. W. Young, Seattle.	John Reed, North Yakima.	R. A. Koontz, Spokane.
West Virginia	Jno. S. McCasky, New Martinsville.	Edward O. Bower, Parkersburg.	G. Ed. Sylvis, Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Geo. W. Wing, Kewaunee.	J. L. Jung, La Crosse.	L. O. Chase, Oshkosh.

TABLE No. 9. SHOWING TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING DIVISION ENCAMPMENTS FOR 1891.

Division.	*Place.*	*Date.*
Rhode Island	Woonsocket	February 3.
Connecticut	Bristol	February 6.
New Jersey	Trenton	February 19.
Montana	Bozeman	April 20.
Washington	Puyallup	April 22.
West Virginia	Buckhannon	April 22, 23.
Alabama and Tennessee	Knoxville	April 23, 24.
Kansas	Hutchinson	April 28–30.
California	Bakersfield	May 4.
Pennsylvania	Dubois	May 6.
South Dakota	Pierre	May 19–22.
Arkansas	Fort Smith	May 28, 29.
Minnesota	Winona	June 2–4.
Massachusetts	Lowell	June 2–4.
Oregon	Salem	June 4.
Maryland	Easton	June 9, 10.
Ohio	Toledo	June 9, 10.
New Hampshire	Great Falls	June 9, 10.
Nebraska	Geneva	June 9–11.
Iowa	Ottumwa	June 10, 11.
Kentucky	London	June 10.
Maine	Auburn	June 10.
Colorado	Denver	June 11, 12.
Missouri	Moberly	June 16, 17.
Wisconsin	La Crosse	June 18, 19.
Indiana	LaFayette	June 23–25.
Vermont	St. Johnsbury	June 23–25.
New York	Binghampton	June 23–26.
Illinois	Decatur	July 25–31.
Michigan	Detroit	August 3–6.

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TABLE No. 10—List of Camps Mustered During the Past Year.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
Aug. 22	341	Ramsey	Illinois	26
" 22	342	Keyesport	Illinois	18
" 22	343	Lacon	Illinois	22
" 22	19	Ellensburgh	Washington	15
" 24	122	Newburyport	Massachusetts	32
" 24	31	Milldale	Kentucky	21
" 24	249	West Indianapolis	Indiana	15
" 28	459	Sugartree Ridge	Ohio	24
Sept. 5	104		Nebraska	15
" 5	182	Crocker	Missouri	15
" 5	463	Limerick	Ohio	14
" 5	460	Seville	Ohio	21
" 5	461	Rome	Ohio	18
" 5	462	Arcadia	Ohio	16
" 5	202	Corning	Kansas	13
" 5	203	Mulvane	Kansas	21
" 5	250	Cumberland	Indiana	12
" 5	251	La Fayette	Indiana	44
" 5	252	New Carlisle	Indiana	21
" 5	205	Pocola	Indian Territory	..
" 5	204	Milan	Kansas	12
" 5	32	Grapevine	Kentucky	16
" 10	253	North Judson	Indiana	22
" 12	254	South Bethany	Indiana	13
" 12	181		Missouri	13
" 12	93	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	13
" 15	227	Newton	Iowa	26
" 15	228	Gravity	Iowa	16
" 15	32	Lilly	Pennsylvania	22
" 18	205	Severance	Kansas	16
" 23	206	Troy	Kansas	23
" 24	105	Fullerton	Nebraska	25
" 24	107	Cambridge	Nebraska	19
" 24	464	Hartwell	Ohio	23
" 24	8	Jamestown	New York	45
" 24	344	Iroquois	Illinois	16
" 24	345	Argenta	Illinois	20
" 24	346	Buda	Illinois	23
" 24	347	Reynolds	Illinois	27
" 24	68	Broadalbin*	New York	14
" 25	183	Fairport	Missouri	15
" 26	229	Tipton	Iowa	12
" 27	183	East Douglass	Massachusetts	18
" 27	255	Michigan City	Indiana	25
" 29	108	Cain's School-House	Nebraska	12
" 29	23	Cleveland	Arkansas	53
" 30	15	Silverton	Oregon	17
Oct. 1	124	Baldwinville	Massachusetts	17
" 2	32	Livermore	California	11
" 2	15	Colorado Springs	Colorado	16
" 2	106	Auburn	Nebraska	17
" 6	40	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	11
" 6	20	Hastings	Nebraska	17
" 6	29	Orwell*	New York	15
" 8	21	Wilmington (Del.)	Maryland	11
" 8	6	Brackett (Tex.)	Arkansas	13
" 8	465	Farmers' Center	Ohio	25
" 11	230	Sabula	Iowa	14
" 11	24	Hackett	Arkansas	14
" 13	24	Fort Payne (Ala.)	Alabama and Tennessee	14
" 13	45	Bryn Mawr	Pennsylvania	16
" 13	20	Puyallup	Washington	24
" 15	125	Otis Moss	Massachusetts	16
" 16	73	Montreal (Can.)	Vermont	10
" 16	46	Schurnksville	Pennsylvania	19
" 18	208	Niles	Michigan	20
" 18	256	Newbury	Indiana	13
" 18	257	Brightwood	Indiana	21
" 18	466	Newburgh	Ohio	24
" 18	60	Mechanic Falls	Maine	14
" 20	33	Santa Barbara	California	24
" 22	105	Pulaski	New York	17
" 22	106	Wallington*	New York	15
" 22	107	Greenport	New York	12
" 27	467	Ashtabula	Ohio	21
" 27	110	Albion	Michigan	29
" 27	33	Marion	Kentucky	30

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TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
Oct. 27	277	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	16
" 27	231	Dexter	Iowa	15
" 27	207	Uniontown	Kansas	10
" 27	50	Newberry	Pennsylvania	38
" 30	468	Berea	Ohio	19
" 31	469	Martinsburg	Ohio	20
Nov. 1	470	Findlay	Ohio	28
" 1	278	Thompson	Pennsylvania	16
" 5	184	Sheridan	Missouri	17
" 5	45	Canastota	New York	16
" 5	109	Canastota	New York	11
" 5	28	New York city	New York	15
" 5	158	Dresden	New York	13
" 5	34	Falmouth*	Kentucky	41
" 5	232	Eldon	Iowa	27
" 5	233	Correctionville	Iowa	17
" 6	279	Terre Hill	Pennsylvania	15
" 7	348	Westfield	Illinois	14
" 8	349	West Salem	Illinois	14
" 11	185	Lead Mine	Missouri	22
" 12	34	Burson	California	10
" 13	67	Fergus Falls	Minnesota	18
" 13	258	Sellersburgh	Indiana	36
" 13	259	Selma	Indiana	17
" 13	109	Clay Center	Nebraska	20
" 15	471	New Berlin	Ohio	30
" 15	13	Elsinore	California	27
" 17	209	Wolvine	Michigan	14
" 17	211	Reese	Michigan	10
" 19	110	Fair Haven*	New York	15
" 19	208	Linn	Kansas	23
" 20	40	St. Paul	Nebraska	20
" 20	33	Bannon	West Virginia	12
" 22	209	St. John	Kansas	22
" 24	68	Howard Lake	Minnesota	14
" 24	277	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	95
" 24	472	Campbell	Ohio	11
" 26	210	Colony	Kansas	13
" 26	126	Whittensville	Massachusetts	19
" 27	186	Piedmont	Missouri	15
" 27	260	Alexandria	Indiana	17
" 27	127	Milford	Massachusetts	32
" 27	210	Concord	Michigan	19
Dec. 1	112	Richfield Springs	New York	16
" 1	113	East Albany*	New York	13
" 1	261	Newtonville	Indiana	19
" 1	211	Liberty	Kansas	10
" 3	35	Tulare	California	15
" 6	212	Hadley	Michigan	18
" 6	94	Amery	Wisconsin	14
" 6	11	Schuyler	Nebraska	13
" 6	110	Crab Orchard	Nebraska	21
" 6	111	Diller	Nebraska	26
" 6	212	Iuka	Kansas	21
" 9	187	Winston	Missouri	19
" 10	21	Kalama	Washington	16
" 12	59	Kennebunk	Maine	16
" 12	21	Street (Md.)	Maryland	11
" 13	38	Camden	New Jersey	11
" 13	39	Beverly	New Jersey	14
" 15	103	New York city	New York	30
" 15	132	Washingtonville	New York	15
" 15	133	New York city	New York	17
" 15	350	Keenville	Illinois	16
" 16	188	Pacific	Missouri	22
" 17	20	East Greenwich	Rhode Island	13
" 17	235	Mondamin	Iowa	29
" 18	214	Gardner	Kansas	19
" 18	112	Fairbury	Nebraska	13
" 19	189	Appleton	Missouri	25
" 20	215	Silver Lake	Kansas	15
" 20	25	Maryville (Tenn.)	Alabama and Tennessee	21
" 22	69	Mazeppa	Minnesota	15
" 22	61	Pembroke	Maine	16
" 22	213	Sparta	Michigan	14
" 22	36	Auburn	California	11
" 24	190	Wheeling	Missouri	16

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TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
Dec. 24..	351	Kenney	Illinois	10
" 25..	191	Fillmore	Missouri	22
" 27..	262	Warsaw	Indiana	32
" 11..	213	El Reno (Okla.)	Kansas	15
" 30..	263	Sullivan	Indiana	31
Jan. 1..	236	Boonsborough	Iowa	15
" 1..	237	Clear Lake	Iowa	27
" 1..	352	Dana	Illinois	17
" 1..	6	St. Augustine	Florida	20
" 1..	152	Canadaigua*	New York	13
" 5..	2	Salmon City (Idaho)	Montana	12
" 5..	70	Winnebago City	Minnesota	27
" 6..	38	Osceola	Nebraska	32
" 6..	113	Bassett	Nebraska	18
" 6..	353	Stewardson	Illinois	18
" 8..	151	Salem	New York	17
" 8..	164	Oswego	New York	17
" 8..	165	Watertown	New York	15
" 8..	167	New York city	New York	14
" 8..	264	Dana	Indiana	18
" 9..	35	Hartford	Kentucky	16
" 10..	265	Hobart	Indiana	16
" 13..	216	Meriden	Kansas	21
" 14..	44	Blunt	South Dakota	15
" 15..	71	St. James	Minnesota	14
" 15..	22	Bladen	Nebraska	24
" 15..	114	Lushton	Nebraska	19
" 16..	16	Greeley	Colorado	26
" 16..	40	Somerville	New Jersey	24
" 17..	72	Lake City	Minnesota	22
" 20..	37	Modesto	California	13
" 20..	38	Fresno	California	17
" 20..	39	Hanford	California	17
" 20..	40	Visalia	California	11
" 20..	266	Hazleton	Indiana	14
" 22..	22	Carolina	Rhode Island	13
" 23..	192	Sharon	Missouri	15
" 23..	7	Dallas (Texas)	Arkansas	13
" 24..	354	Table Grove	Illinois	16
" 24..	355	Brighton	Illinois	22
" 25..	217	Randolph	Kansas	13
" 25..	22	Baltimore	Maryland	21
" 25..	143	Walton*	New York	20
" 25..	161	Fredonia*	New York	13
" 26..	282	Mechanicsburgh	Pennsylvania	23
" 27..	267	Flat Rock	Indiana	15
" 27..	268	Dublin	Indiana	33
" 29..	25	Aurora	Arkansas	33
" 30..	73	Grey Eagle	Minnesota	26
" 31..	17	Brockton	Massachusetts	11
" 31..	269	New Goshen	Indiana	28
" 31..	193	Monett	Missouri	21
" 31..	2	Santa Ana	California	16
" 31..	41	San Bernardino	California	11
" 31..	42	Riverside	California	11
" 31..	473	Killbuck	Ohio	16
Feb. 2..	270	Elnora	Indiana	18
" 2..	280	Tioga*	Pennsylvania	20
" 2..	474	Buford	Ohio	14
" 4..	26	Atlanta (Ga.)	Alabama and Tennessee	17
" 5..	281	Philadelphia*	Pennsylvania	29
" 5..	284	Academy Corners	Pennsylvania	15
" 5..	17	Del Norte	Colorado	19
" 7..	285	Newville	Pennsylvania	16
" 7..	286	Bradford	Pennsylvania	15
" 7..	238	Perry	Iowa	19
" 7..	239	Wancoma	Iowa	15
" 7..	240	Williams	Iowa	24
" 7..	241	Derby	Iowa	20
" 9..	126	New York city*	New York	23
" 9..	136	Dansville*	New York	30
" 9..	146	Brooklyn*	New York	11
" 9..	159	Wolcott*	New York	30
" 9..	171	New York city*	New York	34
" 11..	194	Rolla	Missouri	32
" 11..	356	Sorento	Illinois	18
" 11..	357	Lewistown	Illinois	19

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Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
Feb. 12	242	Reading	Iowa	15
" 12	128	Southborough	Massachusetts	16
" 12	129	Haverhill	Massachusetts	28
" 12	218	Marvin	Kansas	13
" 13	219	Waverly	Kansas	16
" 13	199	Fayetteville	Ohio	15
" 14	271	Buffaloville	Indiana	19
" 14	287	Towanda	Pennsylvania	19
" 14	96	Hayward	Wisconsin	18
" 16	21	Warren	Rhode Island	10
" 16	74	Mapleton	Minnesota	16
" 16	74	South Royalton	Vermont	12
" 16	214	Memphis	Michigan	12
" 17	53	Portsmouth	New Hampshire	53
" 17	220	Bucklin	Kansas	12
" 18	358	New Boston	Illinois	24
" 19	1	Juneau (Alas.)		10
" 19	16	Vernonia	Oregon	14
" 19	475	Niles	Ohio	15
" 21	10	Friend	Nebraska	14
" 21	115	Ayr	Nebraska	15
" 21	359	Manito	Illinois	17
" 21	360	Augusta	Illinois	18
" 21	476	Martinsville	Ohio	15
" 21	283	Hamburgh	Pennsylvania	10
" 23	27	Harriman (Tenn.)	Alabama and Tennessee	18
" 23	477	Fayette	Ohio	14
" 24	62	Damariscotta Mills	Maine	20
" 24	43	Arcata	California	12
" 24	272	West Fork	Indiana	14
" 25	95	Rhinelander	Wisconsin	23
" 25	116	Lyons	Nebraska	25
" 25	117	Craig	Nebraska	25
" 25	118	Papillion	Nebraska	18
" 25	361	Maquon	Illinois	22
" 26	145	Punxsutawney	Pennsylvania	21
" 27	54	Wolfeborough	New Hampshire	20
" 27	63	Waldoborough	Maine	17
" 27	243	Atalissa	Iowa	14
" 28	129	Peekskill	New York	27
" 28	160	Avoca	New York	11
" 28	163	Tarrytown*	New York	19
" 28	176	Newton*	New York	12
" 28	45	Clark*	South Dakota	24
" 28	215	Vanderbilt	Michigan	10
Mar. 2	478	Crown City	Ohio	15
" 2	173	Patchogue	New York	13
" 2	174	De Ruyter	New York	29
" 2	175	Crown Point	New York	14
" 3	162	Highland Falls*	New York	14
" 3	130	New Bedford	Massachusetts	29
" 3	131	Medfield	Massachusetts	18
" 4	479	Versailles	Ohio	21
" 4	195	Panacea	Missouri	15
" 5	216	Port Huron	Michigan	50
" 6	362	Chicago	Illinois	28
" 6	363	St. Joseph	Illinois	23
" 6	364	Herrick	Illinois	11
" 6	17	Medford	Oregon	17
" 6	6	Trinidad	Colorado	16
" 6	18	Longmont	Colorado	20
" 6	22	Ferndale	Washington	13
" 9	273	Coatesville	Indiana	18
" 9	274	Orleans	Indiana	15
" 9	148	Angola*	New York	33
" 9	172	College Point*	New York	15
" 10	365	Woodland	Illinois	21
" 12	119	Hooper	Nebraska	17
" 12	120	Tekamah	Nebraska	28
" 12	121	Sicily School House	Nebraska	13
" 12	122	Republican City	Nebraska	19
" 12	34	St. Edward	Nebraska	21
" 12	366	Ashmore	Illinois	16
" 12	367	Palmer	Illinois	15
" 12	75	Farmington	Minnesota	23
" 12	178	Auburn	New York	21
" 13	244	Mento	Iowa	18

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TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
Mar. 13..	245	Dayton	Iowa	35
" 13..	221	White Cloud	Kansas	26
" 14..	254	Wapakoneta	Ohio	24
" 16..	369	Melvin	Illinois	14
" 17..	222	Dresden	Kansas	20
" 17..	23	Marengo	Illinois	17
" 17..	368	Viola	Illinois	22
" 19..	76	Champlin	Minnesota	27
" 17..	457	Edon	Ohio	19
" 19..	289	Gatchellville	Pennsylvania	25
" 20..	370	Henry	Illinois	17
" 21..	23	Walla Walla	Washington	11
" 21..	275	Freetown	Indiana	10
" 21..	276	Burns City	Indiana	17
" 21..	93	Golconda	Illinois	15
" 21..	371	Brimfield	Illinois	* 15
" 23..	290	Alum Bank	Pennsylvania	28
" 24..	480	Bowling Green	Ohio	25
" 24..	177	Mednia	New York	17
" 24..	179	West Amboy *	New York	10
" 24..	180	Red Creek	New York	14
" 24..	182	Vienna	New York	11
" 24..	183	Argyle	New York	15
" 25..	217	Entrican	Michigan	15
" 25..	481	Caledonia	Ohio	28
" 26..	9	Castle	Montana	27
" 27..	97	Chetek	Wisconsin	17
" 27..	26	Beatrice	Nebraska	15
" 27..	277	North Indianapolis	Indiana	18
" 27..	278	Mt. Pleasant	Indiana	18
" 28..	247	Dows	Iowa	20
" 30..	36	Stanton	Kentucky	15
" 30..	279	Whiting	Indiana	10
" 30..	77	Madelia	Minnesota	12
" 30..	372	Oakland	Illinois	21
" 31..	223	Rush Center	Kansas	15
" 31..	75	Londonville	Vermont	11
April 1..	24	Olympia	Washington	27
" 1..	224	Axtell	Kansas	15
" 1..	191	Metropolis	Illinois	15
" 1..	132	Huntington	Massachusetts	15
" 3..	225	Oskaloosa	Kansas	15
" 3..	19	Vallejo	California	10
" 6..	291	Delaney	Pennsylvania	20
" 7..	48	Danielsonville	Connecticut	21
" 9..	373	Ludlow	Illinois	15
" 9..	374	Wenona	Illinois	17
" 9..	280	Cannelton	Indiana	17
" 9..	281	Farmersburgh	Indiana	17
" 10..	46	Deadwood	South Dakota	10
" 10..	47	Faulkton	South Dakota	28
" 10..	25	Fern Hill	Washington	12
" 10..	125	Nebraska City	Nebraska	29
" 10..	129	Greeley Center	Nebraska	12
" 10..	482	Cortland	Ohio	13
" 11..	246	Lynnville	Iowa	26
" 14..	282	Etna Green	Indiana	26
" 15..	283	Stanley	Indiana	29
" 15..	249	Beaman	Iowa	17
" 15..	250	Mapleton	Iowa	17
" 16..	78	Cannon Falls	Minnesota	24
" 16..	79	Henning	Minnesota	27
" 16..	80	Plainview	Minnesota	27
" 16..	81	Paynesville	Minnesota	27
" 16..	218	Marcellus	Michigan	33
" 16..	288	Lewisburgh	Pennsylvania	25
" 17..	123	Campbell	Nebraska	22
" 17..	127	Wilsonville	Nebraska	28
" 18..	248	Vincennes	Iowa	14
" 18..	251	Baxter	Iowa	14
" 18..	252	Newell	Iowa	21
" 18..	292	Williamsport	Pennsylvania	23
" 18..	135	Brooklyn	New York	79
" 18..	181	Boliver	New York	14
" 18..	186	Olean	New York	29
" 18..	187	Canisteo	New York	19
" 18..	184	Saratoga Springs	New York	14

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TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
April 20..	219	Lake Odessa	Michigan	16
" 20..	284	Centerville (Lewis P. O.)	Indiana	31
" 20..	98	Marshfield	Wisconsin	31
" 21..	226	Sterling	Kansas	31
" 21..	227	Ionia	Kansas	19
" 21..	133	Ashland	Massachusetts	12
" 21..	375	Carlyle	Illinois	19
" 22..	99	Mazomanie	Wisconsin	12
" 22..	63	Brookville	Indiana	17
" 24..	48	Valley Springs	South Dakota	25
" 24..	100	Ogdensburgh	Wisconsin	17
" 25..	228	Webster	Kansas	10
" 25..	483	St. Johns	Ohio	24
" 25..	115	Brooklyn	New York	20
" 27..	128	Falls City	Nebraska	36
" *27..	130	Reynolds	Nebraska	14
" 27..	376	Girard	Illinois	16
May 1..	27	Santa Paula	California	13
" 1..	285	Clinton	Indiana	36
" 1..	7	Sanford	Florida	15
" 1..	484	Oakwood	Ohio	29
" 1..	485	Grand Rapids	Ohio	20
" 1..	293	Gallitzin	Pennsylvania	23
" 1..	294	Jermyn	Pennsylvania	12
" 1..	185	Morrisville	New York	27
" 1..	19	South Denver	Colorado	25
" 1..	126	Taylor	Nebraska	26
" 1..	131	Sutton	Nebraska	25
" 1..	253	Hartley	Iowa	22
" 1..	254	Walnut	Iowa	19
" 2..	196	Cainsville	Missouri	21
" 2..	486	Ottokee	Ohio	17
" 4..	197	Maysville	Missouri	16
" 4..	230	Yates Center	Kansas	26
" 4..	64	Vinal Haven	Maine	26
" 4..	134	Ayer	Massachusetts	21
" 4..	487	Xenia	Ohio	18
" 4..	377	Willow Hill	Illinois	26
" 5..	286	Brownsburgh	Indiana	12
" 5..	231	Pawnee Rock	Kansas	12
" 5..	76	Wolcott	Vermont	15
" 6..	488	Continental	Ohio	26
" 6..	14	Hightstown *	New Jersey	10
" 7..	229	Burlington	Kansas	16
" 7..	20	Idaho Springs	Colorado	19
" 8..	26	Kelso	Washington	15
" 8..	295	Hellerstown	Pennsylvania	19
" 9..	287	Newport	Indiana	18
" 9..	288	Seelyville	Indiana	15
" 9..	77	Johnson	Vermont	15
" 9..	78	Waterbury	Vermont	12
" 9..	191	Sycamore	Ohio	52
" 11..	12	Owatonna	Minnesota	11
" 11..	49	Sioux Falls	South Dakota	25
" 11..	27	Vancouver	Washington	21
" 11..	10	Santa Cruz	California	17
" 11..	220	Wayland	Michigan	16
" 12..	55	Goffstown	New Hampshire	17
" 13..	124	Madison	Nebraska	16
" 13..	132	Springfield	Nebraska	21
" 13..	233	Kiowa	Kansas	16
" 14..	82	Hutchinson	Minnesota	19
" 15..	234	Kechi	Kansas	19
" 15..	49	Stamford	Connecticut	13
" 15..	198	Hannibal	Missouri	22
" 15..	199	Hunnewell	Missouri	22
" 15..	62	Linton	Indiana	13
" 15..	26	Ellsworth	Arkansas	26
" 16..	135	Lowell	Massachusetts	10
" 18..	10	Fort Assinaboine	Montana	18
" 18..	79	Arlington	Vermont	14
" 18..	65	Fryeburgh	Maine	17
" 18..	232	Leeds	Kansas	21
" 19..	136	Revere	Massachusetts	18
" 19..	255	Bridgewater	Iowa	10
" 19..	256	Storm Lake	Iowa	27
" 23..	80	Danville	Vermont	19

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TABLE No. 10 — CONTINUED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
May 23..	378	Waterloo	Illinois	10
" 23..	379	Minonk	Illinois	25
" 23..	137	Brookfield	Massachusetts	13
" 23..	23	Sharpsburgh	Maryland	19
" 23..	24	Marshall (N. C.)	Maryland	17
" 23..	25	Washington (D. C.)	Maryland	17
" 23..	192	Dexter	New York	22
" 23..	194	New York	New York	26
" 23..	307	New York	New York	23
" 23..	290	Putnamville	Indiana	15
" 23..	257	New Sharon	Iowa	17
" 23..	258	Decatur	Iowa	14
" 23..	169	Cooperstown *	New York	25
" 23..	195	Wayland *	New York	17
" 23..	489	Fly	Ohio	22
" 25..	2	Fort Wingate (N. M.)	Colorado	14
" 25..	21	Littletown	Colorado	16
" 25..	491	Casstown	Ohio	14
" 25..	490	Marietta	Ohio	35
" 25..	28	Port Angeles	Washington	11
" 25..	27	St. Paul	Arkansas	12
" 25..	296	Fremont	Pennsylvania	17
" 25..	204	Weston	Ohio	12
" 28..	50	Salem	South Dakota	22
" 28..	492	Senecaville	Ohio	15
" 29..	18	Edinburgh	Illinois	24
" 29..	200	Hamilton	Missouri	15
" 29..	17	Weir City	Kansas	19
" 29..	291	Lynn	Indiana	10
June 1..	198	Belmont	New York	26
" 1..	138	Littletown	Massachusetts	15
" 1..	221	Davidsburg	Michigan	13
" 1..	289	Oakland City	Indiana	26
" 2..	201	Bakersfield	Missouri	23
" 2..	237	Wellsville	Kansas	11
" 3..	238	Cato	Kansas	14
" 3..	133	Syracuse	Nebraska	14
" 3..	34	Hartford City	West Virginia	29
" 3..	154	Amsterdam	New York	13
" 3..	157	Herkimer	New York	10
" 3..	190	St. Johnsville	New York	20
" 3..	193	Halsey Valley	New York	20
" 3..	196	Fonda	New York	16
" 3..	197	Stamford	New York	14
" 3..	294	Stockwell	Indiana	16
" 5..	259	Council Bluffs	Iowa	20
" 5..	189	Cleveland	New York	16
" 5..	200	Saranac	New York	19
" 6..	380	Flora	Illinois	23
" 6..	239	Marquette	Kansas	17
" 8..	240	Mulberry Grove	Kansas	19
" 8..	202	North Salem	Missouri	24
" 8..	293	Dayton	Indiana	21
" 8..	295	West Point	Indiana	27
" 8..	222	Cheboygan	Michigan	20
" 10..	235	Cimarron	Kansas	14
" 10..	236	Council Grove	Kansas	25
" 10..	51	Okobojo	South Dakota	15
" 15..	241	Macksville	Kansas	23
" 15..	242	Havensville	Kansas	12
" 15..	188	Springville	New York	17
" 15..	296	Rockport	Indiana	21
" 15..	37	Claysville	Kentucky	17
" 15..	297	Saxton	Pennsylvania	27
" 15..	28	Clifty	Arkansas	15
" 15..	326	Tower Hill	Illinois	13
" 15..	81	North Troy	Vermont	21
" 15..	66	Rockport	Indiana	17
" 15..	298	Donegal	Pennsylvania	17
" 16..	25	Red Cloud	Nebraska	30
" 16..	234	Columbus	Nebraska	21
" 18..	244	Oklahoma City (Okla.)	Kansas	26
" 18..	245	Gaylord	Kansas	15
" 18..	35	Charleston	West Virginia	16
" 18..	52	De Smet	South Dakota	25
" 19..	139	West Medway	Massachusetts	22
" 19..	168	Brooklyn *	New York	16

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TABLE No. 10—CONCLUDED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
June 20..	29	Chautauqua	Washington	18
" 20..	202	Belfast	New York	15
" 20..	53	Groton	South Dakota	19
" 22..	28	Coal Creek (Tenn.)	Alabama and Tennessee	87
" 22..	381	Clay City	Illinois	12
" 22..	382	Astoria	Illinois	12
" 22..	67	Freedom	Maine	18
" 23..	31	La Conner	Washington	10
" 23..	493	Wheelersburgh	Ohio	23
" 25..	140	Wareham	Massachusetts	22
" 25..	54	Plankington	South Dakota	17
" 25..	44	Escondido	California	23
" 26..	256	Leechburgh	Pennsylvania	22
" 27..	141	Methuen	Massachusetts	17
" 27..	246	Hoxie	Kansas	16
" 27..	248	Westmoreland	Kansas	11
" 27..	83	Wells	Minnesota	21
" 29..	38	Keene	Kentucky	13
" 29..	383	Chicago	Illinois	19
" 29..	27	Annapolis	Maryland	19
" 29..	494	Kirtland	Ohio	20
" 30..	249	Goodland	Kansas	25
July 1..	250	Council Grove (Okla.)	Kansas	11
" 2..	299	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	30
" 3..	39	Paris	Kentucky	22
" 3..	135	West Point	Nebraska	14
" 6..	18	Oregon City	Oregon	28
" 6..	201	Lyndonville	New York	19
" 7..	204	Catskill	New York	26
" 7..	247	Selden	Kansas	14
" 7..	251	Caney	Kansas	16
" 7..	12	Wallingford	Connecticut	21
" 8..	260	Shannon City	Iowa	21
" 8..	261	Dunlap	Iowa	22
" 8..	262	Prairie City	Iowa	19
" 8..	263	Portsmouth	Iowa	15
" 8..	495	Crosstown	Ohio	14
" 8..	297	Koleen	Indiana	38
" 8..	298	Roann	Indiana	16
" 8..	384	Elliotstown	Illinois	18
" 8..	136	Ansley	Nebraska	18
" 9..	299	Mount Etna	Indiana	13
" 9..	300	Bakerstown	Pennsylvania	15
" 9..	301	Mount Holly Springs	Pennsylvania	25
" 10..	33	Jersey City*	New Jersey	15
" 10..	41	Caldwell	New Jersey	11
" 10..	137	Arcadia	Nebraska	16
" 11..	300	Mooney	Indiana	13
" 13..	385	Elburn	Illinois	15
" 13..	294	Denver	Indiana	18
" 13..	301	Bennington	Indiana	31
" 13..	302	East Liberty	Pennsylvania	35
" 13..	303	Lykens	Pennsylvania	27
" 15..	191	Brocton	New York	19
" 15..	203	Plattsburgh	New York	23
" 16..	264	Cincinnati	Iowa	36
" 16..	304	Troy	Pennsylvania	22
" 17..	386	Sardorous	Illinois	36
" 17..	496	Orrville	Ohio	29
" 18..	138	Platte Center	Nebraska	11
" 20..	30	Chehalis	Washington	14
" 21..	29	Newport (Tenn.)	Alabama and Tennessee	20
" *21..	265	Dayton	Iowa	34
" 21..	387	Mt. Carmel	Illinois	20

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SUMMARY.

Total number of Camps mustered	604
Total number of applicants	12,702

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GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders, No. 10. TOPEKA, KAS., September 20, 1890.

I. Having been elected Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, held at St. Joseph, Mo., August 26–29, 1890, and duly installed as such for the ensuing year, I hereby assume command, and establish headquarters at rooms 3, 4, and 5, United States Savings Bank building, Nos. 112–114 Sixth avenue west, Topeka, Kas.

II. At the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., at St. Joseph, Mo., August 26–29 inclusive, 1890, the following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected and installed, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Commander-in-Chief..Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kas.
Lieutenant General...E. J. San Souci, Providence, R. I.
Major General.....Rudolph Loebenstein, Warrensburg, Mo.
Council-in-Chief.....C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.
Moses P. O'Brien, Omaha, Neb.
N. L. Harrison, Hornellsville, N. Y.
D. B. Purbeck, Salem, Mass.

Minneapolis, Minn., was selected as the place for holding the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the time thereof to be designated by the Council-in-Chief.

III. The following officers of the Commandery-in-Chief have been appointed for the ensuing year, with the rank of Brigadier General, from August 31, 1890, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Chief-of-Staff, D. W. Wood, Anderson, Ind.
Adjutant General, Clay D. Herod, Topeka, Kas.
Quartermaster General, Fred. S. Hazelton, Topeka, Kas.
Inspector General, Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale, Mich.
Chief Mustering Officer. George W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.
Judge-Advocate General, Bartow S. Weeks, No. 10 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Surgeon General, Orrin A. Gee, Brandon, Vt.
Chaplain-in-Chief, C. A. C. Garst, Leroy, Ill.

IV. Aides-de-Camp are hereby appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from September 1, 1890, as follows:

COLORADO.—James M. Kennedy, Denver; Charles E. Reynolds, Pueblo; George T. Deckelman, Laramie, Wy.; George A. Woods, Flagstaff, Ariz.

NEBRASKA.—J. W. Bartholomew, Grand Island; S. S. Hartman, Kearney; W. J. Jacobs, Omaha; George U. Sampson, Tecumseh.

MICHIGAN.—James C. Schules, St. Joseph; Harry C. Devlin, Jackson; L. J. Peterson, Grayling; George E. Cogshall, Grand Rapids.

MARYLAND.—John R. Neely, Washington, D. C.; Robert W. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; Harry Gillespie, Wilmington, Del.; William P. Rizer, Cumberland, Md.

ILLINOIS.—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point; James I. Lyons, Chicago; George C. Rebhan, Belleville; Fred. Knorr, Bloomington.

Colonels of Divisions are requested to recommend for appointment as Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, the number thereof as provided by Constitution, Rules and Regulations; and in view of the fact that a large number of applications have been made for such appointments by individuals, notice is hereby given that no appointments of that character will be made in any of the several Divisions, except upon the recommendation of Colonels commanding such Divisions. While the Commander-in-Chief would be pleased to grant requests of individuals for such appointments, it must be patent to all that, as a rule, officers in command of Divisions are best qualified to judge of the qualifications of brothers for such positions.

V. In pursuance of the action of the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, authorizing the appointment of a committee to prepare and present to Lincoln Camp No. 17, of St. Joseph, Mo., a suitable testimonial expressive of the sentiment of the Commandery-in-Chief for the cordial reception and hospitable treatment on the part of Camp No. 17 toward the Commandery-in-Chief and its members, the following brothers are appointed on this committee: Past Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin, Indianapolis, Ind.; Past Adjutant General C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.; Past Quartermaster General E. A. Homan, Indianapolis, Ind. Further appointments will be announced in future orders.

VI. In accordance with the action of the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief,

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no supplies of any character will be furnished by the Quartermaster General unless the requisition therefor is accompanied by the cash or its equivalent, and all remittances for supplies and per capita tax must be either in money by registered letter or express, drafts, money-orders, or postal notes. Some officers are in the habit of sending their individual checks, and while these checks are no doubt good, yet the expense of collection through bank in the aggregate is so great that such checks cannot be accepted by the Quartermaster General without considerable loss to the Commandery-in-Chief. All remittances by draft or money-order should be made payable to the order of Fred. S. Hazelton, Quartermaster General. In accordance with the action of the Commandery-in-Chief at its ninth annual meeting, Division Headquarters will hereafter make requisition upon the Quartermaster General for the following supplies at the prices named herein:

Membership badges, 30 cents each.
Officers' badges, 30 cents each.
Iron cross, 30 cents each.
Silver cross, $7.50 each.
Badge ribbons, for members and officers, 3 cents each.
Regulation bronze button, 7½ cents each.
Regulation bronze pin, 10 cents each.
Regulation oxidized silver button, 15 cents each.
Regulation oxidized silver pin, 20 cents each.
Regulation enameled button, 25 cents each.
Regulation enameled pin, 30 cents each.
Bar decoration, 16⅔ cents each.

From and after the 1st day of October, 1890, Bro. A. P. Davis, having in charge the badge and decoration department, will not furnish any of the supplies mentioned in the above list except upon the requisition of the Quartermaster General, and from this date the above price list is official. Camp seals will be furnished by Brother Davis at $3.50 each, upon the proper requisition therefor.

VII. In pursuance of the action of the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the following brothers are appointed as the members of the Press Committee: E. T. Roe, Chairman, Springfield, Ill.; E. W. Krackowizer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph B. Maccabe, Boston, Mass.; Arthur I. Vescelius, Paterson, N. J.; Charles A. Higgins, Chicago, Ill.

VIII. Several committees, including a detail for a court-martial, were provided for by the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, but until the proceedings of that meeting are published, no further appointments will be made. Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, Past Adjutant General Bookwalter, and Past Quartermaster General Homan, having in charge the publication of these proceedings, have advised these headquarters that they will be ready for distribution about the 1st of October.

IX. In accepting the trust confided to me by the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, I recognize the great honor conferred, the magnitude of the duties imposed thereby, and I desire to return to the Order my thanks for the confidence expressed at the time of the election, and earnestly request the hearty coöperation of all officers and members of the Order, to the end that its present prosperity and high standard, as turned over to me by my predecessor, may be maintained.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

General Orders, No. 11. TOPEKA, KAS., October 7, 1890.

I. At the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., held at St. Joseph, Mo., August 26–29, 1890, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to complete consolidation in United States with the Post system. That the present Posts Sons of Veterans in good standing be permitted to come into the Camp system, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., upon the terms and conditions provided for in the resolution of Eighth Annual Encampment. That all Posts coming into the order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., on or before December 31, 1890, shall be entitled to a Camp packet and Charter free of charge, and that all Division officers and Post officers who shall come in with their Posts prior to December 31, 1890, or who have heretofore come in, shall be accorded corresponding rank and past honors as they are at the time entitled, and sitting officers shall rank as past officers: *Provided, however*, That no member of a Post who has previously been a member of a Camp shall be received into membership by virtue hereof, unless such member shall have been in good standing in the Camp of which he was last a member.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., held at Paterson, N. J., September 10–13, 1889, the following resolution, above referred to, was adopted:

Resolved, That our Constitution, Rules and Regulations be so changed as to make legal the use of either the term "Comrade" or "Brother," in the designation of members, and the titles of Camp

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officers may be as they now exist under the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of either system, at the option of Camps.

By virtue of the resolution first above quoted, the following committee is appointed:

Chairman, Gen. George W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.; Col. George H. Perkins, Atlantic City, N. J.; Past Col. Edward W. Hatch, Buffalo, N. Y.; Capt. John V. B. Clarkson, New York city; Peter A. Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

II. The chairman of this committee will immediately communicate with George T. Brown, No. 50 Broadway, New York city, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans (Post system), with a view of carrying into effect the provisions of the above resolutions. The other members of the committee will hold themselves in readiness to meet at such time and place as may be designated by the chairman, or agreed upon by the chairman of the committee and Commander Brown.

III. All officers and members of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., are enjoined to give all assistance in their power to the committee, to the end that the objects sought by the resolutions of the Commandery-in-Chief may be attained. All should consider the questions involved in a spirit of fairness, of Friendship, Charity and Loyalty, to the end that all sons of ex-Union soldiers, sailors and marines may unite under one banner, and stand shoulder to shoulder in perpetuating the principles and objects of the Sons of Veterans. The differences which have existed between the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and the Sons of Veterans known as the Post system, consist more in form than in substance, and it is hoped and believed that if the representatives of the two organizations meet and consider the questions involved in a proper spirit, that when their labors are concluded there will be but one organization of the Sons of Veterans. The advances heretofore made, and now made, by the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., to the officers and members of the Post system have been, and now are, made in good faith, and we extend to all members of the Post system the right hand of fellowship, asking that they too consider the questions involved in the same spirit which is hereby requested and enjoined of the members of the Camp system. Our fathers offered their lives for the same cause, endured the same trials and privations, mingled their blood on the same battle-fields, and many of them gave their lives for the perpetuation of the free institutions which we now enjoy. Let us, therefore, stand elbow to elbow and shoulder to shoulder, as did our fathers, in maintaining the principles of free government and universal liberty which they have bequeathed us, and caring for the aged and distressed veterans, their widows and orphans. This can best be accomplished by a consolidated and united front.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

General Orders, No. 12. TOPEKA, KAS., October 27, 1890.

I. The following special committee to revise the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, was appointed at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief: Col. E. W. Hatch, Buffalo, N. Y.; Gen. O. B. Brown, Dayton, Ohio; Gen. J. B. Maccabe, Boston, Mass. This committee will meet at such time and place as may be designated by the chairman, E. W. Hatch. All recommendations of changes in and amendments to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations will be forwarded to these headquarters in accordance with the action of the Commandery-in-Chief, to be thereafter transmitted to said committee. Officers and brothers desiring to recommend changes and amendments, will please forward them at once. Colonels and Adjutants of Divisions, immediately upon the close of their next Division meeting, will forward all changes and amendments recommended by their respective Division encampments.

II. The following special committee was appointed at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, to revise the Ritual: Gen. E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.; E. W. Krackowizer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Col. John W. Newton, Winchester, Ind. Divisions, Camps, and all officers and brothers desiring to recommend changes in and amendments to the Ritual, are directed to forward the same to the chairman of the committee, Gen. E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn. This committtee will meet at such time and place as may be designated by the chairman.

III. The following changes were made in the Constitution, Rules and Regulalations at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief:

A new section was added to article VII, chapter III, as follows:

SEC. 4. Colonels of Divisions may suspend delinquent Camps, or officers thereof, in their discretion, for failure to make quarterly reports, or to perform any other duty required of them by the

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Constitution, Rules and Regulations, subject, however, to the right of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief.

There was added to chapter III a new article, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.—DISPENSATIONS.

SECTION 1. Division Colonels shall have power to grant dispensations for public installations of Camp Officers in their respective Divisions.

Section 5, article IV, chapter V, was amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Any member of a Camp who is one year in arrears in the payment of his dues shall be dropped from the roll, and reinstated only by the Camp which dropped him, and in the same manner as is provided in article II, sections 1-7 of the Constitution; and all Camps that have failed for one year or more to make their quarterly reports shall be considered disbanded, and the Colonels in command shall revoke their charters.

IV. In pursuance of the action of the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, new Camps will not be required to pay per capita tax for any portion of the quarter in which such Camps are organized; nor will Divisions be required to pay per capita tax to the Commandery-in-Chief, on such newly-organized Camps, for the quarter in which they are organized.

V. The digest of decisions, known as the "Blue-Book," approved and adopted by the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, is now ready for distribution, and will be sold to Divisions, Camps and members at 35 cents per copy. This book contains decisions upon very many questions which are likely to arise in Camps and Divisions, and should be in the hands of every Division and Camp officer, and each Camp should be supplied with a copy, which should be kept in the Camp-room for reference at all Camp meetings. All officers should make themselves familiar with these decisions, and by so doing will greatly facilitate the business of their respective organizations and the Order generally. Hereafter a copy of the Blue-Book will be placed in each Camp packet, the price thereof, 35 cents, to be added to the present price of packet.

VI. Aides-de-Camp are hereby appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from September 1, 1890, as follows:

CALIFORNIA.—Chester L. Robinson, San Francisco; Charles H. Bulson, Stockton.

CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Parker, Deep River; Conrad F. Stein, Bridgeport; W. A. Cobb, Thompsonville; W. M. Norton, Forrestville.

KANSAS.—R. A. Kope, Kansas City; R. M. Johnson, Parsons; John E. Henning, Salina; Charles F. Horn, Mankato.

MAINE.—E. C. Milliken, Portland.

MINNESOTA.—Arthur Allyn, Red Wing; David Morgan, Tracy; Geo. H. Klein, Mankato; F. C. Stevens, St. Paul.

NEW YORK.—Fred. C. Gluer, Hornellsville; M. J. Severance, jr., Albany; J. J. Walsh, Brooklyn; B. T. Burlingham, Gloversville.

NEW JERSEY.—Arthur I. Vescelius, Paterson; Thos. H. Edmond, Trenton; Wm. E. Allstrom, Long Branch.

OHIO. R. H. Clarkson, Dayton; D. D. Morris, Lima; Fred. T. Bristow, Mansfield; G. Garland King, Alliance.

OREGON.—A. C. Hickman, East Portland; E. W. Maxwell, Pleasant Home; W. P. Lockwood, Cottage Grove; M. F. Hardesty, Astoria.

RHODE ISLAND.—Thomas M. Sweetland, Pawtucket; Frank R. Wilson, Bristol; Thomas J. Peirce, Wickford; Charles L. Pettis, Providence.

VERMONT.—Andrew Maurer, Bennington; Arthur G. Eaton, Montpelier; Will. L. White, Calais; Geo. H. Kelly, Brandon.

WISCONSIN.—Ed. F. Barr, Beloit; F. J. Walthers, Milwaukee; Frank Winter, La Crosse; H. W. Cook, Appleton.

VII. It is with pleasure that the Commander-in-Chief announces the organization of a Camp of Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., at Montreal, Can., and the same is hereby attached for jurisdictional purposes to the Division of Vermont. All Camps in Utah Territory are hereby attached to the Division of Montana for jurisdictional purposes.

VIII. The record of proceedings of the court-martial for the trial of James Sarvis, Camp No. 20, New York Division, has been received. The accused was charged with misappropriation of Camp funds; was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The findings and sentence have been approved. First Sergeants will enter this name on black-books. Attention is called to paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 2, of date November 1, 1889, relating to proceedings in court-martial. During the term of office of my predecessor that order was complied with. Hereafter, Colonels of Divisions will see that all papers and proceedings in court-martial are made out in duplicate and forwarded to these headquarters, one copy of which will be preserved among the files in the office of the Adjutant General.

IX. Attention is called to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 20, issued by General Abbott, page 46 of the Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief; Recommendations No. 1, page 92, Proceedings of the Eighth Annual

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Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief; report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, page 152, Journal of the Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, which report was adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief; Recommendation of the Adjutant General, page 39 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Encampment, and the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, page 185, Journal of the Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. The numbering of Camps will undoubtedly receive consideration by the Special Committee to Revise the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. The necessity for a uniform system of numbering Camps is apparent. It has been the practice of the Commandery-in-Chief to leave numbers of disbanded Camps vacant, so that in case a new Camp was organized at a point where a Camp had been disbanded, the newly organized Camp could have the number made vacant by the disbanded Camp. The orders, reports and action of the Commandery-in-Chief, above referred to, clearly indicate that it is the intention that Camps in the several Divisions should be consecutively numbered. It is therefore ordered, until action of the Commandery-in-Chief upon the report of the Special Committee to Revise the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, that Camps be numbered consecutively in the several Divisions, and in all cases of numbers made vacant by the disbanding of Camps, such numbers shall remain vacant, except where a new Camp is organized at points where Camps have disbanded, and in that event, such new Camp will be given the number of the disbanded Camp at that point. The only objection to this method of numbering Camps, thus far presented, has been that by giving a newly-organized Camp an old number, was supposed to give the new Camp a rank to which it was not entitled. If Brothers will consult the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, they will observe that the number of a Camp does not affect its rank, as the date of the charter controls in that respect.

X. Information has been received at these headquarters, that one A. J. Bailey, a dropped member of Camp 47, Division of Missouri, is traveling through Ohio and other portions of the East, representing himself to be a member of said Camp, and that he is imposing upon the Order. All officers and members are warned to be on the lookout for said Bailey, and whenever and wherever he makes his appearance, representing himself to be a member of the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., see that he is shown up in his true light, to the end that worthy brothers may not be imposed upon.

XI. The following Camps have voluntarily surrendered their charters: C. W. Blyton No. 56, Sparta, Wis; F. A. Marden No. 41, Waupacca, Wis.

XII. The price of badges and other supplies belonging to the badge and decorative department, as announced in General Orders, No. 10, current series, is the price at which they are furnished the Commandery-in-Chief. The Quartermaster General reports a considerable loss to the Commandery-in-Chief on account of express charges paid from the manufactory to these headquarters. By order of the Council-in-Chief, Division Quartermasters will collect and remit to the Quartermaster General ten per cent. upon all requisitions for supplies named in paragraph VI of General Orders, No. 10, in addition to the prices therein named. The Quartermaster General will pay charges upon these supplies to these headquarters, and will prepay charges upon this class of supplies, and all other supplies, to Division headquarters. The Quartermaster General will not furnish supplies of any character direct to Camps, but only to Divisions. Notwithstanding the plain provisions of General Orders, No. 10, many Camps are in the habit of sending requisitions for badges and decorations to Maj. A. P. Davis. Camp officers must understand that neither Major Davis nor the Quartermaster General will fill requisitions from Camps, and hereafter Camp officers will make requisitions for all supplies upon Division Quartermasters, and for supplies mentioned in said paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 10, will add ten per cent. upon the prices therein named.

XIII. General Orders are issued for the information of the Order, and should be sent to Camps by Division Adjutant, as soon as received. Information has reached these headquarters that General Orders, Nos. 10 and 11, were held at the headquarters of one Division until the 20th of the present month, one month after the date of General Orders, No. 10, and two weeks after the date of General Orders, No. 11. The delay in this case is satisfactorily accounted for, yet all such delays are detrimental to the Order at large, and all Division officers are requested and expected to promptly forward all orders and circulars issued from these headquarters. Prompt attention to duty in our organization, like all others, is essential to success.

XIV. The attention of Division officers is again called to the method of remitting funds to these headquarters. All funds for charter fees, per capita tax, together

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with quarterly reports, applications for charters, reports of mustering officers, must be sent direct to the Adjutant General. All requisitions for supplies and remittances therefor must be sent to the Quartermaster General. The practice of sending requisitions for supplies, and money therefor, to the Adjutant General, and of sending applications for charters, and charter fees, requisitions for supplies, and the money therefor, to the Commander-in-Chief, will be discontinued. All communications and remittances concerning business in the office of the Adjutant General should be made to that officer, and the same rule applies to the Quartermaster General, and the Commander-in-Chief does not desire that remittances and communications belonging to either of these officers shall be made to him.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

General Orders, No. 13. TOPEKA, KAS., December 29, 1890.

I. At the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the following committee was appointed upon Military Rank: Gen. E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.; Col. G. B. Stadden, Springfield, Ill.; and Col. Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee, Wis.; General Milham, being chairman of the Committee to Revise the Ritual, has asked to be relieved from the chairmanship of the Committee on Military Rank; his request has been granted, and Col. G. B. Stadden is hereby appointed chairman of the last-named committee. All brothers having suggestions to make concerning the formation of a military rank will communicate with Colonel Stadden.

II. At the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

ARTICLE —.

SECTION 1. No brother who has served a full term, or to the end of a term, as a Camp or Division officer, shall be deprived of his past rank or his vote as a past officer by reason of his affiliation thereafter with a Camp in some other Division.

This amendment should have been printed in the *addenda* to the Constitution, but was omitted by mistake.

III. WHEREAS, Serious charges and specifications have been received and filed at these headquarters against Col. George Addington, commanding the New York Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., the said Col. George Addington is hereby suspended from office, and relieved of the command of said Division until further orders; and

WHEREAS, One of the charges against said Colonel is the alleged disobedience of Special Order No. 3, issued by the Commander-in-Chief, authorizing an inspection of the headquarters of the New York Division, on the 6th day of December, 1890, which order was disobeyed by said Col. George Addington, Lieut. John G. Agar, Adjutant, and Lieut. A. B. Kiernan, Quartermaster, of said Division: therefore, the said Adjutant and Quartermaster are hereby relieved from duty in their respective offices until the final disposition of said charges, or until further orders. The said Col. George Addington, Adjt. John G. Agar and Qmr. A. B. Kiernan are hereby ordered to deliver to Lieut. Col. William H. Wyker, of said Division, the funds, books, records, documents, and all other property belonging to said Division, in their possession or under their control.

IV. Lieut. Col. William H. Wyker, of said Division, is hereby ordered to forthwith assume command thereof, to proceed forthwith to Division headquarters, at Albany, N. Y., take possession of the funds, books, documents, records, and all other property belonging to said Division, receipt to the officers in possession thereof for the same; said Lieut. Col. Wyker will establish headquarters of said Division at some point in said Division where he can have personal supervision of the affairs thereof, appoint an acting Adjutant and Quartermaster of said Division, and do and perform all other things necessary to the due administration of the affairs of said Division.

V. WHEREAS, Some of the charges against said Colonel Addington relate to his administration as Colonel of said Division for the term ending June 19, 1890, the said Colonel Addington is hereby suspended from all rights and privileges as the Colonel and as Past Colonel of said Division until the final disposition of said charges, or until further orders.

VI. A court-martial will be detailed as required by law for the trial of the accused and announced in special orders in the near future.

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VII. Aides-de-Camp have been appointed on the staff of the Commander in-Chief, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from September 1, 1890, as follows:

CALIFORNIA.—J. A. Medlar, Los Angeles.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—L. D. Lyon, Watertown; Edward J. Shepherd, Onida.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Clarence E. Wheeler, Rockland; Samuel W. Lawrence, Medford; Allen L. Taft, Oxford; J. H. Kimball, Haverhill.

MISSOURI.—Webster Davis, Kansas City; W. A. Rein, St. Louis; J. G. Schneider, St. Joseph; E. B. Howard, Greenfield.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Alfred G. Loyd, Sharpsburgh; William Tongue, Philadelphia; Wildum Scott, Milton; J. R. Himes, New Bethlehem.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Charles A. Musgrave, Ritchie Court House; A. M. Lazier, Morgantown; Charles F. Schultz, Wheeling; W. Wilbur Jones, Parkersburgh.

WISCONSIN.—H. W. Cook having removed from the State of Wisconsin, Captain Richard M. Smith, of Martinette, is appointed as Aide-de-Camp in his stead.

INDIANA.—George Behler, Garrett; Ira W. Christian, Noblesville; I. H. Lamar, Petersburgh; R. R. Moffitt, La Fayette.

IOWA.—A. C. Weeks, Denison; R. M. Kendrick, Keokuk; J. B. Dunn, Sheldon; E. D. Wolf, Dubuque.

KENTUCKY.—C. A. Jackson, Covington.

VIII. Lieut. Col. J. J. Walsh, Division of New York, Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, tendered his resignation November 21, 1890, and the same was accepted.

IX. For good and sufficient reasons, the charters of the following Camps are hereby revoked: Richard Garrett Camp No. 82, Division of Illinois; Lieut. B. H. Porter Camp No. 13, Division of New Jersey; Capt. Ebenezer Bickett Camp No. 141, Gen. George Washington Camp No. 151, Paris Horney Camp No. 182, Jonesboro Camp No. 352, Sergeant Joseph Waters Camp No. 366, Division of Ohio.

X. Attention of Colonels of Divisions is called to section 3, article I, chapter V, General Rules and Regulations, concerning the property of the Division or Order, books of records, orders, rituals, and Camp papers. These provisions should be strictly enforced in all cases where Camp charters are surrendered or forfeited.

XI. The Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska and Colonel commanding that Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., have issued a circular, calling the attention of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans to the destitute condition of many comrades and their families in that State. The Department Commander, T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Nebraska, asks for contributions of provisions, fuel, clothing and money to aid the distressed veterans and their families. Clothing laid aside by our brothers is especially asked for, to "keep some poor comrade's family from suffering." Brothers, for those of you who are able, here is an opportunity to practice what you teach. The Department Commander says: "Don't wait," as the need is pressing. Send all donations to Comrade Clarkson, and address him or Col. Frank J. Coates, Omaha, Nebraska, for further information.

XII. Colonels of Divisions are requested to advise the Adjutant General as early as practicable of the time and place of holding their respective Division encampments.

XIII. The Adjutant General has forwarded to Division Colonels envelopes for return of installing officers' reports. These should be sent to all installing officers or Captains of Camps in time for installing officer to report immediately after installation to the Adjutant General.

XIV. The record of the proceedings of the court-martial for the trial of George Mahoney, Camp No. 78, Massachusetts Division, has been received. The accused was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in obtaining money under false pretenses, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The findings and sentence have been approved. Also, the record of the proceedings of the court-martial for the trial of Henry H. Worcester, of Admiral Farragut Camp No. 78, Massachusetts Division. He was accused of conduct unbecoming a member, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The findings and sentence have been approved. First Sergeants will enter these names upon their black-books.

XV. The committee appointed to confer with the Post system, Sons of Veterans, is meeting with grand success. The result of their labors will be announced in next General Orders.

XVI. Information has been received at these headquarters that one James Schuld, claiming to be a member of Camp No. 57, of North Attleboro, Mass., is traveling in New Jersey and other Eastern divisions. He is an impostor.

XVII. The Quartermaster General has a large supply of "Blue-Books," and every Camp should have one. Division Colonels are requested to call attention to this in

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their next Division Orders. The Commander-in-Chief has been called upon to make forty official decisions since September 1, 1890. Nearly all the questions presented were passed upon by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, and his rulings were approved by the Commandery-in-Chief. These decisions are published in the "Blue-Book," and, until reversed by the Commandery-in-Chief, are a part of the law of the Order.

XVIII. All of the Divisions, except North Dakota, have made their reports and paid their per capita tax for the quarter ending September 30, 1890. These reports show that the Order generally is in a very prosperous and healthy condition, although many of the Camps and some of the Divisions were tardy in making reports. We are now on the eve of a new year. The Commander-in-Chief earnestly requests all Division and Camp officers to be prompt in the discharge of every duty. If Camp officers are dilatory it necessarily retards the work of Division officers. The Constitution, Rules and Regulations prescribe the time when all reports should be made, and these laws should be complied with. By so doing, the meetings of the Camp will be more interesting and the business affairs of the order far more gratifying. All officers and brothers will concede the correctness of these suggestions. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, earnestly requests the hearty coöperation of all members of the Order, and especially of officers, in building up and maintaining the principles and objects of the Order.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

General Orders, No. 1. TOPEKA, KAS., January 29, 1891.

I. It has come to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief that many Camp officers are in the habit of receiving General and Division Orders, which, through neglect of Camp officers, are not read in the Camps, and not filed in the office of the First Sergeant. This is a violation of duty, and all brothers having knowledge of such practices in the future are requested to report the same to Division headquarters. General Orders and Division Orders are issued for the information of the Order at large, must be read in Camps, and preserved in the office of the First Sergeant.

II. Only about one-third of the reports of the installing officers have been forwarded to the Adjutant General. Installing officers are furnished duplicate reports, and it is their duty to forward one copy of the report to Division headquarters, and one copy to the Adjutant General, at once. All installing officers who have failed to send in their reports will do so at once. The Adjutant General is required to keep a record of the officers of each Camp, and he cannot do so without these reports.

III. The practice of Camps and Camp officers of submitting to the Commander-in-Chief questions for his official decision, without first submitting them to commanding officers of Divisions, is wrong, and should be discontinued. If Camps and Camp officers are not satisfied with the decision of the Division commander, they may appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, but such appeal must be transmitted through Division headquarters, in order that a proper record may be made concerning the decision and appeal.

IV. The Colonels of the Divisions of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Kansas have notified the Commander-in-Chief that their encampments will be held as follows: Rhode Island, February 3, at Woonsocket; Connecticut, February 6, at Bristol; New Jersey, February 19, at Trenton; Kansas, April 28–30, at Hutchinson. The commanding officers of the other Divisions are again requested to notify the Commander-in-Chief as early as practicable of the time and place where their respective encampments will be held.

V. The following Aides-de-Camp have been appointed upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to date from September 1, 1890, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.—Past Capt. J. H. Ragle, Bear Creek Valley, Tenn.; Past Capt. John S. Moore, Mobile, Ala.; J. H. Meyers, Greenville, Tenn.; Charles F. Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Past Capt. Walter D. Olney, Bangor.

VI. Information has been received at these headquarters to the effect that one Frank Lane, claiming to be a member of J. D. Hill Camp No. 17, of the Division of Indiana, is traveling in Wisconsin seeking aid from the members of the Order. No such person was ever a member of J. D. Hill Camp No. 17. This person is an impostor, and should be treated accordingly.

VII. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of

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Past Col. John J. McAndrews, Lieut. George C. Atkinson, Past Capt. William H. Phillips, Lieut. George P. McDavit, and James A. Keown, of Camp No. 1, Division of Massachusetts, have been received. These brothers were charged with disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming members of the Order. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court have been approved, and the Colonel of Massachusetts has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect. Also, the proceedings, finding and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. Bert M. Hicks, Camp No. 31, Division of New York. This brother was charged with embezzlement of Camp funds and conduct unbecoming a member and officer in his relation to the Order. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved and ordered to be carried into effect. Adjutants of Divisions and First Sergeants of Camps will place these names upon their respective black-books.

VIII. Again the attention of Division and Camp officers is called to the fact that, if they were supplied with Blue-Books, nearly all questions which are submitted to Colonels of Divisions and the Commander-in-Chief for official decisions would be unnecessary. Nearly every section of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations has been officially construed by decisions, which have received the sanction of the Commandery-in-Chief. These decisions have been published by order of the Commandery-in-Chief, at great expense, for the information and benefit of the Order. Colonels of Divisions are requested to see that every Camp in their respective Divisions is supplied with a copy of the Blue-Book at once. By so doing they will greatly facilitate the transaction of all business of the Order.

IX. The resignation of Lieut. Col. J. H. Reuss, Division of Maryland, has been received, and, upon the recommendation of the Colonel of that Division, was accepted.

X. In accordance with General Orders, No. 13, Lieut. Col. William H. Wyker has assumed command of the Division of New York, and established headquarters at Goshen. All communications relating to the business of that Division should be addressed to him until further orders.

XI. Col. A. H. Davis, commanding the Division of North Dakota, tendered his resignation, to take effect January 15, inst., which was accepted, and Lieut. Col. E. L. Kinney has assumed command of the Division and established headquarters at Wahpeton. He will remain in command of the Division until a Colonel is duly elected and installed. All communications relating to the business of the Order in North Dakota will be addressed to him.

XII. In accordance with the recommendation of the eighth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the attention of the Order is called to the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, February 12. By the authority of the Commandery-in-Chief, this is to be known as "Union Defenders' Day," by the Sons of Veterans, and all Camps are earnestly requested to properly observe the occasion. The Commander-in-Chief notes with pleasure that many Camps have already arranged to hold appropriate ceremonies on that day, February 12. In his report to the Commandery-in-Chief, Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott said: "We believed it proper that the Sons of Veterans, as an organization originating and resting upon principles so closely allied and based upon the important events which characterized the grand achievements of this, our martyr President, should take cognizance of his natal day." This patriotic sentiment was unanimously approved by the Commandery-in-Chief, and by properly observing the day much good has come to our organization in the way of indorsements from the Grand Army of the Republic and the people generally, as well as securing recruits for the Order, and reviving the interest of older members in our patriotic work.

XIII. The committee to effect consolidation reporting that a few of the Posts of Sons of Veterans had not come into the Order prior to January 1, 1891, by a vote of the Council-in-Chief a charter and a Camp packet are to be furnished free to all such coming over before March 1, 1891.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

General Orders, No. 2. TOPEKA, KAS., March 12, 1891.

I. The issuance of this Order has been delayed on account of the absence of the Commander-in-Chief in some of the Eastern Divisions, attending to business of the Order.

II. The nation mourns the loss of two of its noblest and greatest defenders—

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Admiral David D. Porter, who died in Washington, D. C., February 13, and Gen. W. T. Sherman, who died in New York city, February 14, 1891. Nothing which we can say can add to or take from the grand and glorious records made by these brave and noble naval and military heroes. The "Bugle Taps," which remind us of their final "muster-out," should also remind us that the heroes of the war are rapidly being gathered on the "silent shore" with the mighty host gone before, and that it is our duty to keep in mind, at all times and under all circumstances, the fact that one of the principal objects of our association is to "aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of our heroic dead." As the years roll by, the number of those who gave to us, as a heritage, a free and undivided country is rapidly decreasing, and our duties are rapidly increasing. Let us be true to our trust.

III. Division Encampments will be held as follows: Minnesota, June 2, 3, and 4, at Winona; Maryland, June 9 and 10, at Easton; Michigan, at the same time as National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in August, at Detroit; California, May 4, at Bakersfield; Nebraska, June 11, at Geneva; Ohio, June 9 and 10, at Toledo; Iowa, June 10 and 11, at Ottumwa; Wisconsin, June 11 and 12, at Beloit; Washington, April 22, at Puyallup; Massachusetts, June 3 and 4, at Lowell; Montana, April 20, at Bozeman.

IV. On the recommendations of the Colonels of their respective Divisions, the charters of the following Camps have been revoked: New Jersey—Camps 25, 27, and 32. Ohio—Camps 4, Plain City; 28, Jamestown; 41, Austinburg; 106, East Palestine; 134, Republic; 203, Pierce; 204, Weston; 208, Smithfield; 211, Columbus Grove; 222, Summerfield; 225, North Georgetown; 246, New Plymouth; 249, Georgesville; 257, Rainsborough; 276, Mt. Pleasant; 278, Randolph; 307, West Union; 314, South Solon; 335, La Grange; 343, Napoleon; 350, Fultonham; 358, Chicago; 367, Orwell; 387, Byesville; 425, Dayton; 436, Tedrow.

V. Camps 4, 5, and 9, of Minneapolis, Minn., have selected the following executive committee for the tenth annual meeting, to be held in that city in August, 1891: Capt. F. G. Drew, Past Capt. W. T. Small, Past Capt. A. P. Courtney, Past Capt. Eugene Baker, W. M. Spaulding, Capt. G. C. Evans, W. S. Walquist, W. S. Sweiggert, C. Wickman, Past Capt. J. G. Rogers, Capt. L. B. Bunce, Lieut. J. Grietsch, Sergt. W. Stolso, Sergt. H. H. Marters, and Past Col. A. S. Morgan. Of this committee, Past Col. A. S. Morgan, 1122 Hawthorne avenue, was elected president; Past Capt. J. C. Rogers, vice-president, and Capt. F. G. Drew, 319 Nicollet avenue, corresponding secretary.

VI. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial of R. G. Tyler, of Camp No. 6, of Alabama and Tennessee Division, have been received. This brother was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. The proceedings, finding and sentence have been approved, and the Colonel of the Division of Alabama and Tennessee has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect.

VII. Aides-de-Camp have been appointed on the staff of Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from September 1, 1890, as follows:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Ben. O. Roby, Nashua; Bert C. Fisher, Dover, and F. O. Packard, Hinsdale.

MONTANA.—George O. Freeman, Helena; N. J. O'Brien, Butte; S. B. Mann, Boise City, and John J. Bynon, Salt Lake city, Utah.

NEW JERSEY.—Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Edmond, of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, having been elected Colonel of the New Jersey Division, has tendered his resignation as Aide-de-Camp, and the following appointments are made in this Division: Robert C. Duffield, Woodbury, and J. W. Seals, Trenton.

VIII. Appointments of Assistant Inspector Generals for the several Divisions will be made on the recommendation of the Inspector General, and announced in next General Orders. The various officers of the Order having in charge matters relating to inspection will be prepared to take up and complete this work within the time prescribed by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

IX. It would be improper at this time to discuss the condition of affairs in New York, but Division Order No. 2, issued by the Lieutenant Colonel in command, referring to per capita tax due from that Division, is misleading. The Commander-in-Chief has no power to remit per capita tax, or in any wise suspend the Constitution, Rules and Regulations relating to reports and per capita tax; but for the good of the New York Division and the Order at large, the Lieutenant Colonel commanding was instructed to pay the indebtedness of that Division to Camps before paying its indebtedness to these headquarters.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

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General Orders, No. 3. TOPEKA, KAS., March 28, 1891.

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

Alabama and Tennessee—Past Col. Elmer S. Walker, West Lebanon, Ind.
Arkansas—Past Col. N. M. Pell, Fayetteville, Ark.
California—Thos. M. Robinson, Oakland, Cal.
Colorado—Past Col. F. C. McArthur, Denver, Colo.
Connecticut—Past Col. T. A. Barton, Providence, R. I.
North Dakota—Maj. Fred Hendershott, Bismarck, N. D.
South Dakota—Lieut. Col. L. D. Lyon, Watertown, S. D.
Florida—Lieut. Henry Thomas, Key West, Fla.
Illinois—Gen. C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.
Indiana—Capt. J. G. Leffler, Muncie, Ind.
Iowa—Col. H. J. Kline, St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas—Capt. W. Y. Morgan, Strong City, Kas.
Kentucky—Capt. Wm. Luther Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Maine—Col. James H. Joyce, Great Falls, N. H.
Maryland - Past Col. E. R. Campbell, Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts—Past Col. E. K. Gould, Rockland, Me.
Michigan—Lieut. Geo. C. Cooper, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota Lieut. Col. Wm. Rowe, Eau Claire, Wis.
Missouri—Past Col. A. M. Appelget, Tecumseh, Neb.
Montana—Capt. Wm. S. Votaw, Helena, Mont.
Nebraska—Maj. Geo. H. Palmer, Plattsmouth, Neb.
New Hampshire - Past Col. E. K. Gould, Rockland, Me.
New Jersey—Gen. Geo. W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.
New York—Past Col. H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.
Ohio—Gen. Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.
Oregon—Past Capt. A. B. Hickman, East Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania—N. L. Harrison, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Rhode Island—Lieut. Gen. E. J. San Souci, Providence, R. I.
Vermont—Gen. Orrin A. Gee, Brandon, Vt.
West Virginia—Gen. H. B. Baguley, Wheeling, W. V.
Wisconsin—E. W. Krackowizer, Milwaukee, Wis.
Washington—Past Capt. Orla George, Seattle, Wash.

II. Upon the recommendation of the Colonel of the Ohio Division, the charters of Camp 23, at Marengo, and Camp 93, at Golconda, are declared forfeited. The Colonel of that Division will at once take possession of the charters and the property of the Order in possession of the officers of said Camps.

III. In all cases where Camp charters are subject to forfeiture, Colonels of Divisions should send the name, number and location of such Camps to these headquarters.

IV. Aides-de-Camp have been appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from September 1, 1890, as follows:

NEW YORK.—W. S. Oberdorf, Danville: W. M. Watson, Binghampton.
CALIFORNIA.—S. A. McDonald, Eureka.
WASHINGTON.—C. S. Scott, Spokane Falls.

V. In last General Orders, the time of holding the Nebraska Encampment was announced as June 11. It should have been June 9, 10, and 11. The Pennsylvania Encampment will be held at Dubois, commencing May 6; Missouri, June 16 and 17, at Moberly; New York, June 16 to 19, at Binghamton.

VI. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. Charles Smiledge, of Camp No. 1, Division of Massachusetts, have been received, and it appearing that all the proceedings were regular, the findings and sentence have been approved, and the Colonel of the Massachusetts Division instructed to carry the same into effect.

VII. Commandery-in-Chief headquarters will be inspected by the Lieutenant General, Major General, and Inspector General, in the latter part of April. There will be ample time between the close of this quarter and such inspection for Colonels of Divisions to send in their reports, and make full settlement with the Commandery-in-Chief for the quarter ending March 31. As the matter of reports and indebtedness of Divisions to these headquarters will receive careful attention by the inspecting officers, Colonels of the several Divisions will see the necessity of having their reports in and their accounts settled in full before the inspection.

VIII. The Quartermaster General has on hand a large number of the printed proceedings of the seventh, eighth and ninth annual meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief, which will be furnished to the several Divisions upon payment of express charges. Most of the new camps, and many of the old ones, are not supplied with these proceedings. They contain much valuable information, and should be on file in every Camp.

IX. Many officers and members are in the habit of sending to the War and Navy departments requests for certificates of service of soldiers and sailors for use in our Order. Under the acts of Congress, such certificates can only be granted upon ap-

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plication of the Commander-in-Chief. Hereafter all such requests must be transmitted through Division headquarters to these headquarters. In all such cases the name of the soldier or sailor, the company and regiment, or ship, must be plainly written.

X. Col. Otis E. Gully, of Arkansas, having removed from that Division, tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Lieut. Col. George Weymouth, of Eureka Springs, upon the removal of Colonel Gully, having assumed command of the Division will continue in command thereof, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

XI. The Chief Mustering Officer, General Pollitt, reports the muster of twenty-three Posts as Camps; five other Posts were mustered by the Colonel of the New York Division, and three others are awaiting muster. The officers of Camps which were formerly Posts will report at once to their respective Division headquarters the names and rank of all Past Post and Department officers in good standing in their respective Posts at the time they were mustered as Camps, as well as Past Commanders-in-Chief, in order that their names may be placed upon the roll of past officers entitled to seats in the Division and Commandery-in-Chief meetings. There has been some trouble in getting correct numbers of these Camps, and Camp officers are requested to immediately notify the Division Commander of any errors or irregularities in this respect. Charters have been issued to all Camps reported to these headquarters as having been mustered; if any Camp has not yet received its charter and supplies, they will be furnished immediately upon notice thereof being sent to Division headquarters.

XII. As the time approaches for the report of the work in the departments of the Surgeon General and Chaplain-in-Chief, it is important that all Camp and Division officers in these departments be prepared for the work. Blanks have been prepared and are now ready for distribution by the Quartermaster General upon requisition. Colonels of Divisions should procure sufficient blanks for use in their respective Divisions at once.

XIII. On the 17th of March the United States Savings Bank closed its doors and made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The Commander-in-Chief had on deposit in the bank at the time $2,010.74. The Order will lose nothing by this failure. The money was deposited as a trust fund, and the Commander-in-Chief hopes to be able to obtain an order from the court in the near future to secure its release; otherwise it will be replaced by the Commander-in-Chief.

XIV. Reports from the various Divisions show a rapid increase in new Camps, and recruits in the old ones. The increase of membership in new Camps is 7,424. No other organization can show such substantial gains in the same length of time, and it is due to the efficient work of the officers of the several Divisions.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEBOD, *Adjutant General.*

General Orders, No. 4. TOPEKA, KAS., May 4, 1891.

I. The proper observance of Memorial Day is one of the objects of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and every Camp in the Order should participate with the Posts of the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps, and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic in their respective localities, and show by their works that the declaration of principles and objects as set forth in our Constitution are not mere idle words. All Camps are required to report to the Divisions Chaplain the number of members who take part in the services of Memorial Day. Division Chaplains are required to consolidate the reports of their Division and report the same to the Chaplain-in-Chief, who is required to consolidate the Division reports and present the same to the Commandery-in-Chief at its annual meeting. Last year the Chaplains of eleven Divisions neglected to report to the Chaplain-in-Chief. As the standing of Camps and Divisions is largely determined by these reports, Camp and Division officers will readily see the necessity for making them.

II. By order of the Council-in-Chief, the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., commencing August 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Council-in-Chief will meet at the same place at 9 o'clock A. M. the same day.

III. The Committee on Transportation will consist of the following-named brothers: Past Col. E. W. Poe, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kas.; Past Capt. John V. B. Clarkson, 139 Broadway, New York; A. W. Batchelder, Salem, Mass., and Past Col. F. C. McArthur, Denver, Colo.

IV. Division Encampments will be held as follows: California, May 4, at Bakers-

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field; Pennsylvania, May 6, at Dubois; South Dakota, May 19–22, at Pierre; Minnesota, June 2–4, at Winona; Massachusetts, June 3, 4, at Lowell; Maryland, June 9, 10, at Easton; Ohio, June 9, 10, at Toledo; Nebraska, June 9–11, at Geneva; Iowa, June 10, 11, at Ottumwa; Wisconsin, June 18, 19, at La Crosse; Colorado, June 11, 12, at Denver; Missouri, June 16, 17, at Moberly; New York, June 23–26, at Binghampton; Michigan, August 3–6, at Detroit; Maine, June 10, at Auburn; New Hampshire, June 9, 10, at Great Falls; Kentucky, June 10, at London; Indiana, June 23–25, at Lafayette.

V. Upon the recommendation of the Colonels of their respective Divisions, the charters of the following-named Camps have been revoked, for failing to make reports and pay per capita tax for one year: California — No. 19, at Vallejo; No. 24, at Arroyo Grand; No. 27, at Santa Paula. Montana — No. 3, at Fort Custer. Missouri — No. 102, at Polo; No. 105, at Sherman; No. 154, at Poplar Bluff. Alabama and Tennessee — No. 4, at Montgomery, Ala.; No. 15, at Sunbright, Tenn.

VI. The following Camps have voluntarily surrendered their charters: California — No. 25, at East Los Angeles; No. 31, at Santa Rosa. Missouri — No. 4, at Independence; No. 23, at Sligo. New Jersey — No. 19, at Trenton.

VII. The charter of Camp No. 232, located at Le Raysville, Division of Pennsylvania, is revoked upon the recommendation of the Colonel of that Division. This Camp positively refuses to comply with the by-laws of that Division and obey orders.

VIII. Aides-de-Camp have been appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from September 1, 1890, as follows:

MAINE.—Ralph B. White, Bangor; Chas. B. Witham, Lewiston.
NEW JERSEY.—George H. Bailey, Atlantic City.

IX. During the administration of Gen. G. B. Abbott, a question arose as to the eligibility of Col. Frank McCrillis, of the Division of Illinois, and it was decided that Colonel McCrillis was not eligible to membership. He was a member of Camp No. 1, of Chicago. The matter was referred to the Judge-Advocate General, whose report is found on pages 111 and 112 of the Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, held at Paterson, N. J. The question of Colonel McCrillis's eligibility was passed upon by General Griffin, in his General Orders, No. 3, of date December 1, 1889, pages 51 and 52, Journal of Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, St. Joseph, Mo., and decided adversely to Colonel McCrillis. The Commander-in-Chief has received a petition of Colonel McCrillis for reinstatement in the Order. The decisions of Judge-Advocate General Appelget and Commander-in-Chief Griffin are based upon the fact that Colonel McCrillis's father was not mustered into the service of the United States, and that his discharge is signed by the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio. The petition for reinstatement is accompanied by the original discharge of Colonel McCrillis's father, and proof that the troops with which he served were under command of United States officers. The discharge is signed by the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio and Maj. Malcomb McDowell, of the United States army, then serving upon the staff of Gen. Lew Wallace. As a general rule, troops mustered into the service of the State only are not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, but there is one exception to this rule, and that is, if such troops served in the Union army under command of officers of the United States army, they are eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Article V, chapter I, of the Constitution, provides that "sons, not less than eighteen 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 1861–1865, shall be eligible to membership." The proof presented in support of the petition for reinstatement shows that Colonel McCrillis's father "served in the Union army during the Civil War," and that the command in which he served was turned over by the Governor of Ohio to the Government of the United States, and were commanded by general officers of the Union army. There were many regiments of State troops never mustered into the service of the United States, who "served in the Union army" at the battle of Gettysburg and other battles in the East; and during the raid of the Rebel army, under command of General Price, through Missouri and the border of Kansas, many of these were killed, many more were wounded, and many others lost their health in that service. All such troops are eligible to membership in, and many of them are members of, the Grand Army of the Republic. I am of the opinion that such service comes within the provisions of the eligibility clause above referred to. I believe that those State troops who fought at Gettysburg, at the Battle of the Blue, in Missouri, at Mine Creek, in Kansas, and many other engagements, under the command of United States officers, "*served in the Union army.*" I am of the opinion that Colonel

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McCrillis was and is eligible to membership in our Order. He is therefore reinstated to membership in Chicago Camp No. 1, and to all the past honors which he held at the time he was dropped from the rolls.

X. In pursuance of the action of the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, a court-martial consisting of Past Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin, Indiana; Col. G. B. Stadden, Illinois; Col. John W. Newton, Indiana; Col. H. S. Fuller, Wisconsin; Col. F. D. Eddy, Michigan; Past Col. George C. Harvey, Indiana; Past Col. H. B. Baguley, West Virginia, and Gen. D. W. Wood, of Indiana, as Judge Advocate, was appointed, and ordered to convene at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 10th day of April last, for the trial of Past Commander-in-Chief Walter S. Payne, upon the charges preferred against him by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott. The court convened at the time and place designated in the order, a trial was had, and the accused was found guilty of appropriating to his own use funds belonging to the Order amounting to $1,647.48, which had come into his hands by virtue of his being Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., from the 1st day of September, 1886, to the 19th day of August, 1887, and refusing to turn over to his successor said sum of money, although often requested so to do by the proper authorities, and thereby materially injuring the interests of the Order, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The proceedings of the court, together with the testimony taken, have been received and carefully examined by the Commander-in-Chief. The record shows that the proceedings were regular; that the accused had a fair and impartial trial. The testimony fully sustains the findings and sentence of the court, and they have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief. It is therefore ordered that Past Commander-in-Chief Walter S. Payne be and he is hereby dishonorably discharged from the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A.

XI. On the 29th day of December last, charges and specifications having been preferred against Col. George Addington, commanding the Division of New York, he was suspended from office, and a court-martial, consisting of the following-named brothers, was appointed: Col. T. A. Barton, Rhode Island; Col. W. A. Stevens, Massachusetts; Col. H. W. Wessells, Connecticut; Col. H. O. Bixby, Vermont; Past Col. G. Brainard Smith, Connecticut; Past Col. Andrew Derrom, New Jersey, and Past Col. W. B. McNulty, of Pennsylvania, with Past Col. Job E. Hedges, of New York, as Judge Advocate. The court met at the office of the Judge-Advocate General, No. 10 Wall street, New York city, on the 17th of February, in pursuance of the order, and at that time supplemental charges and specifications were preferred against Colonel Addington, and the same court was ordered to try the accused upon the original and supplemental charges. The court entered upon the discharge of its duties, adjourned from time to time until the 10th day of April, when the trial was completed. The record of the proceedings, findings and sentences upon the original and supplemental charges have been received. The accused was charged with violation of the obligation given at the time of assuming the office of Colonel of the New York Division, in that he charged or caused to be charged on the books of the Division $34 for charter fees, which was never paid to the Commander-in-Chief. He was also charged with having issued Division Order No. 11, and promulgating the same throughout the Order, which order No. 11 contained disrespectful and scandalous language reflecting upon the Commander-in-Chief. He was also charged with disobeying a certain special order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, in which special order Col. Geo. H. Perkins, of the Division of New Jersey, was appointed to inspect the headquarters of the Division of New York. When Colonel Perkins presented himself at the headquarters of the New York Division to make such inspection, Colonel Addington refused to allow the inspection to be made. He was also charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order in issuing said Division Order No. 11. The court found the accused guilty of all the original charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be degraded from the office of Colonel of the New York Division, but recommended that he retain his past rank. The supplemental charge filed against Colonel Addington was, that he violated the obligation given at the time he assumed the office of Colonel of the New York Division of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A. The first specification of this charge was, that the accused charged or caused to be charged in the books of said Division, December 22, 1890, the sum of $50.15 as having been paid to the Commander-in-Chief for supplies, which sum was never paid to the Commander-in-Chief. On this charge and specification the accused was found guilty by the court, and sentenced to be degraded from the office of Colonel of the New York Division, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A. The record of the trial and proceedings against Colonel Addington is voluminous, there being 310 pages of printed matter. It has been carefully examined and considered. The testimony

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fully sustains the findings and sentence of the court, and the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court are approved. In the sentence of the court upon the findings in the supplemental charges there is no recommendation that the accused be allowed to retain his past rank. It is therefore ordered that the accused, Col. George Addington, be and he is hereby degraded from office as the Colonel of the New York Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

XII. The office of Colonel of the New York Division being vacant, Lieut. Col. W. H. Wyker has been ordered to convene the Division Council for the purpose of electing a Colonel to fill such vacancy. The Division Council will also fill such other vacancies as may exist in the elective offices of the Division.

XIII. Colonels of Divisions should report to the Commander-in-Chief headquarters the name, number and location of all Camps whose charters have been voluntarily surrendered or forfeited, to enable the Adjutant General to keep a correct record of the same.

XIV. Colonels of Divisions have been elected as follows: Connecticut, W. N. Barber, Meriden; Montana, C. F. Morrison, Fort Keogh; New Jersey, Thomas H. Edmond, South Broad street, Trenton; Rhode Island, W. B. Russell, 336 High street, Providence; West Virginia, J. S. McCaskey, New Martinsville; Kansas, C. D. Jones, Norton (reëlected).

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

General Orders, No. 5. TOPEKA, KAS., June 16, 1891.

I. Memorial Day, 1891, has passed into a fragrant memory. It was properly observed almost generally throughout the length and breadth of the land. In some portions of the country it was not so observed, and some Sons of Veterans might justly be charged therewith. Time was when the Fourth of July was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the country as a day for patriotic exercises and teachings. It degenerated. Dances, horse races, base ball and other games came in, and when the Fourth of July was over, instead of having heard and considered lessons from which spring the most sublime of human actions, instead of patriotic inspirations lingering in the memory, the youth of the land in many places had only as a substitute therefor the memory of a greased pig, a greased pole, a sack race, a ball game, or a horse race. May the time never come when the memory of the Union dead shall be neglected on Memorial Day, and the beautiful and patriotic ceremonies, which ought to be observed upon this day, give place to the exercises above referred to. In response to the circular letter issued by the Commander-in-Chief, asking for contributions to aid the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in the South to decorate the graves of the unknown Union dead, the results were worthy of the Sons of Veterans, and the Department Commander of the Department of Georgia, G. A. R., under date of May 31, returns his thanks to this organization, and sends this message:

"I have realized during the past month, as never before, what *auxiliaries* of the G. A. R. meant, and I have been encouraged to believe that with their aid we can hope ere long to see Memorial Day properly observed at every national cemetery in the South, and can hope to hear the principles of loyalty presented by eminent orators in lessons drawn from the lives and death of those who fought for the flag."

II. Paragraph XIV, Division Orders, No. 4, current series, dated May 6, 1891' issued by Col. Frank J. Coates, then commanding the Division of Nebraska, is countermanded. If any Camps have complied therewith, the officers of such Camps will immediately make the necessary corrections. Official information concerning matters at Commandery-in-Chief headquarters is only promulgated by and can only be obtained therefrom.

III. The official report of the committee appointed to act with a similar committee to be appointed by Commander-in-Chief George T. Brown, of the "Post System," has been received. From this report it appears that, through the work of the joint committee, 21 Posts in New York, with 396 members, three Posts in Pennsylvania, with 53 members, and two Posts in New Jersey, with 24 members, have been mustered into our organization. In addition thereto, four Posts were mustered in New York through Division headquarters, and two Posts mustered by the committee were never chartered, the latter being Dupont No. 13, of Brooklyn, mustered by Past Commander-in-Chief Marks, and Ira D. Rowley No. 155, Silver Creek, N. Y., mustered by Brother Jacob H. Stauch. The reports and charter applications from Dupont Camp have never been received, and only the reports from Rowley Camp. As to these two Camps the Colonel commanding the Division of New York will take

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immediate action to ascertain their condition, and cause charters and supplies to be issued to them free of expense, if they have not already received them, upon receiving the necessary applications and reports. Upon recommendation of the committee, the thanks of the Order are tendered to the following brothers: Geo. W. Hubbs, Syracuse; N. L. Harrison, Hornellsville; Jacob H. Stauch, Buffalo; R. W. Wilcox, New York city; H. M. Ford, Syracuse; E. T. Fairchild, Dansville; J. E. Donahue, Buffalo; Louis Weiss, jr., New York city; Arthur H. Ely, New York city; R. H. McCormic, jr., Albany; Sherman Beatty, New York city; M. J. Severance, jr., Albany, Geo. W. Marks, Brooklyn; Raphael Tobias, New York city; Edward Coon, Port Byron; W. S. Oberdorf, Dansville; A. W. Barrett, Johnstown, N. Y.; Wm. B. McNulty, Philadelphia, Penn.; and Thomas H. Edmond, Trenton, and L. L. Drake, Elizabeth, N. J. Commander-in-Chief Brown, true to his obligation at the time of his installation, stayed with his command, and only enlisted under our banner when he no longer had a command. He was mustered into Phil. Sheridan Camp No. 115, of Brooklyn, as a recruit, May 9, 1891. He is included in the list of brothers and comrades named by the committee as deserving the thanks of this Order. Upon receipt of the above information, but before the official report was received, the substance thereof was transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, whereupon, in last General Orders, the following official indorsement of our Order was inserted:

"These headquarters are advised that the Sons of Veterans, numbering over a hundred thousand members, with Camps not only in nearly every State, but even in Canada and far-off Alaska, are now all united in one Order and under one banner, the flag for which their fathers fought. The Commander-in-Chief therefore urges upon all Post and Department Commanders, and all individual comrades, the duty of encouraging by every means in their power the growth of this young and rising organization. As our legitimate successor, if for no other reason, it has claims upon our attention, but as the conservator of patriotism like that pervading our comrades of 1861 to 1865, and which has since so vitalized our Order and, we trust, has descended to our sons, we should give it every possible assistance, that it may prove one of the richest legacies of the war and its veterans to a great and free country. Particularly should Memorial Day be an occasion for special recognition on our part of the 'Sons,' and they should be made to fully understand their share in this our annual observance, so that for all time to come our grand principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty may abide in this nation, the guaranty of its power, prosperity, and peace."

This official indorsement is already bringing thousands of recruits to our ranks. We have the indorsement of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ladies' Aid Society, and the Daughters of the Veterans. The report of the committee closes as follows:

"We congratulate you upon the completeness of the consolidation of the two Orders. All the Posts in Pennsylvania, and all but one in New York, are in our ranks; the last Post mustered was W. S. Hancock No. 3, now Camp 33, on Saturday, May 9, at Jersey City, N. J. Other Posts are knocking for admission, and we do not doubt that before our next National Encampment convenes, that not one Post will be left of the powerful organization contesting the field with us one year ago. The *personnel* of the Posts mustered is good; many of them are hard workers, and their efforts are telling for good, especially in New York Division, where the presence of the Post system has had the effect of retarding the growth of our Order very materially."

Brothers, further comment is unnecessary. Our organization is on the highway to prosperity, and its future greatness is assured.

IV. The tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., commencing Monday, August 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. Hotel and railroad rates, routes to be taken, and other information as to the meeting, will be announced in future orders.

V. The second semi-annual password and countersign for the year 1891 have been transmitted to Colonels of Divisions, and upon receipt of First Sergeants' and Quartermaster Sergeants' reports and remittance of tax for the quarter ending June 30, 1891, Colonels will forward to the Captains of Camps the password and countersign, but it should not be sent to Camps not making their reports.

VI. Aides-de-Camp have been appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, as follows:

WASHINGTON.—John B. Cromwell, Tacoma; W. F. Locke, New Whatcom, and Griff King, Kalama.
KENTUCKY.—John R. Bragg, Edmonton, and C. D. Mansfield, Stanton.
RHODE ISLAND.—Wm. H. McCormick, Providence.

VII. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. J. B. Rice, of Camp No. 62, of the Division of Missouri, have been received. This brother was charged with conduct unbecoming a member of the Order, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved, and the Colonel of the Missouri Division has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. Harry K. Toland, of Camp No. 46, Division of Ohio, have been received. This brother was charged

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with conduct unbecoming a member of the Order, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. The proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved, and the Colonel of the Ohio Division has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. Marion Fortress, of Camp No. 29, Division of Michigan, have been received. This brother was charged with conduct unbecoming a member of the Order, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. The proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved, and the Colonel of the Michigan Division has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. L. A. Webster, of Camp No. 8, Division of Montana, have been received. This brother was charged with the commission of a scandalous crime against the laws of his country, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. The proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved, and the Colonel of the Montana Division has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial for the trial of Bro. G. L. Short, of Camp No. 8, Division of Montana, have been received. This brother was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. The proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved, and the Colonel of the Montana Division has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect.

IX. The following Camps have voluntarily surrendered their charters: Wisconsin—No. 59, at Chippewa Falls; 66, Tomah. Minnesota—No. 5, at Minneapolis. Massachusetts—Nos. 29, 40, 46, and 107. Kansas—No. 47, at Dexter; 49, Downs; 89, Arkansas City; 116, Dighton; 120, Norcatur; 135, Neosho Falls; 141, La Fountain.

X. Upon the recommendation of the Colonels of their respective Divisions, the charters of the following Camps have been revoked for failing to make reports and pay per capita tax for one year. Oregon—Nos. 1, 2, and 4. Colorado—No. 1, at Albuquerque, N. M.; 10, Monte Vista; 3, Rock Springs, Wy. Wisconsin—No. 71, at Sun Prairie; 75, Manitowoc. Illinois—No. 18, at Edinburg. Ohio—No. 8, at Wilksville; 25, Fairview; 54, Shawnee; 68, Canal Dover; 69, Zanesville; 73, Manchester; 93, Westerville; 125, Rushville; 147, Delphos: 183, Mt. Victory; 187, Upper Sandusky; 213, Gallipolis; 217, West Newton; 220, Carey; 238, North Royalton; 270, Bradner; 281, Belmore; 282, Wharton; 296, Shade; 354, Waldo; 355, Bellaire; 356, New Holland; 357, Fredericktown; 360, Sparta; 364, New Vienna; 394, Evansport; 405, Zanesfield; 430, Brecksville; 432, Rawson. Kansas—No. 2, at Wayne; 15, Larned; 37, Garnett; 46, Barrett; 50, Jetmore; 51, Elk City; 65, Severy; 125, Smith Center.

XI. Colonels of Divisions have been elected and installed, with headquarters as follows: Alabama and Tennessee, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville; Arkansas, J. H. Wilkins, Paris: California, S. L. Blodgett, Bakersfield: South Dakota, L. D. Lyon, Watertown, Kentucky, F. G. Singleton, Newport; Maine, E. C. Moran, Thomaston; Massachusetts, Charles K. Darling, Fitchburg; Minnesota, George H. Sheire, St. Paul; Pennsylvania, H. M. Rebele, Allegheny City; Washington, E. W. Young, Seattle; Oregon, Frank Melvin, East Portland.

XII. Division Encampments will be held as follows: Vermont, June 23–25, at St. Johnsbury; Illinois, July 23–29, at Decatur.

XIII. In the court-martial proceedings against Past Commander-in-Chief Payne, of Ohio, and Col. George Addington, of New York, appeals have been taken to the Commandery-in-Chief. All members of the Order are requested to refrain from discussing publicly these and other court-martial proceedings, especially in the public press, until they are finally disposed of. Such discussion can do no good, and much harm to the Order results therefrom.

XIV. Owing to some doubt I entertained as to the effect of the sentence against Col. George Addington, late Colonel of New York Division, before passing upon it I have taken time to examine the question fully, as well as to ask the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General thereon. I am now fully convinced that, under the provisions of section 3, article VI, chapter V, page 50, of Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the conviction of Colonel Addington operates as a forfeiture of "all honors and privileges of past rank."

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

General Orders, No. 6. TOPEKA, KAS., July 25, 1891.

I. The committees to revise the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the Ritual, and upon Military Rank, will meet in Minneapolis, Minn., August 19, for the pur-

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pose of completing the work of said committees respectively, and to confer with each other regarding the same. It is important that every member of the committees be present, as nothing now stands in the way of realizing the fondest hopes of the founder of our organization and of those most interested in its welfare, except wise laws, suitable ritualistic ceremony, and proper provision made for the military feature of the Order. The Committee on Military Rank has selected E. W. Krackowizer, No. 450 Market Square, Milwaukee, Wis., as its secretary. The Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations has made Gen. J. B. Maccabe, of East Boston, Mass., secretary of that committee. The chairman of the Committe on Ritual will immediately appoint a secretary for that committee and forward his address to these headquarters. All members having any recommendations to make concerning the work of these committees will forward the same to the secretaries thereof direct. Until further orders, all communications relating to the revision of the Ritual will be forwarded to Gen. E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.

II. For the first time in the history of this organization, a rate of one fare for the round trip to the annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief has been secured in the territory of the Western Passenger Association, and the rate will no doubt be given by all other associations. The official train, carrying the headquarters officials to Minneapolis, will leave Topeka, Saturday, August 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the Rock Island route; will leave Kansas City, Mo., the same day, at 5:35 o'clock P. M., reaching Columbus Junction and West Liberty on the morning of the 23d, and Minneapolis, at 6 o'clock P. M. that day. By the terms of the agreement between the members of the Western Passenger Association as to the business passing between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, this rate applies only via the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad. Colonels of Divisions, and all others issuing orders or notices of any kinds, will please note this item, and all members purchasing their tickets from Chicago to Minneapolis, whether purchasing in Chicago or elsewhere, must secure tickets over the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad if they desire the one-fare rate. The Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to have all delegates and other brothers who contemplate taking the Rock Island route accompany the headquarters train, but this invitation must not be construed as a desire to divert any of the traffic which naturally belongs to any particular road therefrom, as the Sons of Veterans are under obligations to the several passenger associations for the favors extended and the recognition of the Order by them.

III. The books of the Quartermaster General will be closed August 15, and no requisitions for supplies will be filled by that officer after that date. Colonels of Divisions will therefore instruct their Quartermasters that a sufficient amount of supplies must be ordered prior to that date to enable the Divisions to fill all requisitions until General Hazelton's successor will be prepared to transact business. Division Quartermasters will forward to the Adjutant General duly-attested copies of their accounts with the Commandery-in-Chief, as appears from their books at the close of business August 15, 1891. Major A. P. Davis, of the Badge and Decorative Department, will also forward to the Adjutant General a duly-attested copy of the account of the transactions between his department and the Quartermaster General up to and including August 15, 1891. These accounts will be submitted to the Council-in-Chief, together with the report of the Quartermaster General.

IV. The Department of Surgery should be placed upon a higher plane in our Order, and to that end it is necessary to secure the coöperation of all Division Surgeons and Captains of Camps. Division Surgeons are requested to put forth every effort to obtain a report from every Camp in their respective Divisions, and forward their consolidated reports to Surg. Gen. Orrin A. Gee, Brandon, Vt., not later than August 10. Blank forms have been revised, and there is no good reason why this department should not have full and uniform reports from all Camps, thus securing data which will be of inestimable value to our Order as statistics.

V. The Adjutant General has obtained copies of a large number of the Division charters, which have been recorded in a suitable book for that purpose. Colonels of the Divisions of Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, New Hampshire, New York and South Dakota will immediately forward to the Adjutant General the charters of their respective Divisions or certified copies thereof. If the original charters are forwarded, they will be returned to Division headquarters as soon as recorded in the office of the Adjutant General.

VI. Colonels of Divisions will cause the reports of their Adjutant and Quartermaster to be forwarded to these headquarters on or before August 10, to enable the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General to close up their books and make their reports.

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VII. The charter of Hancock Camp No. 57, located at Waterville, Division of Minnesota, has been surrendered and canceled.

VIII. Since last General Orders, Colonels of Divisions have been elected and installed, with headquarters as follows: Colorado, L. W. Kenneday, Denver; Connecticut, Willis N. Barber, Meriden; Indiana, John W. Newton, Winchester; Iowa, Geo. Van Houten, Lenox; Maryland, John R. Neely, Washington, D. C.; Missouri, B. W. Frauenthal, St. Louis; Montana, Chas. F. Morrison, Fort Keogh; Nebraska, F. P. Corrick, Stockham; New Hampshire, Burt E. Fisher, Dover; New York, Clarence E. Holmes, Mt. Vernon; Ohio, J. V. Hilliard, Newark; Vermont, K. W. Morse, West Randolph; West Virginia, John S. McCaskey, New Martinsville; Wisconsin, Geo. W. Wing, Kewaunee. Division Encampments will be held as follows: Illinois, July 25–31. at Decatur; Michigan, at Detroit, during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, August 3–8.

IX. That portion of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 4, ordering the Council-in-Chief to meet at Minneapolis, July 24, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., is hereby revoked, and the Council-in-Chief will convene at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, August 22, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

X. The United States Savings Bank has resumed business, and the Commander-in-Chief has received the sum of $2,010.74, which was on deposit in that institution at the time it made its assignment, March 17 last.

XI. There are now in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory more than five Camps, to wit: General Steele Camp No. 1, located at Guthrie, Okla. Ter.; Ellsworth Camp No. 200, located at McAllister, Ind. Ter.; Harrison Camp No. 204, located at Cameron, Ind. Ter.; El Reno Camp No. 213, located at El Reno, Okla. Ter.; Oklahoma Camp No. 244, located at Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.; and Council Grove Camp No. 250, located at Council Grove, Okla. Ter. The Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory are therefore organized as a Division, to be known as the Division of Oklahoma, Sons of Veterns, U. S. A., and the following officers are hereby appointed for said Division: Colonel, Will. M. Allison, of Guthrie Camp No. 1, Guthrie, Okla. Ter.; Lieutenant Colonel, A. C. Scott, of Oklahoma Camp No. 244, Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.; Major, E. E. Williams, of El Reno Camp No. 213, El Reno, Ind. Ter.; Division Council, Thomas Evans, of Ellsworth Camp No. 200, McAllister, Ind. Ter., Chas. A. Miner, of Oklahoma Camp No. 244, Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter., and F. C. Combs, of Council Grove Camp No. 250, Council Grove, Okla. Ter. These officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly. The Colonel of said Division will immediately order an election of delegates and alternates by the several Camps in his jurisdiction, and submit to the Division Council the question of the time and place of holding a meeting of said Division for the purpose of electing officers thereof and delegates and alternates to represent said Division in the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief; said Division Encampment to be held not later than August 12th, and the officers and delegates so elected to be immediately thereafter reported to the Adjutant General.

XII. The committee at Minneapolis will offer three prizes for the best drilled Camps, and all Captains of Camps intending to compete for prizes will forthwith correspond with F. G. Drew, Corresponding Secretary, Room 30, No. 319 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., for information in regard to the drill and prizes.

XIII. The Division of North Dakota having failed to make reports and pay per capita tax for five consecutive quarters, the charter of said Division, with the advice and consent of the Council-in-Chief, is hereby revoked, and it appearing that no meeting of that Division has been held as required by Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and that there are but two Camps in said Division which have made reports and paid per capita tax as required by law, the Camps in the State of North Dakota are hereby attached to the Division of South Dakota for jurisdictional purposes. The resignation of Lieut. Col. E. L. Kinney, commanding the late Division of North Dakota, has been received and accepted, to take effect from the time he turns over to Col. L. D. Lyon, commanding the Division of South Dakota, or his representative, the property, books and records of the late Division of North Dakota. It is due to Lieutenant Colonel Kinney to say, that the unfortunate state of affairs in North Dakota existed long before he assumed command, and no blame therefor can attach to him. Col. L. D. Lyon, commanding the Division of South Dakota, will at once assume command of the Camps in the State of North Dakota, and will immediately thereafter report fully to these headquarters his action in the premises.

XIV. Headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief will be established at the Hotel West, Minneapolis, Minn., August 18, 1891. The rate per day at this hotel to the

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Sons of Veterans attending the Encampment is $3.00. The Hotel Brunswick, directly across the street from the West Hotel, has established a rate of $2.00 per day. The local committee has secured Morgan Post Hall for the use of the Commandery-in-Chief during this meeting. This hall has good ante-rooms and other accommodations suitable for the meeting. A Field Encampment will be established at Minnehaha Falls, near the Soldiers' Home and Fort Snelling. In view of the extremely low rates given to members of the Order attending the Commandery-in-Chief meeting, it is confidently expected that the attendance will be large, and especially that Camps located in the Division of Minnesota and adjacent Divisions will attend this meeting.

XV. The Commander-in-Chief and a portion of his staff will attend the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Encampment of the Division of Michigan, August 5-8, at Detroit. Headquarters will be established at the Hotel Normandie. Until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Insp. Gen. M. E. Hall will be in command at headquarters. Nothing has done more to assist in building up the Order of Sons of Veterans during the last year than the magnificent appearance of the Division of Sons of Veterans on the parade during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Boston, Mass. All brothers who can do so are therefore requested to attend the meeting at Detroit, to the end that it may be a success.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Special Orders, No. 1. TOPEKA, KAS., November 11, 1890.

I. To enable the committee heretofore appointed in regard to mustering Posts in Camps to complete its labors by December 31, 1890, as contemplated at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Chief Mustering Officer George W. Pollitt is hereby authorized to receive applications for Camp charters from Posts, and to muster the same as Camps without transmitting such applications to Division headquarters and to these headquarters for approval. The Chief Mustering Officer is authorized to detail competent brothers to act in his stead whenever, in his judgment, the same ought to be done.

II. The Quartermaster General will furnish Camp packets to the committee upon the requisition of the chairman thereof.

III. Upon the muster of a Camp by the Chief Mustering Officer, or any brother appointed by him for that purpose, the application for Camp charter will be forwarded to the Colonel commanding the Division wherein such Camp is located, and by whom it will be transmitted to these headquarters, whereupon charter will be issued as in other cases.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Special Orders, No. 2. TOPEKA, KAS., November 21, 1890.

I. In pursuance of the action of the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, authorizing the appointment of a committee to ascertain where the records of the Third Grand Division are, and ordering them to be returned to the Commandery-in-Chief, the following committee is appointed for that purpose: Bro. T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kas.; Bro. J. J. Speaker, Buckner, Mo.; Bro. C. A. Higgins, Chicago, Ill. Said committee will proceed as early as practicable to discharge the duties contemplated by the resolution of the Commandery-in-Chief, and will report the result of their action to these headquarters immediately upon the close of their labors.

II. All officers and brothers of the Order are hereby required to give all assistance in their power to the committee, to enable them to properly discharge their duties.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

[For *Special Orders, No. 3*, see p. 108, Assistant Adjutant General's Report.]

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Special Orders, No. 4. TOPEKA, KAS., December 29, 1890.

A court-martial is hereby appointed, to meet at the office of the Judge-Advocate General, No. 10 Wall-street, New York city, in the Division of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1891, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Bro. George Addington, Colonel of said Division.

Detail for the court: Col. T. A. Barton, Rhode Island; Col. H. W. Wessells, Connecticut; Col. W. A. Stevens, Massachusetts; Col. G. Brainard Smith, Connecticut; Col. H. O. Bixby, Vermont; Col. Andrew Derrom, New Jersey; Past Col. W. B. McNulty, Pennsylvania. Bro. W. S. Parker, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge Advocate.

A greater number of officers cannot be assembled without manifest injury to the Order.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Special Orders, No. 5. TOPEKA, KAS., December 30, 1890.

I. WHEREAS, Serious complaint has been made to the Commander-in-Chief, against Col. A. H. Davis, commanding the Division of North Dakota, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.; and whereas, the said Colonel Davis has neglected to make reports for his said Division, and has neglected to have his Adjutant and Quartermaster to make reports for said Division, for the quarters ending June 30 and September 30, 1890, and has neglected and refused to perform the duties of his said office, to the great detriment of said Division, and the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., at large:

Now, THEREFORE, It is ordered that the said Col. A. H. Davis be and he is hereby suspended from office and relieved from the command of said Division until further orders. A court of inquiry will be appointed immediately, as provided by law, to inquire into the management of said Division by said Colonel, and to inquire, also, into the charges made against him.

II. Lieut. Col. E. L. Kinney is hereby ordered to assume command of said Division, to take possession of all of the funds, books, records, and property of every description, belonging to said Division, and to locate headquarters of said Division at some point within said Division where he can personally superintend the command thereof. It is further ordered, that the Colonel, Adjutant and Quartermaster of said Division do forthwith turn over to the said Lieutenant Colonel all of the funds, books, records and property belonging to said Division, in their possession or under their control, taking receipt of said Lieutenant Colonel therefor.

III. The Lieutenant Colonel of said Division will immediately, upon assuming command thereof, report to these headquarters all his actions under and by virtue of these orders.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Special Orders, No. 6. TOPEKA, KAS., January 14, 1891.

A court-martial is hereby appointed, to meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 24th day of February, 1891, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Bro. Walter S. Payne.

Detail for the Court: Gen. Charles F. Griffin, Past Commander-in-Chief; Col. G. B. Stadden, Illinois; Col. John W. Newton, Indiana; Col. H. S. Fuller, Wisconsin; Col. F. D. Eddy, Michigan; Past Col. E. W. Poe, Ohio; Past Col. H. P. Baguley, West Virginia. Bro. Bartow S. Weeks, Judge-Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Special Orders, No. 7. TOPEKA, KAS., January 14, 1891.

I. Bro. W. S. Parker, of Washington, Penn., heretofore detailed as Judge Advocate of the court detailed for the trial of Col. George Addington, commanding the Division of New York, having declined to serve, his declination is accepted.

II. Bro. Job E. Hedges, of the Division of New York, is hereby detailed as Judge Advocate of said court. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

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[For *Special Orders, No. 7-A*, see p. 108, Assistant Adjutant General's Report.]

Special Orders, No. 8. TOPEKA, KAS., February 14, 1891.

On account of the inability of some of the members of the court to attend thereupon, at the time specified in Special Orders, No. 6, and for other good and sufficient reasons, the court-martial appointed to meet at Indianapolis, Ind., February 24, 1891, for the trial of Bro. Walter S. Payne, is hereby postponed for one month.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Special Orders, No. 9. TOPEKA, KAS., March 12, 1891.

WHEREAS, On the 6th day of October, 1886, Bro. G. N. Howard, of Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3, of the Division of Maine, was dropped from the roll of membership of said Camp for non-payment of dues; and

WHEREAS, On the 13th day of June, 1888, said Bro. G. N. Howard was duly reinstated by said Camp to membership; and

WHEREAS, On the 11th day of July, 1888, another ballot on the application of said Bro. G. N. Howard for reinstatement was ordered by Col. W. H. Perry, and the application of Bro. G. N. Howard for restoration was, by such second ballot, pretended to have been rejected; and

WHEREAS, Such second ballot, and the action of said Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3 in holding said second ballot, was illegal and void: therefore,

I. The action of said Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3, of date of July 11, 1888, whereby said Camp pretended to reject the application of Bro. G. N. Howard for reinstatement to said Camp, is hereby annulled and set aside.

II. The Captain and First Sergeant of said Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3 are directed to grant and duly attest a transfer card to said Bro. G. N. Howard, as of date July 11, 1888, and forward the same to the Colonel commanding the Division of Maine, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., who is hereby directed to forward the same to Col. W. A. Stevens, commanding Massachusetts Divisions, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Malden, Mass., who will transmit the same to said Bro. G. N. Howard.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

[For *Special Orders, Nos. 9-A* and *10*, see p. 109, Assistant Adjutant General's Report.]

Special Orders, No. 11. TOPEKA, KAS., March 19, 1891.

A court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 10th day of April, 1891, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Bro. Walter S. Payne.

Detail for the court: Gen. Charles F. Griffin, Past Commander-in-Chief; Col. G. B. Stadden, Illinois; Col. H. S. Fuller, Wisconsin; Past Col. Geo. C. Harvey, Indiana; Past Col. H. B. Baguley, West Virginia; Col. John W. Newton, Indiana; Col. F. D. Eddy, Michigan. Gen. D. W. Wood, Anderson, Ind., to be Judge Advocate.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Special Orders, No. 12. TOPEKA, KAS., May 4, 1891.

I. Special Orders No. 10, issued by the Commander-in-Chief March 12, 1891, is hereby revoked.

II. WHEREAS, On the 6th day of October, 1886, Bro. G. N. Howard, of Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3, of the Division of Maine, was dropped from the roll of membership of said Camp for non-payment of dues; and

WHEREAS, On the 13th day of June, 1888, said Bro. G. N. Howard was duly reinstated by said Camp to membership; and

WHEREAS, On the 11th day of July, 1888, another ballot on the application of said Bro. G. N. Howard for reinstatement was ordered by Col. W. H. Perry, and the application of said Bro. G. N. Howard for restoration was, by such second ballot, pretended to have been rejected; and

WHEREAS, Such second ballot, and the action of said Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3

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in holding said second ballot, was illegal and void: therefore, the action of said Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3, of date July 11, 1888, whereby said Camp pretended to reject the application of Bro. G. N. Howard for reinstatement to said Camp, is hereby annulled and set aside.

III. The Captain and First Sergeant of said Daniel Chaplin Camp No. 3 are directed to grant and duly attest a transfer card to said Bro. G. N. Howard, as of date July 11, 1888, and forward the same to the Colonel commanding the Division of Maine, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., who is hereby directed to forward the same to Col. W. A. Stevens, commanding Massachusetts Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Malden, Mass., who will transmit the same to Bro. G. N. Howard: *Provided, however*, That the said Brother Howard shall pay to said Camp No. 3 all dues and assessments owing by him to said Camp July 11, 1888, before said transfer card is delivered to him.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Special Orders, No. 13. TOPEKA, KAS., July 9, 1891.

I. Application has been received at these headquarters for the organization of the Indian and Oklahoma Territories as a Division of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., there being in said Territories more than five Camps, to wit: General Steele Camp No. 1, located at Guthrie, Okla. Ter.; Ellsworth Camp No. 200, located at McAllister, Ind. Ter.; Harrison Camp No. 204, located at Cameron, Ind. Ter.; El Reno Camp No. 213, located at El Reno, Okla. Ter.; Oklahoma Camp No. 244, located at Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.; and Camp No. 250, located at Council Grove, Okla. Ter.

II. Capt. W. M. Allison, of General Steele Camp No. 1, Guthrie, Okla. Ter., is hereby detailed to collect from said Camps the sum necessary to purchase a set of Division books and to pay the charter fee; and each of said Camps will immediately forward to Captain Allison the names of three members in good standing in their respective Camps, said members to be charter members of the new Division, to be known as the Division of the Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

III. Upon receipt of the report of Captain Allison, together with charter fee and the names of charter members as above specified, said new Division will be organized in due form.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

CIRCULAR LETTERS.

Circular Letters, No. 1. TOPEKA, KAS., May 7, 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief has received information to the effect that the Department of Georgia, Grand Army of the Republic, by reason of its limited membership, will be unable to properly observe Memorial Day without assistance. There are buried in that Department 45,000 defenders of the Union, who freely gave their lives that their country might live, and that we, the Sons of Veterans, may enjoy the blessings of free government. Our organization has been honored with a request to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in decorating the graves of those fallen heroes. All Divisions and Camps are earnestly requested to donate as liberally as their means will allow. Send all contributions to Com. Albert E. Sholes, Department Commander, Augusta, Ga., and notify the Adjutant General of the amount contributed, to the end that a proper record may be made at Commandery-in-Chief headquarters.

Owing to the short time in which to accomplish this work, the press of the country is requested to publish this circular.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Circular Letters, No. 2. TOPEKA, KAS., June 19, 1891.

The Department of Georgia, G. A. R., through its committee, again appeals to the Sons of Veterans for aid. In response to their last appeal, 10,000 graves of unknown Union dead were decorated with flags and flowers purchased by donations from the Sons of Veterans. Now funds are desired to pay for the "Andersonville prison-pen" property, and properly take care of it, the same to be conveyed to the

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Grand Army of the Republic, at Detroit, in August next. When the Grand Army of the Republic shall be no more, this ground, historical as the spot where thousands of the comrades of our fathers were starved and "persecuted, in atrocity and bitterness unparalleled" in human history, is to be conveyed to the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., who will guard the remains of the Union dead who lie there, with sacred vigilance. Divisions and Camps are requested to subscribe as liberally as their means will permit for this most laudable purpose.

Send all contributions to the Quartermaster General, F. S. Hazelton, Topeka, Kas., who will receipt for the same and make a detailed report thereof to the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

Circular Letters, No. 3. TOPEKA, KAS., August 15, 1891.

The Committee on Transportation for the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, at Minneapolis, Minn., August 24–29, 1891, have secured a rate of one fare for the round trip in the territory covered by the Western Passenger Association, Central Traffic Association, Trunk Line Association, and from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado in the Trans-Missouri Association. For the balance of the territory covered by the Trans-Missouri Association, the rate will be one and one-third fare, on the certificate plan, up to the Missouri river, certificates to be signed by the Adjutant General. The committee have been unable to secure any concessions from Pacific coast points, and delegates from that territory will be compelled to pay the regular tourist rate.

As announced in General Orders, the official train, carrying the headquarters officials to Minneapolis, will leave Topeka Saturday, August 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the Rock Island route; will leave Kansas City the same day at 5:35 o'clock P. M., reaching Columbus Junction and West Liberty on the morning of the 23d, and Minneapolis at 6 o'clock P. M. that day.

By the terms of the agreement between the members of the Western Passenger Association as to the business passing between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, this rate applies only via the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad. Colonels of Divisions, and all others issuing orders or notices of any kind, will please note this item, and all members purchasing their tickets from Chicago to Minneapolis, whether purchasing in Chicago or elsewhere, must secure tickets over the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad if they desire the one-fare rate.

The Camps at Hiawatha and Mankato, Kas., have tendered their services as an escort to the Commander-in-Chief, and will accompany the headquarters train.

All brothers intending to take this route are requested to accompany the headquarters train.

By order of: LELAND J. WEBB, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: CLAY D. HEROD, *Adjutant General.*

BRO. H. G. OGDEN, of Indiana: Commander, I move this report be referred to the proper committee, and that we do now adjourn.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I understand that, by the adoption of the general order of business, we are to hold our sessions until 6 o'clock. I do not think it is necessary any motion should be made to refer the reports of officers to the Committee on Officers' Reports. They take that course without motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Major General Loebenstein in the chair): That course will be pursued. We will now hear the report of the Quartermaster General.

The Quartermaster General submitted his report.

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REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.
TOPEKA, KAS., August 19, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL — I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report, which is as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HOMAN'S REPORT.

On hand as per report		$2,697 16
Received from Maryland Division		1 31
Received from California Division		25 64
Received from General Abbott		14 25
Received from Ohio Division		2 00
Blue-Books sold		9 80
		$2,750 16
Paid out as follows:		
Adjutant General Bookwalter	$250 00	
Quartermaster General Homan	250 00	
Henry Frazee, gold star	150 00	
Commander-in-Chief-Elect Webb	500 00	
Captain Eben Oakes, prize drill	300 00	
General Baguley, at Boston	68 00	
Expressage and telegraph	8 02	
Executive Council-in-Chief, at St. Joseph	1,128 18	
Turned over to Quartermaster General Hazelton	95 96	
		$2,750 16

I herewith submit a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Quartermaster General's department for year just ended:

RECEIPTS.

Received from all sources			$24,524 58
As follows:			
From Quartermaster General Homan		$95 96	
From General L. J. Webb, for Commandery-in-Chief		500 00	
From Surgeon General Bracklow		7 70	
From supplies, badges, and decorations		14,217 03	
Per capita tax, third quarter 1890	$2,067 24		
Per capita tax, fourth quarter 1890	2,267 16		
Per capita tax, first quarter 1891	2,181 11		
Per capita tax, second quarter 1891	1,940 88		
		8,456 39	
Charter fees for year		1,247 50	
Total			$24,524 58

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of Adjutant General and Quartermaster General to Indianapolis, to transfer headquarters		$98 33	
Boxes, crates, packing and loading supplies		40 85	
Freight on same to Topeka		72 00	
Unloading same at Topeka		4 95	
			$216 13
Furniture.			
Three oak desks, eight chairs, one table, and P. O. scales			169 50
Traveling Expenses of Commander-in-Chief.			
To New York, in November		$160 82	
To Kansas City Camp Fire, December 31		12 67	
To Chicago, in December		40 25	
To New York, in January and March		225 35	
To Hutchinson Encampment		20 70	
To Minneapolis, Wisconsin, and New York, in July		161 46	
To Warrensburg Reunion		7 35	
To Decatur and Detroit		45 63	
			674 23
Traveling Expenses of Staff.			
Adjutant General Herod, to Arkansas City Reunion, Hutchinson, and Warrensburg		$52 37	
Quartermaster General Hazelton, to Hutchinson and Detroit		58 45	
Expenses of staff at Detroit		94 50	
			205 32
Court-martial Expenses.			
Colonel Geo. Addington		$701 05	
General Walter S. Payne		283 05	
			984 10

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Committees.

Inspection of Commandery-in-Chief headquarters	$199 61	
Committee on Third Grand Division Records	96 45	
Committee on Consolidation of Post System	145 93	
Committee on Ritual	28 05	
Committee on Constitution	15 00	
		$485 04

Salaries.

Adjutant General	$1,200 00	
Quartermaster General	1,200 00	
Stenographer	595 99	
		2,995 99

General Expenses.

Publishing proceedings of St. Joseph meeting	$603 70	
Freight on same to Topeka	10 17	
W. S. Garber, reporting at St. Joseph	149 00	
Winchester battery	100 00	
American Security Co., bond	100 00	
A. Gast, lithographer, stationery for staff	150 50	
A. Gast, lithographer, 2,000 charters	142 00	
Printing general orders for year	241 25	
C. A. Bookwalter, for gold star for Gen. Webb	150 00	
Other general items	139 78	
		1,789 50

Office Expenses.

Including lithographing for headquarters and sundries	223 39
Telegraphing for the year	178 14
Postage for the year	306 48
Express charges for year	1,051 82
Printing of supplies	3,515 97
Maj. Davis, for badges and decorations	9,112 22
Albert E. Sholes, Department of Georgia, G. A. R., for decorating graves at Andersonville and other cemeteries	25 00
Cash on hand	2,591 85
Total	$24,524 58

AMOUNTS DUE FROM DIVISIONS, As Follows:

Alabama and Tennessee	$0 12	
Colorado	7 23	
North Dakota	13 24	
Florida	12 93	
Indiana	100 84	
Iowa	6 48	
Kansas	3 72	
Maine	5 32	
Massachusetts	16	
Minnesota	28	
Montana	12 85	
New York	35	
Ohio	10 69	
Pennsylvania	97 03	
Rhode Island	57 35	
West Virginia	9 40	
Washington	18 41	
Oklahoma	18 00	
Missouri	100 98	
		$475 38

DIVISIONS HAVING CREDIT, As Follows:

Arkansas	$1 58	
South Dakota	72	
Illinois	1 28	
Kentucky	1 29	
Maryland	48	
Michigan	1 25	
New Hampshire	2 80	
Vermont	6 20	
Oregon	2 00	
		$17 60

PROPERTY ON HAND.

Supplies	$2,115 30	
Badges and decorations	666 33	
Records on hand	471 50	
Furniture and fixtures	504 50	
		$3,757 63

BILLS UNPAID.

Maj. A. P. Davis, for badges in August	$740 95	
E. C. Kieb, reporting Addington court-martial	334 00	
Gen. Griffin, account Payne court-martial	17 95	
Col. Stadden, account Military Committee	12 00	
		$1,104 90

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It occurs to me, by virtue of experience during the past year, that the permanent location of this Department at some central point for a term of years would be of great advantage to the Order in general. I would recommend, therefore: 1st, That same be adopted. 2d, That the Quartermaster General be required to keep a regular set of books, and to furnish trial-balance copies to Commander-in-Chief and others at end of each quarter.

Many of the blanks now in use need revising, especially the requisition blank, in order to avoid so many errors in ordering supplies.

The work of this Department has been nearly doubled the past year, in consequence of handling badges and decorations. In order to handle these decorations and avoid delays, a thousand dollars' worth should be kept in stock at all times. I think, however, the best way to handle the badges and decorations is to continue the present system.

Thanking the brothers of the order for their kindness and courtesy at all times during our business relations, I remain,

Fraternally, F. S. HAZELTON, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HAZELTON: In regard to amounts due from Divisions, I would just say that these amounts are subject to correction. For instance, the amount due from the Indiana Division has been received since the making of this report. In regard to the bill for badges, which is unpaid, I would say that it has been our custom to pay the bill for badges each month. I thought at the beginning of August we would have large orders for badges, it being just before the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, and I ordered quite a number, which are on hand to be turned over to the new administration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The report of the Quartermaster General will be received and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, when appointed.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next thing in order is the report of the Lieutenant General. He is not here, as I have explained. The next thing in order is the report of the Major General.

MAJOR GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I have no report to make, except a verbal one. No duties have been assigned to me during the past year by the Commander-in-Chief, and I have had none to perform outside of the work in my own Division. I have visited Camps in Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois, and done what I thought was my place to do in our own Division and attended our Division Encampment; was a member of the Inspection Board that inspected national headquarters in pursuance of the action of the last National Encampment, the report of which inspection will be presented later. I have nothing further to report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Has the Chief-of-Staff any report to make?

GEN. D. W. WOOD: Commander, having had no duties assigned to me, I have no written report to make to the Encampment. The only duty assigned to me was the duty of conducting the Payne court-martial. I did that as well as I could, and suppose you all know the result of that court-martial. It is here before the Encampment. That was the only duty assigned to me, and I performed it as faithfully, conscientiously and capably as I knew how. I desire to thank the Commander for the honor conferred upon me.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next thing in order is the report of the Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander, I had no idea that my report would be reached this afternoon, so I did not bring it with me. If desired, I can run up to the hotel and get it, but I would prefer to have the other officers proceed with their reports. It will take an hour and a half or an hour and a quarter to read mine.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move that the reading of the

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report of the Inspector General be made the first thing in order upon reconvening at 8 o'clock this evening, and that we now proceed with the other officers' reports.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the regular order of business.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, it is unnecessary to do anything of that sort. If an officer is not ready to make his report, let him get up and say so, and we can pass on to the next.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Inspector General not being ready to report, we will hear the report of the Chief Mustering Officer.

Chief Mustering Officer Pollitt submitted his report.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICER.

PATERSON, N. J., August 20, 1891.

Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.:

GENERAL — I herewith present my report as Chief Mustering Officer for the past year. Upon assuming the position to which you appointed me, I at once made inquiry as to the particular duties assigned to the Chief Mustering Officer, and soon ascertained that there were none. This fact seems to indicate that the work attached to the office is capable of considerable expansion, and that something should be done to make a more practical use of this seemingly important department of national headquarters. This office should be less honorary in its character, and its duties more clearly defined in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

I subsequently found that my idea of the small amount of work to be required of me as Chief Mustering Officer was a wrong one, as the duty of mustering the Posts of Sons of Veterans into our Order was performed through this office, and I was entirely satisfied, before the work of consolidation was finished, that your Chief Mustering Officer had been furnished with all the work any reasonable man might desire. The labor attached to the mustering of 28 Camps with 546 applicants is not small, and as the time in which the terms of consolidation held good was limited, the difficulties attending the situation were many. Your Chief Mustering Officer had to do the clerical work of a Division headquarters without the aid of an Adjutant and Quartermaster, and it was often difficult to meet all the demands made upon him. The recruits who came in under consolidation were unused to our way of conducting affairs, and great care had to be exercised, to the end that no mistake should be made in properly launching the new Camps. I feel confident in the belief that the work was done well, and that this final attempt at consolidation was a magnificent success. Members of the Order whenever called upon to aid in mustering the Posts as Camps were quick to respond, and thus the work was lightened by the efficient aid of many self-denying brothers.

Following is a list of Posts mustered from this office:

ABRAM DURYEA POST No. 2. Department of New York, New York city. Mustered, December 8, 1890; John V. B. Clarkson, New York city, mustering officer; recruits mustered, 23; mustered as a Post, July 14, 1887; No. assigned, 126. Past Post Commander, Louis Weiss, jr.

DELANCEY COLE POST No. 78. Department of New York, Peekskill, N. Y. Mustered, December 11, 1890; Geo. W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 27; mustered as a Post, August 9, 1887; No. assigned, 129. Past officers — Commander-in-Chief, J. C. Sawyer; Department Commander, J. C. Sawyer; Post Commanders, W. D. Cole, Isaac H. Smith, C. M. Wilcox, and A. B. Hughes.

GEORGE CRAWLEY POST No. 84. Department of New York, Walton, N. Y. Mustered, December 12, 1890; Geo. W. Hubbs, Syracuse, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 20; mustered as a Post, December 11, 1887; No. assigned, 143. Past officers — Post Commanders, Chas. H. Weaver and Levi C. Ross.

KOLTES POST No. 17. Department of New York, New York city. Mustered, December 15, 1890; Geo. W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 34; mustered as a Post, December 11, 1882; No. assigned, 171. Past officers — None.

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LIEUTENANT R. B. SMITH POST No. 6. Department of Pennsylvania, Tioga, Penn. Mustered, December 16, 1890; N. L. Harrison, Hornellsville, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 20; mustered as a Post, June 24, 1890; No. assigned, 280. Past officers — Post Commander, Noble F. Wilson.

IRA D. ROWLEY POST No. 155. Department of New York, Silver Creek, N. Y. Mustered, December 18, 1890; Jacob A. Stauch, Buffalo, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 10; mustered as a Post, September 30, 1889; No. assigned, 155. Past officers — Post Commander, F. L. Dalrymple.

M. J. BUNNELL POST No. 36. Department of New York, Dansville, N. Y. Mustered, December 18, 1890; John V. B. Clarkson, New York city, mustering officer; recruits mustered, 30; mustered as a Post, May 15, 1885; No. assigned, 136. Past officers — Department Commander, Job E. Hedges; Post Commanders, F. S. Sheeley, Wiley Newton, Samuel Allen, and Wm. J. Brown, jr.

C. M. WHEELER POST No. 113. Department of New York, Canandaigua, N. Y. Mustered, December 18, 1890; Geo. H. Hubbs, Syracuse, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 13; mustered as a Post, September 22, 1888; No. assigned, 152. Past officers — None.

PHIL. SHERIDAN POST No. 64. Department of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mustered, December 19, 1890; Reynold W. Wilcox, New York city, mustering officer; recruits mustered, 18; mustered as a Post, ———; No. assigned, 115. Past officers — Post Commanders, Fred. C. Cocheu, T. J. B. Lineburg, Henry B. Cocheu, Theo. Cocheu, Warren J. Stoddard, and P. M. Colligan, jr.

J. M. JOHNSON POST No. 26. Department of New York, Wolcott, N. Y. Mustered, December 19, 1890; H. M. Ford, Syracuse, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 30; mustered as a Post, December 10, 1886; No. assigned, 159. Past officers — Department Commander, William Hyde; Post Commanders, William Hyde, C. T. Johnson, and M. E. Newberry.

E. A. CURTIS POST No. 166. Department of New York, Fredonia, N. Y. Mustered, December 19, 1890; John E. Donahue, Buffalo, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 13; mustered as a Post, August 4, 1890; No. assigned, 161. Past officers — None.

A. C. BRUNDAGE POST No. 73. Department of New York, Avoca, N. Y., Mustered, December 22, 1890; E. T. Fairchild, Dansville, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 11; mustered as a Post, June 8, 1887; No. assigned, 160. Past officers — Post Commander, G. L. Hammond.

FRED R. JACOBS POST No. 1. Department of Pennsylvania, Academy Corners, Penn. Mustered, December 23, 1890; N. L. Harrison, Hornellsville, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 14; mustered as a Post, October 2, 1887; No. assigned, ——. Past officers —None.

SCHUYLER POST No. 163. Department of New York, Tarrytown, N. Y. Mustered, December 23, 1890; John V. B. Clarkson, New York city, mustering officer; recruits mustered, 19; mustered as a Post, June 14, 1890; No. assigned, 163. Past officers — Post Commander, John M. Briggs.

PETER J. KENNEDY POST No. 72. Department of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mustered, December 23, 1890; Louis Weiss, jr., New York city, mustering officer; recruits mustered, 11; mustered as a Post, May 10, 1887; No. assigned, 146. Past officers — Post Commanders, Louis Hartung and Edward Sherff.

GETTYSBURG POST No. 3. Department of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn, Mustered, December 26, 1890; Wm. B. McNulty, Philadelphia, Penn., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 19; mustered as a Cadet Corps, February 21, 1879; mustered as a Camp, February 19, 1880; mustered as a Post, November 7, 1888; No. assigned, 281. Past officers — Department Commanders, P. Joseph Schroeder and Andrew J. Fallis; Post Commanders, P. Joseph Shroeder and Samuel S. Magg.

DUPONT POST, No. 13. Department of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mustered, December 28, 1890; Geo. W. Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 63; mustered as a Post, July 8, 1882; No. assigned, 168. Past officers — Department Commander, Adolph Hoeffling; Post Commanders, Adolph Hoeffling, Geo. W. Wills, and Henry P. Mayer.

DAVID SCHULTZ POST No. 29. Department of New York, College Point, N. Y. Mustered, January 12, 1891; Raphael Tobias, New York city, mustering officer; recruits mustered, 15; mustered as a Post, February 21, 1887; No. assigned, 172, Past officers — Post Commanders, Oscar Weiss and J. F. Wieners, jr.

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GEO. H. THOMAS POST No. 16. Department of New York, Newtown, N. Y. Mustered, January 17, 1891; Sherman A. Beatty, New York city, mustering officer; recruits mustered, 12; mustered as a Post, May 9, 1887; No. assigned, 176. Past officers—Post Commander, Chas. A. Krebbs.

CORPORAL TANNER POST No. 149. Department of New York, Angola, N. Y. Mustered, January 17, 1891; E. W. Hatch, Buffalo, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 19; mustered as a Post, June 28, 1889; No. assigned, 148. Past officers—Post Commander, C. C. Robinson.

GOODSELL POST No. 65. Department of New York, Highland Falls, N. Y. Mustered, January 27, 1891; Reynold W. Wilcox, New York city, mustering officer; recruits mustered, 14; mustered as a Post, June 14, 1887; No. assigned, 162. Past officers—Post Commanders, J. R. Odenwalder, Chas. Miller.

JAMES F. CLARK POST No. 42. Department of New York, Cooperstown, N. Y. Mustered, January 28, 1891; R. H. McCormic, jr., Albany, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 25; mustered as a Post, October 14, 1885; No. assigned, 169. Past officers—Post Commanders, Willis A. Bates, C. W. Davidson.

C. H. STEWART POST No. 96. Department of New York, Auburn, N. Y. Mustered, March 6, 1891; G. E. Coon, Port Byron, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 21; mustered as a Post, September, 1888; No. assigned, 178, Past officers—Post Commanders, J. W. Whitbeck, Chas. G. Adams.

D. B. LEWIS POST No. 63. Department of New York, West Amboy. N. Y. Mustered, March 11, 1891; H. M. Ford, Syracuse, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 10; mustered as a Post, March 4, 1887; No. assigned, 179. Past officers—Post Commander, Benjamin Brockett.

CLINTON B. FISK POST No. 14. Department of New Jersey, Hightstown, N. J. Mustered, March 16, 1891; Thos. H. Edmond, Trenton, N. J., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 10; mustered as a Post, January 3, 1889; No. assigned, 14. Past officers—Post Commanders, W. L. Cole, H. G. Vanmarter.

L. M. WHEELER POST No. 12. Department of New York, Saratoga, N. Y. Mustered, March 23, 1891; A. W. Barrett, Johnstown, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 14; mustered as a Post, April 10, 1886; No. assigned, 184. Past officers—Post Commander, J. E. Weatherwax.

JOHN F. LITTLE POST No. 68. Department of New York, Wayland, N. Y. Mustered, May 2, 1891; W. S. Oberdorf, Dansville, N. Y., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 17; mustered as a Post, March 10, 1887; No. assigned, 195. Past officers—Post Commanders, James E. Young, Walter Young, C. C. Bill, and Phillip N. Conrad.

W. S. HANCOCK POST No. 3. Department of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J. Mustered, May 9, 1891; Louis L. Drake, Elizabeth, N. J., mustering officer; recruits mustered, 14; mustered as a Post, January 5, 1891; No. assigned, 33. Past officers—None.

During the year I received many inquiries for information regarding the formation of new Camps from sons of veterans outside of the Order; also, many requests for blank charter applications. All of these were answered promptly.

I attended the Ninth Annual Encampment of the New Jersey Division, held at Trenton, February last, and as your representative installed the newly-elected officers and staff of that Division. Acting under orders from national headquarters, I inspected the New Jersey Division headquarters, May 17th last, and forwarded report of said inspection to your headquarters and to Inspector General Hall.

During my term of office, I have ever borne in mind the objects and aims of our glorious Order, and have, whenever possible, labored with tongue and pen to make known the principles that give it life.

To yourself and your staff, and those brothers at whose hands I have received many fraternal courtesies, I extend my thanks. The work of this office has been made pleasant and less laborious by the feeling that the duties performed would go to increase the extent and influence of a patriotic organization, second to none save one, "The Grand Army of the Republic."

The past twelve months have been very pleasant in my official relations to brothers of the Order everywhere. My experience has not weakened my fidelity to it, and the future will find me, as always, devoted to the best interests of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A Yours in F., C. and L.,

GEO. W. POLLITT, *Chief Mustering Officer.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report will be referred to the proper committee

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when appointed. The next business in order is the report of the Judge-Advocate General.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: My report is in my valise at the hotel. I will present it this evening.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next in order is the report of the Surgeon General. He does not answer to his name, and I think he has not arrived. Is the Chaplain-in-Chief ready to report? The Chaplain-in-Chief does not answer. Following that comes the report of the Council-in-Chief. Is the Council-in-Chief ready to report?

GENERAL POLLITT: As it is within a few minutes of the time set for adjourning, I move we take a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

COL. L. B. LYON, of South Dakota: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Commandery took recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

8 o'clock P.M.

In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by Maj. Gen. Rudolph Loebenstein.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, I move the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

COL. J. H. HINCKLEY, of Massachusetts: I second the motion.

The motion was not agreed to.

The Adjutant General called the roll of officers and delegates.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The first business in order this evening is the report of the Inspector General. He is not present. We will proceed with the report of the Judge-Advocate General.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks submitted his report.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 3, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL — Having been appointed Judge-Advocate General, it became my duty, under the resolution of the Ninth Annual Encampment, to formulate a new set of court-martial blanks, which were prepared and forwarded November 17, 1890, and have since been printed and distributed.

I have examined and reported on 24 courts-martial, approving 17 and disapproving 7; have submitted 10 opinions on questions referred to me, and one opinion upon an appeal from a sentence of suspension; all which opinions are hereto annexed.

The courts-martial, the sentence of which was "Dishonorable discharge from the Order," were distributed among the various Divisions as follows: Massachusetts, 4; Ohio, 3; Alabama and Tennessee, 2; Maine, 2; Montana, 2; New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Arkansas, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; Vermont, 1.

It is a matter of congratulation that, although the Order is much larger than it was during the last administration, there have been fewer courts-martial for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, while it is at the same time sad to notice that a very large proportion of the charges are for misappropriating funds.

This is the great danger that is to be anticipated in our Order, and is a charge that should never be compromised or condoned; and I therefore recommend an

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amendment to the constitution providing that, when any member of the Order shall be found guilty of such offense, the sentence of the court *must* be dishonorable discharge.

It seems proper also to call attention to the carelessness of Judges Advocate in preparing their records of proceedings. In many cases no attention seems to have been paid to the instructions accompanying the blanks or the instructions contained therein, such absurdities appearing as the finding of an accused guilty of three charges and the specifications thereunder although there was but one charge and one specification, the recital that the accused was absent, accompanying a statement that he was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, etc., etc.

Many of the charges are improper in form, such as "Drunkenness," "Desertion of wife," etc., while the most cursory examination of our Constitution, Rules and Regulations would show the only charges that could properly be preferred, and that the particulars constituting the offense should be set forth in the specifications.

The greatest carelessness, however, is shown where the accused is not present. In such cases it is very rare to find proper proof of service upon him of the notice required by our rules, a matter which would seem to require no special instruction, and yet courts-martial have attempted to deprive brothers of their membership in the Order without any proof that the accused had been notified even that charges had been preferred against him, and Colonels of Divisions have approved such findings and sentences and forwarded the proceedings to headquarters, without even a mention of the omission. In some cases, statements of the Judge Advocate or of the witnesses contained in the record have been accepted in order to avoid delay and prevent additional trouble and expense; but care should be taken in future to relieve headquarters of the necessity of considering such imperfect and improper records.

At the request of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, I have submitted to them a draft of the article on discipline which is included in their report.

CONCLUSION.

Expressing my thanks to you and to your Adjutant General and Quartermaster General for the uniform courtesy and promptness shown me, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours in F., C. and L.,

BARTOW S. WEEKS, *Judge-Advocate General, S. V., U. S. A.*

OPINIONS.

Opinion I. September 29, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. Milton Pease, Camp No. 384, Division of Ohio. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The proceedings are irregular in this—

1. The record shows that the accused was arraigned, and also that he was absent.
2. There is no proof of notice being given him or left at his usual place of abode.
3. The record does not show that any of the witnesses, except J. W. Edwards, were in any way affirmed or obligated.
4. The accused is found guilty of three specifications of the first charge, and of the first charge, and guilty of three specifications of the second charge, and of the second charge, although there is only one charge and one specification. That single specification, however, should have been subdivided and set forth in five specifications.
5. The charge is not an offense cognizable by the Sons of Veterans, it being "Conduct unbecoming a member of the Order," and not "Conduct unbecoming a member *in his relation to* the Order," and could only be sustained under the fifth subdivision as "Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

Even if the court were reconvened in accordance with section 1043, U. S. A. Regulations, and the first four errors remedied, I am of opinion that the evidence does not sufficiently support the charge and specifications, nor do the specifications so connect the offenses charged with the affairs of the Order as to warrant court-martial proceedings. The evidence to support the specification of mistreatment and the desertion of his wife is, that he left her because she quarreled with him, and there is no evidence that she is not at fault. The only evidence of mistreating a brother of the Order is the evidence that he refused to pay a grocery bill, without any proof that the bill was a just one. The evidence of quarreling with a comrade of the G. A. R., which cause of complaint is not set forth in the specification, shows that the comrade was at the time dropped for non-payment of dues. All of the other evi-

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dence refers to the conduct of the brother while under the influence of liquor, and none of it is shown to be of such a character, or to have occurred under such circumstances and at such times, as to warrant action by the Order; and in no case does the evidence show that the acts testified to were committed between the dates alleged in the charge and specifications.

I am of opinion that the findings and sentence should be disapproved.

Opinion II. September 29, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. James Sarvis, Camp No. 20, Division of New York.

The accused not having complied with the terms of the conditional sentence, as appears by the annexed letter of the Commander of the Camp, and the alternative sentence being "Dishonorable discharge from the Order," which brings it properly before the Commander-in-Chief, I am of the opinion that the findings and sentence should be approved.

Opinion III. September 29, 1890.

Questions referred to the Commandery-in-Chief by the Division of Washington, and by the Commander-in-Chief referred to the Judge-Advocate General.

1. Are Past Captains, who have removed to a Division other than the one in which they acted as Captain, and who are members of good standing of Camps in the Divisions to which they have removed, entitled to vote in the Division Encampment of the Division to which they have removed?

This question I believe was decided in the negative by the Ninth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, at St. Joseph, Mo.

2. A charter was granted Sprague Camp No. 1, at Tacoma, Wash., then under the jurisdiction of the Fourth Grand Division. It failed to meet for several years, but is still holding its charter and rituals. What is the standing of Past Captains of said Camp who have affiliated with other Camps? Are they, or either of them, entitled to vote in the Division Encampment?

Past Captains who have affiliated with other Camps in the Division, and are in good standing in their respective Camps, are entitled to vote in the Division Encampment, irrespective of the existence or standing of the Camp in which they obtained their past rank.

Opinion IV. September 29, 1890.

Upon the questions presented in the communication of the Colonel of the Massachusetts Division, the following opinions are respectfully submitted:

1. The brothers being one year in arrears in the payment of dues must, of necessity, under section 5, article IV, Rules and Regulations, be dropped from the roll, and can only be reinstated in the manner provided in said section. The provision for the remission of dues in certain cases, as contained in section 4, article IV, Rules and Regulations, is only permissive, and is of no effect unless such remission is made by the Camp upon report of the Camp Council or a special committee, as therein provided. The action of the Captain in declaring null and void the action of the First Lieutenant was therefore unwarranted, and the brothers who are so in arrears must be dropped from the roll and make new application to their camp, in the manner provided by the Constitution.

2. I am of opinion that a member can appeal to the Camp from the decision of his Captain on any question, whether constitutional or not, and that either such member or the Captain may, if aggrieved, appeal from the judgment and decision of the Camp to the Colonel of the Division Encampment.

Opinion V. September 30, 1890.

The discharge of Francis H. Bates reads as follows:

"CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JOHNSVILLE, TENN., August 22, 1864.

"Francis H. Bates, carpenter, is this day honorably discharged from the Q. M. Dept., on account of disability.

O. A. REYNOLDS, *Capt. & A. Q. M.*"

The language of opinion 13, p. 14, Sons of Veterans Blue-Book, seems to apply almost directly to this case. I am, therefore, of opinion that the son of Francis H. Bates is not eligible to membership in our Order.

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Opinion VI. October 7, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. A. B. Corson, Camp No. 8, Division of Pennsylvania. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The proceedings are irregular in this—

1. The first charge is an offense not cognizable by the Sons of Veterans, and should have been "Conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order." The evidence, however, supports the specification of the first charge, and would have been sufficient to sustain the charge had it been properly drawn, and is ample to sustain the findings and sentence.

2. The record shows that the accused was absent, and there is no proof of notice being given him or left at his usual place of abode.

3. The proceedings do not show that the papers or sentence have been passed upon by the Colonel commanding the Division of Pennsylvania.

I would suggest that the court be reconvened in accordance with section 1043, U. S. A. Regulations, and the second irregularity cured, if possible, and the papers then forwarded again through the Division Headquarters, and the action of the Division Colonel indorsed thereon, when the proceedings will be in proper form for action by the Commander-in-Chief.

Until this is done, I am of the opinion that the findings and sentence cannot be approved.

Opinion VII. October 7, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. Wm. McGrath, Camp No. 91, Division of Ohio. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The proceedings are irregular, in that the record shows no proof of notice having been given the accused or left at his usual place of abode, although the accused was absent from the court-martial.

If the court can supply this deficiency of the record, it is suggested that it be reconvened in accordance with section 1043, U. S. A. Regulations.

The charge is also improper, and should have been: "Conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order."

Until the proof of notice to the accused, I am of opinion that the findings and sentence cannot be approved.

Opinion VIII. October 20, 1890.

Gen. Leland J. Webb: My Dear General.—In response to the question submitted in yours of the 15th inst., I would say that, in my opinion, it will be entirely proper for the Council-in-Chief, or the Commandery-in-Chief, to charge an additional amount for supplies furnished under the Davis agreement, to cover the cost of carriage from the manufactory to the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters, Division headquarters, and Camp headquarters, respectively.

Opinion IX. November 11, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. William G. McCullogh, Camp No. 117, Division of Illinois. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

1. The charge is improper. The only offense of disloyalty cognizable by our Order is "Disloyalty to the United States of America." The charge should have been "Violation of the pledge given at the time of muster."

This irregularity, however, is not especially material, in view of the fact that the evidence contained in the record is not sufficient to support the charge and specification. The letters annexed are not identified; nor do they constitute any evidence of the statements contained therein.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the findings and sentence should be disapproved.

Opinion X. November 11, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. Joseph Eiklor, Camp No. 10, Division of Arkansas. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The proceedings are irregular in the following respects:

1. The charge is improper. It should have been, "Violation of an obligation at the time of assuming office."

2. There were but four members of the court present, and they had no power to try the accused. Unless at least five members of the court are present, the court

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can only meet and adjourn until absentees report, or until the court is dissolved by competent authority.

3. The record shows that the accused was absent, and contains no proof that notice had been given him, as required by our Rules and Regulations.

4. The record shows that, although absent, he was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

For these reasons, I am of the opinion that the findings and sentence cannot be approved.

Opinion XI. November 11, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. George Mahoney, Camp No. 78, Division of Massachusetts. Respectfully returned, with the recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

Opinion XII. November 22, 1890.

As to the standing of the *National Reveille* as the official organ of the Order.

At the Seventh Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, article XXV of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations was enacted, and at the same time the designation therein provided for was made, and the *National Reveille* designated as the official paper of the Order. (See p. 81 of proceedings.)

At the Eighth Annual Encampment said article XXV was repealed, and, although the Committee on Officers' Reports reported that they favored the *National Reveille* as such official paper, the only action which seems to have been taken by the Commandery-in-Chief was the repeal of said article. (See pp. 136, 139, of proceedings.)

By such repeal the existence of an official paper was terminated, and there was no longer such a publication. The resolution of the Seventh Annual Encampment, designating a paper, was only permissible by reason of the enactment of article XXV, and, under the language of that article, such designation was required at each Annual Encampment.

The resolution of the Seventh Annual Encampment was the only designation ever made by the Order, and that was the only time when such designation could legally have been made.

I am therefore of opinion that, as there is now no reference in our Constitution, Rules and Regulations to an official paper, neither the *National Reveille* nor any other publication can claim to be the official organ of the Order.

Opinion XIII. December 20, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. Henry H. Worcester, Camp No. 78, Division of Massachusetts.

Proceedings in this court-martial are regular, and are herewith returned, with the recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

Opinion XIV. December 20, 1890.

Modification of *Opinon III* upon question 1, referred to the Commandery-in-Chief by the Division of Washington.

The answer to question 1, in opinon III, was forwarded before the printed Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Encampment were in my possession, and upon examination of such proceedings I find that by the action of such Encampment all past Camp and Division officers are entitled to past rank and votes as past officers, without regard to the fact of their having removed to another Division than that in which they obtained their past rank. (See p. 200, Proceedings of 9th An. Enc.)

Opinion XV. January 10, 1891.

Court-martial of Robert G. Tyler, Ben. Harrison Camp No. 6, Division of Alabama and Tennessee.

The proceedings in this court-martial are regular and are herewith returned, with the recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

I would suggest, however, that in future, where an adjournment is had in the absence of the accused, notice of the adjournment be given to the accused, and proof thereof incorporated in the record.

Opinion XVI. December 30, 1890.

Court-martial of Bro. Adam Gerstat, of H. B. Hays Camp No. 4, Division of Pennsylvania. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The proceedings are irregular in this—

1. The second charge is an offense not cognizable by the Sons of Veterans, unless

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it comes under the head of the third subdivision of section 1, article IV, chapter V, General Rules and Regulations, in which case the evidence does not support the charge.

2. The evidence is not sufficiently explicit to substantiate the specification of the first charge. It should contain either a copy of the article complained of or some explanation of its contents, and there should also be some evidence that the entertainment referred to was one given by the Camp.

3. The record shows that the accused was absent, and there is no proof of notice having been given him or left at his usual place of abode.

4. Even were the proceedings amended in the above particulars, and the missing evidence supplied, I am of opinion that the sentence is too severe, unless the injury to the Camp, by the action of the accused brother, is shown to have been very serious.

I would suggest that the court be reconvened, and the above irregularities and defects cured, if possible, and the papers again forwarded through the usual channels. Until this is done, I am of opinion that the findings and sentence cannot be approved.

Opinion XVII. January 15, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. Bert M. Hicks, Camp No. 81, Division of New York. Received January 12, 1891. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The proceedings are regular; but I would suggest that hereafter, unless the accused is present, proof of notice having been given him be incorporated in the record, even though he appears by counsel, as we have no means of determining the regularity of such appearance. None of the evidence given in support of the second charge is sufficient. The certificate of Brother Morse is not proper evidence, and should not have been admitted in that form; nor is the evidence as to specification 3 of the second charge sufficiently definite to support the finding.

I am of opinion, however, that the first charge is amply proven, and that the sentence is proper and should be approved.

Opinion XVIII. January 15, 1891.

Court-martial of Bros. John J. McAndrew, George C. Atkinson, William H. Phillips, Charles A. Smiledge, and James A. Keoho, Division of Massachusetts. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The proceedings are regular, and I am of the opinion that the findings and sentence should be approved as to all of the accused except Bro. Charles A. Smiledge, as to whom the record shows that he was not present upon the trial and fails to show that he had been served with any notice thereof. If such irregularity can be cured, the court might be reconvened for that purpose; otherwise I am of the opinion that the sentence as to him should not be approved.

Opinion XIX. January 24, 1891.

On questions submitted by General Frazee.

Under section 2, article IV, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, has a Camp a right in its by-laws to demand a fee for a transfer card? Can it refuse to give the same until said fee is paid?

These must, it seems to me, be answered in the affirmative.

Camp by-laws may provide for the imposition of fines, payments of which can be enforced, (Decision XV, L. J. W.,) and may also provide that a fee shall be charged for an honorable discharge. (Decision XXIX, L. J. W.)

Although this decision may be considered as opposed to the rules and practice of the G. A. R., (see opinion III, G. A. R. Blue-Book, p. 32, ¶ 27*a*,) it is to be observed that the Constitution of the G. A. R. entitles any comrade to a transfer card who has paid all *dues*, whereas our Constitution requires that he shall have paid all *debts*. Respectfully submitted.

Opinion XX. May 14, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. Sam. E. Pumpelly, of Camp No. 54, Division of Minnesota. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The proceedings indicate an utter disregard of the rights of the accused. The specifications of charges are not sufficiently definite, and the language in the specification of the second charge, that "the members of this court have good and sufficient reasons to believe, and do believe, that it will materially aid and benefit this

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Camp by dishonorably discharging Sam. E. Pumpelly from the Camp and the Order," is particularly out of place.

The proceedings further show that the court was ordered on February 23, to convene on February 25, when the application of the accused for an adjournment was denied. Certainly it cannot be claimed that he received such due notice as the Constitution entitled him to.

The objection to L. M. Worden as a member of the court should have been sustained. The record shows that he signed the charges and stated that he believed them to be true, and he was the first witness called in support of them. It is also noted that four members of the court were witnesses in the trial.

These are but a few irregularities apparent upon the face of the record. I am of the opinion that the findings and sentence cannot be approved, and that the entire proceedings should be set aside; for the accused cannot be asked to present himself for trial before the court therein named. If the Camp still desires that he be tried, a court should be appointed of brothers who have not expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The charge and specifications should be made, what their name implies, specific; and the accused should be given due notice of his trial, and an opportunity to present his defense, if any he has.

Opinion XXI. May 14, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. J. B. Rice, of Camp No. 162, Division of Missouri. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

Although the record does not contain the letter of the accused, stating that he has no objection to the court proceeding in his absence, which is therein referred to, I am of the opinion that the findings and sentence should be approved.

Opinion XXII. May 14, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. Harry K. Toland, of Camp No. 346, Division of Ohio. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The charge in this case, "Retaining money belonging to the Camp," is one not recognized in that form by our Order, and should have been, "Conduct unbecoming a member in relation to his Order."

I am of opinion, however, that the findings and sentence should be approved.

Opinion XXIII. May 14, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. Willis M. Williams, of Camp No. 13, Division of Vermont. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The record fails to show service of notice upon the accused, and the proceedings should be returned, with instructions to reconvene the court and supply the deficiency, when the findings and sentence may be approved, upon resubmission of the amended proceedings.

Opinion XXIV. May 14, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. Marion Fortress, of Camp No. 29, Division of Michigan. Respectfully returned, with a recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

Opinion XXV. May 14, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. L. A. Webster, of Camp No. 8, Division of Montana. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

Although the record does not contain any proof of service of notice, as required by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the statement that the accused had been driven from the town is sufficient, in my opinion, to authorize the approval of the findings and sentence.

Opinion XXVI. May 14, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. G. L. Short, of Camp No. 8, Division of Montana. Respectfully returned, with the following memorandum:

The record showing, over the signature of the Judge Advocate, that the whereabouts of the accused were not known, I am of opinion that the findings and sentence should be approved.

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Opinion XXVII. May 14, 1891.

The question submitted by Past Capt. Wilson B. Strong, whose letter is returned herewith, as to whether one person can belong to more than one Camp, must, I think, be answered in the negative.

Any other conclusion would result in great injustice and confusion, and would certainly be contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of the Constitution, which provides for the transfer from one Camp to another, and preserves past rank and votes to brothers removing from one Division to another.

This decision is supported by opinion 25 (C. F. G.), S. V. Blue-Book, p. 23; also, opinion 62, G. A. R. Blue-Book, p. 36.

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 subdivision 3, article VI, chapter V, of General Rules and Regulations, is as follows: "And when any past officer shall be convicted of any offense, . . . he shall also forfeit all honors and privileges of past rank."

The use of the word "shall" makes the section mandatory, and the conviction works a forfeiture without the necessity for further action.

In the case of Colonel 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 guilty as to the second charge and specifications, without any such recommendation, shows clearly that it was not the intention of the court to attempt in any way to interfere with the effect of the verdict.

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

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 31, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL — Having been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on November 29, 1890, I have the honor to herewith submit copies of Special Orders Nos. 3, 7-A, 9-A, and 10. Respectfully submitted,

BARTOW S. WEEKS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Special Orders, No. 3. NEW YORK, N. Y., December 5, 1890.

Complaint having been made to the Commander-in-Chief concerning the management of the finances of the New York Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Col. George H. Perkins is hereby detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector General, and is hereby ordered to proceed forthwith to the headquarters of the New York Division, at Albany, N. Y., and thoroughly inspect all the books, records, reports, papers and finances of said Division, in conjunction with the elective members of the Council of said Division of New York, or such members thereof as can attend, and immediately upon the completion of such inspection to report to the Commander-in-Chief the results thereof.

The Colonel, Adjutant and Quartermaster of the New York Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., are hereby ordered to produce all the books, records, reports, papers and funds of said Division for the inspection of said inspecting officer, and to give him all the information and assistance in their power to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the Division headquarters of said Division.

Special Orders, No. 7-A. NEW YORK, N. Y., February 4, 1891.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Wyker, commanding the Division of New York, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., having assumed command of said Division in pursuance of orders heretofore issued, and now requesting an inspection of the headquarters of said Division, and it appearing to the Commander-in-Chief that such inspection should be made,

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Bro. N. L. Harrison, of the Council-in-Chief, is hereby detailed to make such inspection, and will forthwith proceed to said headquarters and thoroughly inspect all the books, records and property of said Division, and as soon as he has performed that duty said Harrison will report in writing to the Commander-in-Chief the result thereof, and will present to the Quartermaster General a certified voucher for his expenses in this matter.

Special Orders, No. 9-A. NEW YORK, N. Y., February 16, 1891.

I. The accompanying supplemental charges and specifications against Col. George Addington, of the New York Division, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., having been presented to the Commander-in-Chief, relating to the administration of said Col. George Addington, the court-martial heretofore ordered, the detail of which is as follows: Col. T. A. Barton, of Rhode Island; Col. W. A. Stevens, of Massachusetts; Col. H. W. Wessells, of Connecticut; Col. H. O. Bixby, of Vermont; Past Col. G. Brainard Smith, of Connecticut; Past Col. Andrew Derrom, jr., of New Jersey; Past Col. W. B. McNulty, of Pennsylvania, and Past Col. Job E. Hedges, as Judge Advocate, which court is to convene at the office of the Judge-Advocate General, No. 10 Wall street, New York city, on Tuesday, February 17, 1891, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the trial of said Col. George Addington upon the original charge and specifications, is hereby ordered to consider said original and supplemental charges and specifications together.

II. The Judge Advocate of said court will forthwith serve a copy of said supplemental charges and specifications, and of this order, upon the accused brother.

III. If objection to the sufficiency of the notice so to be served upon the accused is presented by him to the court, the court will take such action in regard to the same as is authorized by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Special Orders, No. 10. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 23, 1891.

I. Maj. Gen. Raphael Tobias, Past Grand Division Commander of the Second Grand Division, S. V., U. S. A., is hereby detailed to install the following officers elected by the Division Council to fill vacancies in the Division of New York, S. V., U. S. A.: Colonel, W. H. Wyker; Lieutenant Colonel, William R. Medford; Major, Leonard H. Finch.

II. Said installing officer will report hereon to the Adjutant General his proceedings under and by virtue of this order.

III. The Adjutant General will at once issue commissions to the above-named officers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The report of the Judge-Advocate General, together with the report of the Assistant Adjutant General, will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, when appointed. We will proceed to the report of the Inspector General.

The Inspector General submitted his report.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

HILLSDALE, MICH., August 22, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief, and Brothers:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the condition of our Order, as developed through the records of my department.

DIVISION INSPECTIONS.

The benefits arising from careful official scrutiny of the methods of handling the Order's business were so apparent, that the Ninth Annual Encampment advised its continuance, and, in conformity therewith, a thorough inspection was had of all the Division headquarters, except Arkansas and Florida; and it is pleasant to report that, as an Order, there is steady gain in efficiency, as compared with last year's records. Coming to details, we found —

First. All Divisions properly chartered except Washington; but California's charter had been "mislaid," and New Hampshire reports the charter "lost," showing, in two instances, gross negligence of some Division officials.

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Second. All Divisions have approved by-laws except Iowa and Oregon, which have none, wilhe South Dakota has by-laws unapproved by the Commander-in-Chief. This marks a commendable improvement throughout the Order in this feature during the year.

Third. Camp charters, commissions and documents are properly entered in record books—except in Kansas, as to commissions—and New York has reported partly. A decided gain over conditions noted in my last report.

Fourth. The Division Camp rosters and registers of charters are properly written up, except in South Dakota and Maine, (where they are "incomplete,") and in Kansas, which is reported with imperfect register of charters.

Fifth. As a rule, Division officials, at the time of inspection, had forwarded all reports and dues, although some claimed extension of time by the Quartermaster General. Kentucky was in arrears, and New York had not forwarded reports or tax since the quarter ending December 31, 1890. This subject has elaboration in the report of your Committee on Inspection of Commandery-in-Chief headquarters.

Sixth. Division accounts were properly and accurately kept in all Divisions at the time of inspection; but Kentucky would not show up cash balance upon demand of Assistant Inspector General Davis, and New York had recently passed through a financial maelstrom, and accounts were badly mixed—a condition happily not prevailing at the time Assistant Inspector General McNulty made his inspection, May 30.

Seventh. There is a decrease in the amount of cash held by Division officials, as compared with last year, only $3,922.73 being recorded, as against $4.409.42 last report. And when it is remembered that my report on this subject last year showed a decrease of $846.33 from the previous year, we are at once confronted with a problem for the closest attention of the ablest financiers of our Order. Incident thereto is the subject of charter fees and dues. When such strong and old Divisions as Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois report only $200, $26.73, and $186.84 respectively, it is time to institute a rigid inquiry into the financial policy of the Order that produces such undesirable results. The largest sum was found in Kansas ($502.74), the smallest in South Dakota ($6.83), while not less than six other Divisions had less than $30 in their treasuries.

Eighth. In pleasing contrast to the decrease in cash is the gain in value of supplies, which aggregate $2,067.22—a net gain of $1,025.07, or over 100 per cent. over last year. Pennsylvania was well stocked, with $316.86 worth, while Illinois stands in bold contrast, with only $8.25 worth at hand. That you may not be misled by the gain in supplies as against the loss in cash, I will explain that many Divisions are quite badly in debt, either to Division officials or prominent brothers who have advanced cash to pay Division debts or liabilities incurred. One Division alone is thus in debt over $250, another over $200, and others in varying sums.

Ninth. No supplies other than those authorized by the Commander-in-Chief were found.

Tenth. Culpable neglect is reported in North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington, by their open violation of section 7 of article VII, Rules and Regulations, no bond being given by Colonels in these Divisions; and while all other Divisions had greater or less protection in bonds executed by Colonels, in many cases the sum was simply nominal, being frequently as low as $200. The largest is only in the sum of $2,500, found in Kansas.

Eleventh. Quartermasters in Kentucky and South Dakota are holding funds of the Order without having executed bonds as required by section 3 of article VII, Rules and Regulations, while no report was made on this feature by Assistant Inspector General Beach as to Illinois. The largest bond is in the sum of $5,000, in Iowa, while $2,500 is required in Pennsylvania, the remaining Divisions being secured by bonds in varying sums, running as low as $150. Here, again, is room for thoughtful legislation, as all temptation to peculation should be removed from our financial officers. I therefore earnestly recommend a constitutional limitation of not less than $1,000 for the Quartermaster's bond, with not less than two sureties, each of whom must justify in twice the amount of the bond for any Division, the sum above that to be fixed by Divisions themselves.

Twelfth. There were in good standing at the time of the Division headquarters inspection, as reported, 45,702 men and 2,320 Camps, while a total of 3,501 Camps have been organized, and 842 Camps have been disbanded. The number of Camps suspended during the year reaches the surprising figure of 547, with New York reported indefinitely on last two questions. These figures of disbandment and suspension afford room for your most careful consideration as to methods of prevention. With New York indefinite, the electors entitled to a vote in this encampment number

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251, but the presumptive attendance was placed at 163, and the actual voting contingent here, with the credited credentials, is ——. And here, again, a remedy should be applied by you, and brothers who have been honored by their Divisions, empowered by them to represent their Division, and help shape the legislation of the national body, should be made to understand the dignity and responsibility of their positions.

Excepting South Dakota, Michigan, Montana, and New Jersey, the books show no indebtedness to the Commandery-in-Chief, while promptness, as a rule, prevails in the conducting of all correspondence at Division headquarters, and general orders are also promulgated with commendable promptness. No unreasonable delay in filling Camp requisitions was reported, and all Divisions except South Dakota and Oregon have an official cap-mark on file at Commandery headquarters.

Division officials were reported well informed in the secret work in nearly all Divisions, but Colorado was in the best shape, the entire corps of officials and staff being present, in full uniform, at inspection of Division headquarters, and passed a very creditable examination. To their discredit, I must report that the officials in the Divisions of Kentucky, Maine and New Hampshire were not familiar with the secret work of the Order. The new Division of Oregon was not giving proper attention to the mustering of new Camps, but all other Divisions seemed to understand the great importance of this department of the work. Colorado, Wisconsin and Washington make special efforts in this duty, usually detailing well-drilled teams to do the work; and, preparatory to the mustering of new Camps, the eligibility clause was not overlooked, except in Kentucky, where evidence of carelessness was found. Circulars inviting the hearty coöperation of the Grand Army of the Republic were sent out by all Divisions except Kentucky and Maine, and a growing interest is manifested by the Grand Army of the Republic in all Divisions where coöperation has been invited.

Question No. 29, relative to the Ladies' Aid Society as an organization, develops the fact that, wherever the society has had the encouragement of our Order, great benefit to the Order has resulted. It has Division organizations in Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and West Virginia; and, while the evidence furnished by Division officials does not agree as to the usefulness of the organization, there is a noticeable tendency of growing approval of this auxiliary. It seems to me that the consistent earnestness of the organization, and its determination to compel recognition of the merits evidently possessed by it, should be recognized by this Encampment, and methods for augmented usefulness devised.

Question 30 develops the fact that the military feature is steadily gaining, the Southern Divisions being the exceptions, owing almost wholly to their environments.

As a rule, the charter fee for Camps remains at $15, the exceptions being Iowa ($20), where the Division pays expenses of the mustering officer; Massachusetts, $13.50; and Maine and Minnesota only $10 each. This shows an advance in the price of charters since last year in California, New Hampshire, Iowa, and Ohio; and a careful study of this matter should convince this convention that our subordinate organizations are chartered too cheaply. In my judgment, you should fix the charter fee at $25 as the lowest constitutional limit, allowing the Commandery-in-Chief $5 for the charter, instead of $2, as at present. While this might somewhat retard the issuance of charters, its enforcement would certainly tend to elevate the *morale* and *esprit du corps* of the Order. This present small fee is made to cover, not only the charter proper, but, in all Divisions, also the regular Camp packet, and, as previously noted, Iowa also pays expenses of the officer mustering the Camp, as do also Montana, Vermont, and West Virginia; while Kansas and Oregon add the Blue-Book, and Wisconsin adds both Tactics and Blue-Book. It requires but brief consideration of these facts for you to figure the small margin left Division officials, and should convince you of the necessity of a radical change in these conditions.

Concluding this section of my report, I desire to ask you to remember that whatever herein is of discredit or credit to Division officials has been reported with equal impartiality by me, without reference to personal sentiment, regarding it as my duty to as faithfully and exactly as possible place before you conditions as they really exist, that, if possible, weak places may be made strong, and strong places in our Order gain new force and value.

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TABLE No. 1. Showing Average Markings and General Average of Each Division and of the Order at Large.

Divisions.	Number of Camps in good standing, exclusive of new Camps. [Basis of ranking averages.]	Number of Camps inspected	Percentage of Camps inspected	1. Has the Captain Committed his Ritualistic Work to memory?	2. Have the Lieutenants and Chaplain committed their Ritualistic Work to memory?	3. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his Ritualistic Work to memory correctly?	4. Are the officers regular in their attendance?	5. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number	6. Are the records complete and well kept?	7. Are the dues promptly collected	8. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed, as prescribed?	9. Are the officers uniformed? Give number and rank	10. Do officers wear rank straps, in accordance with R. and R.?	11. Do the officers wear side arms? State number and rank
Alabama and Tennessee	19	9	47	1.2	1.3	1	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.4	.7	.8	.8
California	30	26	87	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.7	2.6	3.9	3.5	3.2	1.9	2.3	1.7
Colorado	12	9	75	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.7
Connecticut	30	30	100	2.8	3.5	3.1	4.6	3.3	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.8
Illinois	242	131	54	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	1
Indiana	159	126	73	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	1.4	1.1	.6
Iowa	123	95	77	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	1.7	1.5	.9
Kansas	135	135	100	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.4	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	1.7	1.2	.8
Maine	37	37	100	3	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.5	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9
Maryland	20	19	95	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.9	2.7	4.4	3.9	2.5	3.1	3.3	1.9
Massachusetts	126	126	100	4	4.2	4	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
Michigan	97	73	75	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2	2.2	1.7
Minnesota	48	42	88	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.3	4	4	4.1	2.8	2.4	2
Missouri	102	59	58	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	.8
Montana	9	5	56	2.3	1.8	2	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.7
Nebraska	87	82	94	2.7	3.2	2.8	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.1	2	1.5	1.1
New Hampshire	29	27	93	2.9	2.8	2.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	4	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.5
New Jersey	26	26	100	2.8	3.2	3.2	4.9	3.4	5	4.9	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.4
New York	172	126	73	2	1.9	1.9	3.4	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.7	2	1.3	1.2
Ohio	319	225	71	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2	1.7	1.3
Oregon	11	6	55	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.7	.3	.3	.1
Pennsylvania	181	160	86	2.6	2.6	2.5	4	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.2
Rhode Island	21	16	100	3.8	4	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
South Dakota	17	15	88	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.8	1.3	1.1	.8
Vermont	49	48	98	3	2.7	2.5	4.3	2.9	4.6	4.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	1.8
Washington	16	14	88	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.6	3	3.8	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.1	1
West Virginia	12	12	100	2.2	3	2.8	2.6	4.1	4.8	5	3.7	1.8	1.9	.8
Wisconsin	48	46	96	2.9	2.9	3	4.3	2.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.3	.9
The Order at large	2,177	1,730	79	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.3	1.8

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TABLE No. 1 — CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	12. Are the members of the staff provided with proper chevrons?	13. Number of members uniformed, as provided by Article IX of R. and R.	14. Is a badge presented to each recruit when mustered?	15. Are the General Orders read in Camp regularly, and filed?	16. Is the Camp-room properly equipped?	17. Have all reports and dues been forwarded to Division headquarters?	18. How many regular meetings of the Camp have been omitted since last insp'n?	19. Is the Camp free from indebtedness?	20. Does the Camp engage in company drill regularly?	General average*	First-class Camps	Second-class Camps	Third-class Camps	Comparative rank of Divisions
Alabama and Tennessee	.8	.6	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.4	2	2.1	1.2	29.3	3	5	1	28
California	1.3	1.7	4	4.2	3.3	4	3.4	3.8	1.9	57.9	11	9	5	15
Colorado	1.2	2	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.5	57.3	6	3	.....	16
Connecticut	3.8	4.2	5	4.9	4.9	5	4.3	5	3.7	84.8	25	5	.....	3
Illinois	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.6	1.3	39.2	56	60	15	25
Indiana	1	1.1	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	1.4	52.2	44	59	23	22
Iowa	1.1	1.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.7	1.8	54.6	42	50	3	19
Kansas	1	1.4	4.7	4.9	4.2	5	4.1	4.7	2.6	67.5	44	78	13	9
Maine	2.3	2.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.4	4.6	2.6	74.7	20	15	2	6
Maryland	2.3	2.2	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.8	3.6	4.3	1.1	62.3	5	11	3	13
Massachusetts	4.4	4.5	5	4.9	4.8	5	4.5	5	5	90.4	117	9	.....	2
Michigan	1.1	1.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.6	1.9	54.8	34	31	8	18
Minnesota	2.4	2.5	4.3	4.4	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.2	2.9	66.3	27	13	2	11
Missouri	.9	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.6	1.1	37.4	19	28	12	26
Montana	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.8	1.4	47.7	5	.....	.....	24
Nebraska	.9	1.5	4.5	4.7	4	4.5	3.7	4.5	2.9	65.3	28	50	4	12
New Hampshire	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.7	1.2	74.8	19	7	1	5
New Jersey	3.3	3.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	5	4.7	4.8	4.1	88.2	19	7	.....	4
New York	.8	1.8	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	1.7	49.9	47	65	14	23
Ohio	1.4	1.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	3	3.5	1.6	52.7	111	102	12	21
Oregon	.2	.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.4	34.2	1	4	1	27
Pennsylvania	2.6	2.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.6	2.6	67.7	106	46	8	8
Rhode Island	4.4	4.9	5	5	4.9	5	4.9	5	4.3	92.1	21	.....	.....	1
South Dakota	1.2	.9	3.5	4.1	3.2	4.1	3.3	4.3	2.4	55.5	5	7	3	17
Vermont	2.2	2.7	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.8	2.4	70.9	21	24	3	7
Washington	1	1.4	2.8	4.3	3.1	4.4	3.6	3.8	1.6	53.7	4	8	2	20
West Virginia	1.3	1.2	3.7	5	3.2	5	3.2	4.6	2.3	59.8	3	7	2	14
Wisconsin	1.1	2.2	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.8	2.1	67.2	17	27	2	10
The Order at large	1.8	2	3.9	4	3.6	4.1	3.4	4	2.3	60.5	860	730	139	.....

* Calculated from totals as found in reports of Division Inspectors.

NOTE.— For total marking of any Division on any question, multiply its average by number of Camps in good standing (column 1). For grand total, multiply "General average" by same number. By dividing these totals by number of Camps inspected (column 2), a fair conclusion can be formed of what *would have been* the averages had *all* Camps been inspected.

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TABLE No. 2. Showing Percentage of Camps Inspected Answering "Yes" and "No" to Questions 1 to 20.

Divisions.	%	1. Has the Captain committed his Ritualistic Work to memory?		2. Have the Lieutenants and Chaplain committed their Ritualistic Work to memory?		3. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his Ritualistic Work to memory correctly?		4. Are the officers regular in their attendance?		5. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number		6. Are the records complete and well kept?		7. Are the dues promptly collected?		8. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed, as prescribed?		9. Are the officers uniformed? Give number and rank		10. Do officers wear rank straps in accordance with R. and R.?	
		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee		22	33	22	22	33	56	67	33	22	.....	67	.....	78	.....	100	.....	22	56	33	56
California		40	36	28	16	44	20	68	4	12	8	88	4	60	8	76	24	32	40	44	40
Colorado		33	11	22	.....	33	.....	22	.....	11	.....	11	.....	22	.....	78	22	78	22	56	22
Connecticut		33	27	40	53	37	40	77	23	26	.....	87	.....	97	.....	87	13	87	7	87	10
Illinois		30	22	39	18	35	22	62	2	26	2	80	8	79	4	81	19	44	30	41	49
Indiana		28	25	32	18	36	21	60	10	46	11	85	2	78	5	65	24	28	52	22	74
Iowa		36	25	34	20	50	21	78	3	30	2	92	.....	90	.....	83	17	25	41	35	57
Kansas		36	20	38	16	47	21	66	1	29	.....	76	1	77	1	88	12	16	53	19	72
Maine		35	22	32	3	32	14	73	5	19	3	95	.....	89	3	81	19	51	19	54	27
Maryland		25	25	25	50	30	45	65	10	5	5	65	10	65	15	50	45	40	20	55	25
Massachusetts		59	8	60	4	56	9	24	1	.....	.....	82	19	72	.....	87	6	91	2	86	4
Michigan		32	18	38	12	49	18	63	3	21	7	77	21	70	1	85	.....	38	37	36	49
Minnesota		29	17	29	17	33	26	52	5	24	.....	76	.....	83	.....	93	7	45	50	45	40
Missouri		29	30	32	30	29	37	52	67	17	5	71	.....	61	7	77	5	39	32	32	60
Montana		80	.....	40	20	60	20	80	.....	20	.....	60	40	20	.....	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....
Nebraska		26	27	35	18	30	28	71	7	32	8	77	7	84	12	87	13	26	54	25	70
New Hampshire		41	30	48	30	44	34	93	7	70	8	93	4	81	11	81	19	70	19	81	15
New Jersey		31	21	38	4	53	19	92	.....	15	.....	100	.....	92	.....	92	8	60	19	60	31
New York		29	29	26	28	31	35	78	1	19	1	81	2	74	4	72	28	42	33	33	62
Ohio		32	21	34	10	43	18	53	.....	16	4	88	.....	81	2	87	12	40	31	43	47
Oregon		17	17	17	33	33	17	33	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	50	.....	100	.....	.....	67	.....	67
Pennsylvania		30	20	27	18	32	23	75	.....	30	2	87	.....	87	1	87	13	61	16	63	37
Rhode Island		62	14	62	10	67	19	71	.....	19	.....	76	.....	57	.....	90	10	90	.....	86	.....
South Dakota		40	33	47	13	53	33	66	13	26	20	80	13	60	20	87	13	13	60	20	72
Vermont		42	23	27	25	30	34	69	4	4	4	88	.....	77	2	71	30	60	23	53	36
Washington		36	29	43	21	36	21	64	.....	14	.....	71	.....	43	.....	72	28	28	50	21	71
West Virginia		8	25	33	17	50	33	75	.....	50	.....	92	.....	100	.....	75	25	25	58	33	58
Wisconsin		28	19	30	19	28	13	69	2	4	6	84	2	67	2	82	18	43	23	41	45
The Order at large		33.7	22.5	35.5	17.8	35	22.7	63.2	3.2	22.4	3.7	77.4	3.5	77.7	3.0	82.3	17.7	44.5	32.2	44.1	46.6

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TABLE No. 2 CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	11. Do the officers wear side arms? State number and rank		12. Are the members of the Staff provided with proper chevrons?		13. Number of members uniformed, as provided by Art. IX of R. & R.	14. Is a badge presented to each recruit when mustered?		15. Are the General Orders read in Camp regularly, and filed?		16. Is the Camp-Room properly equipped?		17. Have all reports and dues been forwarded to Division headquarters?		18. How many regular meetings of the Camp omitted since last inspection?	19. Is the Camp free from indebtedness?		20. Does the Camp engage in company drill regularly?	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee	33	67	33	56	*107	67	22	100	.....	44	11	100	.....	*18	89	11	44	44
California	32	48	24	64	*220	96	4	100	.....	60	12	96	4	*130	88	12	25	40
Colorado	56	22	22	56	*168	100	.....	100	.....	78	.....	100	.....	*18	100	.....	44	11
Connecticut	77	23	70	20	*774	100	.....	97	3	90	10	100	.....	*105	100	.....	67	13
Illinois	30	53	38	54	*1,721	92	8	96	1	70	2	97	3	*500	93	7	34	37
Indiana	14	81	23	68	*800	73	23	82	11	75	10	81	8	*504	81	19	30	56
Iowa	19	70	26	69	*800	95	5	100	.....	67	4	99	1	*475	94	6	34	44
Kansas	13	81	17	76	*920	93	7	98	2	53	2	100	.....	*405	94	6	36	35
Maine	49	35	41	46	669	97	3	89	11	78	3	89	11	*296	89	11	49	59
Maryland	25	50	25	40	*346	85	15	95	5	70	5	95	.....	*114	90	10	5	65
Massachusetts	87	8	80	7	*4,217	99	.....	96	.....	84	.....	100	.....	*315	99	1	100	.....
Michigan	38	47	23	66	772	92	8	99	1	77	3	93	4	259	95	5	45	40
Minnesota	33	50	45	40	*689	100	.....	100	.....	64	7	100	.....	*130	95	5	55	24
Missouri	22	67	30	65	*651	86	13	97	1	56	10	94	3	*436	90	10	30	56
Montana	60	40	80	.....	*131	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	*20	100	.....	40	40
Nebraska	20	77	14	81	*589	96	4	99	1	63	11	97	3	*287	95	5	48	37
New Hampshire	67	19	70	23	*612	100	.....	100	.....	85	4	100	.....	*130	100	.....	27	73
New Jersey	60	21	53	31	712	96	4	100	.....	77	.....	100	.....	*38	96	4	64	31
New York	29	67	21	75	1,703	89	11	97	2	67	.....	93	5	457	90	10	35	45
Ohio	31	60	34	57	*2,582	98	1	100	.....	77	1	99	1	*787	94	3	17	40
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	83	*16	83	.....	100	.....	50	.....	100	.....	*10	83	.....	17	33
Pennsylvania	44	37	52	36	3,206	98	2	97	3	82	18	98	2	611	90	10	46	36
Rhode Island	95	.....	86	10	*803	100	.....	100	.....	86	.....	100	.....	*16	100	.....	71	.....
South Dakota	7	73	24	73	*58	80	20	93	7	60	20	93	7	*50	93	7	40	40
Vermont	32	58	44	46	*816	98	2	96	2	55	4	98	2	*120	98	2	34	40
Washington	21	71	21	71	*163	64	36	93	.....	28	7	100	.....	*56	86	14	36	64
West Virginia	17	83	25	75	71	75	25	100	.....	33	25	100	.....	*96	92	8	12	42
Wisconsin	15	78	18	74	544	98	2	98	.....	80	.....	98	2	*72	98	2	32	45
%	34.5	54.9	36.7	54.9	24,860	92.3	6.4	97.1	2.0	71.2	5.2	96.3	2.5	6,445	92.6	7.4	41.1	36.5
The Order at large																		

NOTE.—For percentage of camps answering "Part" to any question, subtract from 100 per cent. the sums of the "Yes" and "No" percentages.
*Estimated. Approximately correct.

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TABLE No. 3. SHOWING NUMBER OF CAMPS ANSWERING "YES" AND "NO" TO QUESTIONS 1 TO 20.

DIVISIONS.	1. Has the Captain committed his Ritualistic Work to memory?		2. Have the Lieutenants and Chaplain committed their Ritualistic Work to memory?		3. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his Ritualistic Work to memory correctly?		4. Are the officers regular in their attendance?		5. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number.		6. Are the records complete and well kept?		7. Are the dues promptly collected?		8. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed, as prescribed?		9. Are the officers uniformed? Give number and rank.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee (number)	2	3	2	2	3	5	6	3	2	.....	6	.....	7	.....	9	.....	2	5
California	10	9	7	4	11	5	17	1	3	2	22	1	15	2	20	6	8	10
Colorado	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	7	2	7	2
Connecticut	10	8	12	16	11	12	23	7	.....	.....	26	.....	29	.....	26	4	7	2
Illinois	39	29	50	23	46	29	81	3	34	3	105	1	104	5	106	25	57	39
Indiana	35	32	40	22	45	26	75	12	58	14	107	3	97	6	82	44	35	65
Iowa	34	24	32	19	47	20	74	3	29	2	87	.....	85	1	79	16	24	39
Kansas	48	27	52	21	63	28	89	1	39	.....	103	1	104	2	119	16	21	71
Maine	13	8	12	1	12	5	27	2	7	1	35	.....	33	1	30	7	19	7
Maryland	4	11	4	8	6	9	13	2	1	1	13	2	13	3	10	9	8	4
Massachusetts	74	11	75	6	71	10	30	1	.....	.....	104	22	91	.....	110	16	115	3
Michigan	23	13	28	9	36	13	46	2	15	5	56	16	51	1	62	11	28	27
Minnesota	12	7	12	7	14	11	22	2	10	.....	32	.....	35	.....	39	3	19	21
Missouri	17	18	19	18	17	22	31	4	10	3	42	.....	36	4	46	13	23	19
Montana	4	.....	2	1	3	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Nebraska	21	22	29	15	24	23	58	5	26	6	64	5	70	8	72	10	21	44
New Hampshire	11	8	13	8	12	9	25	.....	19	2	25	1	22	3	22	5	19	5
New Jersey	8	6	10	11	14	5	24	.....	4	.....	26	.....	24	.....	24	2	16	5
New York	37	37	33	35	39	44	98	1	24	1	102	2	93	5	91	35	53	41
Ohio	71	47	76	22	95	40	118	1	37	8	197	1	183	4	196	29	89	70
Oregon	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	4
Pennsylvania	48	32	45	30	52	37	120	.....	48	3	139	.....	139	2	139	21	98	26
Rhode Island	13	3	13	2	14	4	15	.....	4	.....	16	.....	12	.....	19	2	19	.....
South Dakota	6	5	7	2	8	5	10	2	4	3	12	2	9	3	13	2	2	9
Vermont	20	11	13	12	14	16	33	2	2	2	42	.....	37	1	34	14	29	11
Washington	5	4	6	3	5	3	9	.....	2	.....	10	.....	6	.....	10	4	4	7
West Virginia	1	3	4	2	6	4	9	.....	6	.....	11	.....	12	.....	9	3	3	7
Wisconsin	13	9	14	9	13	6	32	1	2	3	39	1	31	1	38	8	20	14
The Order at large	583	389	613	310	606	393	1,093	55	388	64	1,339	60	1,344	52	1,423	307	769	557

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TABLE No. 3.—CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	10. Do officers wear rank straps, in accordance with R. and R.		11. Do the officers wear side arms? State number and rank.		12. Are the members of the staff provided with proper chevrons?		14. Is a badge presented to each recruit when mustered?		15. Are the General Orders read in Camp regularly, and filed?		16. Is the Camp-room properly equipped?		17. Have all reports and dues been forwarded to Division headquarters?		19. Is the Camp free from indebtedness?		20. Does the Camp engage in company drill regularly?	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee (number)	3	5	3	6	3	5	6	2	9	.....	4	1	9	.....	8	1	4	4
California	11	10	8	12	6	16	24	1	25	.....	15	3	24	1	22	4	5	8
Colorado	5	2	2	2	2	5	9	.....	9	.....	7	.....	9	.....	9	.....	4	1
Connecticut	26	3	23	7	21	6	30	.....	29	1	27	3	30	.....	30	.....	20	4
Illinois	53	65	39	69	50	71	120	11	126	1	92	2	127	4	122	9	44	49
Indiana	27	91	17	99	29	85	90	28	103	14	93	13	102	11	99	27	38	70
Iowa	33	54	18	67	25	66	90	5	95	.....	64	4	94	1	89	6	32	42
Kansas	26	97	17	110	23	103	126	9	132	3	72	3	135	.....	127	8	49	47
Maine	20	10	18	13	15	17	36	1	33	4	29	1	33	4	33	4	15	22
Maryland	11	5	5	10	5	8	7	3	19	1	14	1	19	.....	16	3	1	13
Massachusetts	108	6	110	11	101	9	125	.....	121	.....	106	.....	126	.....	125	1	126	.....
Michigan	26	36	28	34	17	48	67	6	72	1	56	2	68	3	69	4	33	29
Minnesota	19	17	15	21	19	17	42	.....	42	.....	27	3	42	.....	40	2	23	10
Missouri	19	35	13	40	18	39	51	8	57	1	33	6	56	2	53	6	33	9
Montana	5	.....	3	2	4	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	2	2
Nebraska	20	57	16	63	11	67	79	3	81	1	52	9	79	3	78	4	39	30
New Hampshire	22	4	18	5	19	6	27	.....	27	.....	23	1	27	.....	27	.....	7	20
New Jersey	16	8	16	6	14	8	25	1	26	.....	20	.....	26	.....	25	1	18	6
New York	42	78	36	84	26	95	112	14	122	2	85	.....	117	6	113	13	44	57
Ohio	97	106	70	134	76	128	221	3	224	.....	173	3	222	3	212	13	39	90
Oregon	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	6	.....	3	.....	6	.....	5	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	102	48	71	60	84	58	157	3	156	4	134	26	157	3	145	15	74	57
Rhode Island	18	.....	20	.....	18	2	21	.....	21	.....	18	.....	21	.....	21	.....	15	.....
South Dakota	3	11	1	11	4	11	12	3	14	1	9	3	14	1	14	1	6	6
Vermont	25	17	15	28	21	22	47	1	46	1	26	2	47	1	47	1	16	19
Washington	3	10	3	10	3	10	9	5	13	.....	4	1	14	.....	12	2	5	9
West Virginia	4	7	2	10	3	9	9	3	12	.....	4	3	12	.....	11	1	3	5
Wisconsin	19	21	7	36	8	34	45	1	45	.....	37	.....	45	1	45	1	15	21
The Order at large	763	807	597	950	635	950	1,597	111	1,680	35	1,232	90	1,666	44	1,602	128	711	632

NOTE.—For number answering "Part" to any question, subtract the sum of those answering "Yes" and "No" from whole number of Camps inspected (Table No. 1, column 2).

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TABLE No. 4. COMPILED FROM ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 21 TO 36 INCLUSIVE, SHOWING TOTALS, AVERAGES, ETC.

DIVISIONS.	*Number of Camps inspected. (Basis of averages, Table No. 4)*	**21.** *Number of members in good standing*		**22.** *Number of members dropped during the last year*		**23.** *Increase by muster and transfer card since last inspection*		**24.** *Value of all property owned by Camps*		**25.** *How much money is in General Camp funds over total indebtedness?*	
		Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.
Alabama and Tennessee	9	222	24.7	35	3.9	80	8.9	$523 00	$58 19	$114 59	$12 73
California	26	544	20.9	47	1.8	96	3.7	1,711 20	65 82	133 25	5 12
Colorado	9	317	35.2	65	7.2	167	18.6	2,560 00	294 00	214 06	23 78
Connecticut	30	915	30.5	111	3.7	217	7.2	6,623 85	220 79	3,328 64	110 95
Illinois	131	3,742	28.5	501	3.9	1,139	8.7	12,243 50	93 46	2,863 54	21 86
Indiana	126	3,108	24.4	732	5.8	958	7.8	9,422 28	76 37	2,634 72	20 91
Iowa	95	2,355	24.8	287	3	681	7.1	7,839 50	81 56	1,748 48	18 40
Kansas	135	3,646	27	496	3.7	2,132	15.8	8,346 15	61 82	2,428 39	17 98
Maine	37	1,192	32.2	148	4	352	9.5	5,917 44	159 93	1,357 05	36 67
Maryland	19	753	39.6	55	2.9	256	13.5	2,640 22	138 96	894 27	47 07
Massachusetts	126	4,820	38.2	423	3.3	1,683	13.4	24,112 58	191 29	11,301 73	89 69
Michigan	73	1,690	23.2	206	2.8	419	5.7	8,783 42	120 32	749 00	10 26
Minnesota	42	1,230	29.3	157	3.7	430	10.2	7,978 29	189 95	770 59	18 34
Missouri	59	1,628	29.3	363	6.2	662	11.2	4,888 25	82 86	1,082 65	18 35
Montana	5	142	28.4	8	1.6	52	10.4	1,394 00	278 80	204 17	40 83
Nebraska	82	1,902	23.2	518	6.3	1,127	13.7	6,512 20	79 42	1,030 55	12 57
New Hampshire	27	827	30.6	76	2.8	257	9.5	3,229 83	119 62	1,946 49	72 09
New Jersey	26	925	35.6	99	3.8	277	16.5	18,015 00	692 88	1,107 85	42 60
New York	126	3,554	28.2	284	2.3	1,758	14	21,854 63	173 45	4,839 49	38 41
Ohio	225	6,147	27.3	1,132	5.3	1,344	5.9	25,081 75	111 47	7,849 99	34 80
Oregon	6	147	24.5	10	1.7	73	12.2	306 26	51 04	121 00	20 17
Pennsylvania	160	5,242	32.8	923	5.8	1,573	9.8	41,349 44	258 43	14,824 57	92 60
Rhode Island	21	828	39.4	67	3.2	229	10.9	4,676 22	222 68	732 29	34 39
South Dakota	15	263	17.5	44	2.9	105	7	585 00	39 00	148 24	9 88
Vermont	48	1,458	29.8	105	2.1	328	6.7	5,325 37	108 68	1,272 88	25 15
Washington	14	335	28.9	35	2.5	105	7.5	2,052 00	146 57	309 00	22 07
West Virginia	12	258	21.5	50	4.2	39	3.3	800 00	66 67	141 11	11 76
Wisconsin	46	1,180	23.5	122	2.6	563	12.2	3,300 70	71 75	1,077 52	23 42
The Order at large	1,730	49,370	28.5	6,697	3.9	17,102	9.9	$238,772 08	$138 60	$65,216 11	$37 70

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TABLE No. 4—CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	26. What amount is charged for annual dues? Average.	27. What amount is charged for muster-in fee? Average.	28. How many special meetings have been held since last inspection? Total.	29. How many members have been relieved since last inspection? Total.	30. How much money has been expended for charity during past year? Total.	31. Is there a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the Camp? Yes.	32. Does the local post G. A. R. attend the meetings, and assist and encourage the Camp? Yes.	33. In what branch is the Camp equipped? Inf.	Cav.	Art.	34. How many members of the Camp attended last Division Encampment? Total.	35. Number of members equipped with arms and accoutrements Total.	36. What is the expense of this inspection to this Camp? Av.
Alabama and Tennessee	$2 13	$1 55	3	3	$12 86	2	6	6	.....	.....	59	82	$3 32
California	4 56	2 21	22	4	105 50	.....	21	10	1	.....	42	161	1 88
Colorado	4 80	3 56	7	42	191 00	5	4	6	.....	.....	98	145	1 58
Connecticut	2 89	2 40	38	9	188 75	4	21	22	3	1	112	582	2 36
Illinois	2 05	1 83	344	52	773 04	17	82	70	3	4	387	1,108	2 13
Indiana	1 72	1 40	217	109	849 68	11	46	49	.....	1	108	556	1 27
Iowa	1 82	1 78	203	51	424 65	15	52	44	2	2	185	394	98
Kansas	1 63	1 59	314	51	547 55	11	110	7	.....	.....	149	503	1 58
Maine	1 82	1 95	63	26	167 52	6	27	13	.....	.....	138	355	1 73
Maryland	2 83	1 63	26	23	98 10	2	16	17	.....	2	48	183	1 90
Massachusetts	3 02	2 04	192	182	2,681 86	12	126	90	7	.....	310	1,584	2 58
Michigan	1 83	1 68	180	53	356 52	2	35	35	.....	2	201	732	1 75
Minnesota	2 02	2 08	70	9	136 80	.....	30	24	4	.....	121	515	2 09
Missouri	1 83	1 72	105	34	347 50	9	47	32	.....	.....	76	194	2 28
Montana	5 64	3 00	9	2	106 20	2	1	3	.....	.....	8	54	.....
Nebraska	1 87	1 69	108	39	321 60	2	63	48	1	.....	70	519	2 07
New Hampshire	1 96	1 91	41	18	173 84	2	22	6	1	.....	140	147	3 21
New Jersey	3 54	1 93	27	12	244 60	3	21	17	1	1	164	274	1 40
New York	2 63	1 71	164	77	977 01	5	89	69	4	3	416	674	1 88
Ohio	1 91	1 90	467	207	1,947 89	36	98	69	.....	1	660	1,756	1 79
Oregon	3 50	2 25	5	1	15 00	.....	2	5	.....	.....	18	21	1 12
Pennsylvania	3 75	2 92	163	370	2,014 12	28	115	90	3	3	316	1,290	1 50
Rhode Island	3 10	1 93	17	13	134 42	1	17	21	.....	.....	109	333	1 58
South Dakota	1 84	1 43	37	2	4 00	3	7	11	.....	.....	27	159	49
Vermont	1 65	1 62	170	22	216 30	7	28	21	.....	2	187	460	3 88
Washington	3 86	2 71	5	3	129 00	1	11	4	.....	1	60	115	2 95
West Virginia	1 43	1 45	33	4	17 75	2	6	2	.....	1	16	19	1 26
Wisconsin	2 06	1 81	43	3	46 41	6	33	35	.....	.....	168	390	3 20
The Order at large	$2 63	$1 99	3,073	1,451	$13,229 47	194	1,156	826	31	24	4,383	13,305	$1 56

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CAMP INSPECTIONS.

In view of the contemplated radical changes in all branches of the Order, I deemed it best not to alter the general system of Camp inspections used last year, and made only one material change in the ranking questions, and that was upon approval by the Ninth Annual Encampment of my recommendation last year, as to military drill. Leaving such recommendations as I feel should be considered by you until the close of my report, I will proceed to lay before you the results of the inspection, as developed by the questions in order, preliminary to which it should be noted carefully by you that my report embraces results from 28 Divisions, no inspection being made in Arkansas and Florida, while in Kentucky, through carelessness, blanks of the form for 1889 were used, and therefore were practically valueless.

There were 2,177 Camps in the Divisions inspected, 1,730 of which were inspected. There is a decided improvement in the ratio of Camps inspected. The Divisions of Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and West Virginia had every Camp inspected, while in Vermont 98 per cent. were inspected, Wisconsin 96 per cent., Maryland 95 per cent., Nebraska 94 per cent., and in New Hampshire 93 per cent. The smallest percentages of Camps inspected were Alabama and Tennessee 47 per cent., Illinois 54 per cent., Montana 56 per cent., and Missouri 58 per cent. Incidentally I may state that where less than 75 per cent. of a Division's Camps are inspected, the rank of that Division will naturally fall very low, and, as is natural, those whose Camps are all inspected rank correspondingly high. The rank of the six Divisions having all Camps inspected, in so far as the ranking questions govern, is as follows: Rhode Island first, with 92.1; Massachusetts, 90.4; Connecticut, 84.8; New Jersey, 83.2; Kansas, 67.5; West Virginia, 59.8. Kansas and West Virginia fall behind their competitors largely because of weakness in uniforms, equipping of officers, military drill, and the other questions correlative to these. The relative standing of Divisions on all questions is fully shown in the preceding tables [pp. 112–119.]

In considering the following digest of questions, please recollect that averages refer to markings — five being perfect — and, of course, all the Camps in the Division enter into the calculation, whether inspected or not. Percentages refer to the number of Camps inspected, 100 denoting that all Camps inspected are perfect on the particular question for which that percentage is given. It may be stated, once for all, that upon every question, except Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 20, Alabama and Tennessee has the honor of footing the list of averages, though several other Divisions keep jealously near the tail end, and sometimes tie her for this position.

In answer to question No. 1, it is found that 583 Captains (33.7 per cent.) have committed their ritualistic work perfectly to memory, a gain of 2.7 per cent. over last year's report, Montana, Rhode Island and Massachusetts lead, with 80, 63 and 59 per cent. respectively, while in West Virginia all save 8 per cent. of the Captains have not committed the ritual. In 758 Camps, the Captain has partly committed the work to memory; in 389, none. The average marking of the Order is 2.5; Massachusetts' average was 4, and Rhode Island's, 3.8, while Alabama and Tennessee stands weakly at 1.2. On the whole, there is a slight improvement in the averages.

No. 2. In 613 Camps (35.5 per cent.), Lieutenants and Chaplains do their work without the book; 62 per cent. of the Camps in Rhode Island, and 22 per cent. in both Colorado and Alabama and Tennessee, being the extremes. These officers have partially committed their work in 807 Camps, and in 310 they read it entirely. In markings, Massachusetts, which has 4.1, is first; that of the Order at large being 2.2.

No. 3. Sergeants of the Guard to the number of 606 (35 per cent., a loss of 3 1 per cent.) can deliver their parts without assistance; 67 per cent. of Rhode Island's Sergeants are perfect, while 28 per cent. of those in Wisconsin report beside them as the other extreme; 731 Sergeants, with partly committed work, and 393 who read the ritual throughout, complete the quota. Average of the Order, 2.6. In the working of the ritual, we have made very little improvement over last year; Colonels and others in authority should impress upon Camp officers the necessity of learning their respective parts. The man who cannot learn the Captain's part has no business to command a Camp, and especially in the case of Lieutenants and Chaplains, whose work is short and easy, there is no excuse for neglect of their duty.

No. 4. Regular attendance is recorded to the credit of the officers of 1,093 Camps (63.2 per cent.), a slight improvement over last year. New Hampshire, with 93 per cent., leads the van, and Colorado, with only 22 per cent., closes the procession. In 582 Camps, part of the officers attend regularly, while in 55 non-attendance is the rule. In markings, New Jersey leads with 4.9. Average of the Order, 3.6.

No. 5. Members attend regularly in 388 Camps (22.4 per cent.), a loss of 3.2 per cent. This is one of the most difficult questions on which to secure uniform mark-

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ings, and in spite of my ruling, that at least three-fourths of the membership at every meeting is necessary to secure perfect markings, reports of Division Inspectors show great diversity of methods and results. For instance: 20 per cent. of the Camps in New Hampshire report regular attendance, while in such Divisions as Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Oregon, none are so reported. In 1,278 Camps, a part, and in 674 none, of the members are regular. The markings of Rhode Island (4.2), Massachusetts and West Virginia (4.1), are the highest; that of the Order is 2.9.

No. 6. The records are complete and well kept in 1,659 Camps (77.4 per cent.), a substantial gain of 452 Camps (20.7 per cent.) being thus indicated. New Jersey reports 100 per cent., and Colorado only 11 per cent. of her Camps with perfect records. In 331 instances part, and in 60 none, of the Camp books had received proper attention. The average marking of the Order is found to be 3.9.

No. 7. Prompt collection of all dues is reported in 1,044 Camps (77.7 per cent.), only 4 per cent. more than last year. All Camps in Massachusetts are prompt in the matter, as against only 20 per cent. in Montana. This is another of the questions on which there is liability of diverse markings in different Divisions; and Assistant Inspectors should be careful to take data direct from Camp Quartermasters, in order to secure reliable results. In 392 Camps, part of the members pay promptly; in 59, none. Average of the Order, 3.7.

No. 8. There are 1,423 Camps (82.3 per cent.) secured from loss by bonds filed by Quartermaster Sergeants—a gain of 5.5 per cent. All Quartermaster Sergeants in Oregon, Alabama and Tennessee have given security; but in Maryland only one-half have obeyed the constitutional requirement. Many Camps have been destroyed through peculation of funds by their officers. No sentiment of personal friendship or reliance on individual honesty should be allowed in this department, where the strictest business principles should control, and the same rigid constitutional regulations be provided, in revision of our rules, as recommended by me with reference to Division Quartermasters.

Questions Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, relative to uniforms, rank straps, side arms, and chevrons, all show gains of from 4 to 8 per cent. in these particulars, and are among the many evidences that Camps are gradually becoming better equipped, and developing the military feature more and more. In 404 Camps part of the officers are uniformed, while in 326, a decrease of 254, the officers wear ordinary dress. The highest marking, 4.9, is calculated from Rhode Island's totals; lowest, 0.3, from Oregon.

No. 10. In 763 Camps (44.1 per cent.), officers wear rank straps, in 160 a part, and in 870 none are so provided. All Camps in Montana are fully provided with proper insignia, but none in Oregon. The extremes in ranking averages are: 4.9 in Rhode Island, and 0.3 in Oregon.

No. 11. All the officers in 547 Camps (34.5 per cent.), part of the officers in 183, and none in 950 Camps, wear side arms. Rhode Island leads in both markings and percentages, while Oregon brings up the rear in both respects.

No. 12. Proper chevrons are used by the staffs in 635 Camps (36.7 per cent.), "part" is the answer of 145, and "none" that of the remainder, or 950 Camps. Rhode Island and Oregon are again placed in opposite positions, but Massachusetts ranks with the former in markings.

No. 13. In determining the whole number of uniformed members in the Order, considerable difficulty was experienced from the fact that many Inspectors gave markings only. The missing totals have, however, been carefully estimated, and can be vouched for as approximately correct. They aggregate the number of 24,860 uniformed men (50.3 per cent. of our membership); 7,952 men, or 12.6 per cent. more in proportion to total membership than last year. Rhode Island has 97.2 per cent. and Montana 92.2 per cent. of membership uniformed. Massachusetts has a grand total of 4,207 uniformed men, or 87.6 per cent., and Connecticut 84.6 per cent. This great gain shows, again, how rapidly the Order is getting into shape, and is full of promise for its future splendid appearance when on parade, or appearing in any way before the public.

No. 14. The regulation badge is presented to each recruit in 1,597 Camps (92.3 per cent.) The gain of 7.2 per cent. is thus denoted; last year was a decrease. This shows the effect of lower prices. Colorado, Connecticut, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have each the enviable record of 100 per cent.

No. 15. The reading of General Orders is now scrupulously attended to in 1,680 Camps (97.1 per cent.), while in 50 they either wholly or partly disregard this matter. Twelve Divisions report 100 per cent., and the percentage of others is very high. Indeed, the fault now does not seem to be so much that orders are not read

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as that no attention is paid to their requirements after reading—a fact to which several Inspectors have called attention.

No. 16. Camps to the number of 1,232 (72.2 per cent.) have properly-furnished Camp-rooms; 408 have part of the necessary paraphernalia, while 90 hold their meetings in rooms wholly destitute of proper equipments. Rhode Island and New York average 4.9, Massachusetts 4.8, the Order at large 3.6.

No. 17. Reports and dues have been forwarded by 1,660 Camps (92.6 per cent.) A large number of Divisions report 100 per cent., 20 Camps are marked "part," and 44 get no credit on this question.

No. 18. To this question also it is impossible to give exact answer, as nearly all Division Inspectors gave ranking averages only, and not totals. The estimate shows that 6,445 regular meetings were missed throughout the Order. Pennsylvania reports 611 missed, and Ohio is estimated to have missed 787; while the marking of Rhode Island (4.9), and that of New Jersey (4.7), would seem to indicate that very few meetings were missed in those Divisions. Averge of the Order, 3.4.

No. 19. There are 1,602 Camps (92.6 per cent.—a gain of 4.2) free from indebtedness; 5 Divisions report 100 per cent., and it is a noteworthy fact that Rhode Island, which last year footed the list of averages with 65 per cent., has cleaned off every cent of debt, and this year reports perfect percentages and markings, as do also Colorado, Montana, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.

No. 20. This new ranking question, "Does the Camp engage in company drill regularly?" receives the affirmative answer from 711 camps (41.1 per cent.) It appears that all the Massachusetts Camps are entitled to say Yes, while only 5 per cent. in Maryland can do so; 587 Camps drill at irregular intervals, and, quite likely, *with irregular intervals*, and 652 give no attention to drill. Seriously, there seems no excuse for this large percentage of undrilled Camps. Even if they have no arms, their members can at least learn to march in perfect time, and in proper alignment. Precision in marching is admired more than accurate manual of arms; and, if a recess be taken for drill at each meeting, there is no reason why every Camp cannot make a creditable showing on Memorial Day or any other public occasion. The regular drill is found to be one of the most enjoyable exercises of the Camp, proves an inducement to regular attendance, and will help to retain the interest of members and increase the membership.

No. 21. There were 49,370 members in good standing in the 1,730 Camps inspected. In Maryland, Camps average 39.6; in Rhode Island, 39.4; while in South Dakota they run as low as 17.5. The average Camp of the Order numbers 28.5, while last year the average was 28.4—an infinitesimal gain indicated, which I would have you bear in mind in connection with the next two questions.

No. 22. There were 6,697 members dropped during the year—an average of 3.9 per Camp. Colorado averaged 7.2; Montana, 1.6 per Camp; others intermediate.

No. 23. By muster-in and transfer card 17,102 members have been added to the inspected Camps, an average of 9.9. The results as indicated in these three questions should secure your closest attention and wisest legislation. Bear in mind that the average Camp has increased but one-tenth of a member during the year, though 9.9 members have been added. In other words, the average loss from all causes is 9.8 per Camp, or a total loss of nearly 17,000 members. As less than 7,000 were dropped, there is indicated a loss from all other causes, suspension, transfer, honorable discharge, etc., of over 10,000. Allowing for a reasonable number who were transferred to other Camps, I think it may safely be stated that the inspected Camps have lost a number nearly equal to one-third of their membership. When it is considered that only the better Camps are inspected, and when the number from Camps not inspected and those disbanded is added, the loss becomes enormous and appalling.

No. 24. The inspection shows an aggregate value of property in the inspected Camps of $238,772.08; a substantial increase of $50,943.63. Pennsylvania's total of $41,349.44 is the highest, but the averages of New Jersey ($692.88), Colorado ($294), and Montana ($278.80), are higher than that of Pennsylvania. The lowest average is that of South Dakota ($39). Average of the Order, $138.60; making an average gain of $21.13.

No. 25. In cash, there is in general Camp funds, over all indebtedness, a total of $65,216.11—a gain of $11,700.75 over last year, and an average of $37.70 per Camp. Connecticut's average of $110.95 is the highest.

No. 26. Average annual dues vary in different Divisions, from $5.64 in Montana to $1.43 in West Virginia. The general average is $2.63.

No. 27. The average muster fee is found to be $1.99. Both muster fee and annual dues average a few cents higher than last year in different Divisions. The muster

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fee averages from $3.56 in Colorado to $1.45 in West Virginia, $1.43 in South Dakota, and $1.40 in Indiana. As will be seen, the fee in the last three Divisions averages below the constitutional limit. Indeed, in nearly every Division, Camps are found charging less than $1.50, and, while an entire list cannot be given here, Colonels are earnestly urged to examine the Inspector's report in their respective commands, and to correct the fault wherever found. In this connection I desire to say, that if each Colonel commanding a Division will take the Adjutant's file of Assistant Inspector's reports, and carefully go over them, he will find each report an exact photograph of the Camp, and can at once see wherein it is weak, and what is needed to make it strong.

No. 28. From question No. 28 we learn that 3,073 special meetings have been held since last inspection—about the same number as last year.

No. 29. There have been 1,451 members relieved throughout the Order; 320 in Pennsylvania and none in Oregon indicate the extremes, between which are found all other Divisions.

No. 30. The sum of $13,229.47 has been expended for charity—a few dollars less than the amount indicated in my last report. It may be worthy of note that, although Pennsylvania relieved a larger number of distressed brothers, Massachusetts has donated a considerably larger sum than the former for charity, her amount being $2,681.86.

No. 31. Ladies' Aid Societies to the number of 194 are reported in connection with inspected Camps. All, save two Divisions, report one or more. There is evidence, however, that some Inspectors confounded the Ladies' Aid Societies and Daughters of Veterans, so that the above figures may not be quite correct. More societies are reported in Ohio and Pennsylvania than in any other Divisions.

No. 32. Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the number of 1,156, give encouragement and help to Camps associated with them. This shows a gratifying gain. Many others, also, are reported as partly in favor of our Order, and but few are entirely apathetic or hostile.

Question No. 33 develops the fact that 826 Camps (a gain of 242) are equipped as infantry; 31 (a gain of 11) as cavalry, and 24 (a gain of 8) as artillery. Besides this, Maryland and Michigan each report one Camp equipped both as infantry and artillery. Massachusetts has one Naval Corps, and Ohio a Camp of Zouaves. It will be seen that there has been a splendid gain in equipped Camps, and this question, in connection with No. 35, shows, again, how the military spirit obtains in our Order.

No. 34. A total of 4,383 members are reported to have attended the encampments of their respective Divisions. As many Camps in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio were not inspected, the number of course is too small.

No. 35. The number of members equipped with arms and accoutrements is 13,305—a gain of nearly 3,000 during the year. From this we see that at one day's notice the Sons of Veterans could put into the field 13 full regiments of armed men, fully equipped and officered. These are the foundations for the bulwarks this Order is raising for the nation. This is the nucleus of the barrier we would place between our country and foreign foes or domestic traitors. Sound the tocsin, give forth the word, and the sons will quickly muster as did their fathers, and with a wall of bristling steel surround the shrine of their liberties. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

No. 36. The average cost of this inspection was $1.56 per Camp—16 cents less than last year. In the different Divisions, expenses vary all the way from nothing in Montana to $3.85 in Vermont.

Careful consideration of the foregoing shows, as a rule, quite satisfactory gains throughout; yet there is much room for improvement in the present system of inspections. When only indifferent and largely-estimated results are obtained from such great Divisions as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, our present methods are fatally weak. In those Divisions where a system of uniform markings prevails, inspection is a means of wonderful inspiration, and such Divisions to-day lead all others in discipline, appearance, and general excellence. The system adopted in Massachusetts during my first term as Inspector General has now had full fruition, and its simplicity, thoroughness and effectiveness is its own sufficient commendation. Using this system as a basis, and believing its adoption by you will mark a distinctive step in the progress of our Order, I advise a constitutional enactment, and

Recommend: 1. That on or before January 1st next succeeding his election, the Colonel commanding each Division shall appoint Assistant Inspectors, not to exceed one for each congressional district in his Division; fixing a date as soon thereafter

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as practicable for a joint meeting in a school of instruction, with the Division Inspector as instructor; at which every question on the inspection blank and the Inspector General's instructions thereon shall have careful consideration, and thereby uniform markings be secured throughout the Order; and

2. That the necessary expenses of these officers, while in the discharge of their duties, shall be paid by the Division, and the aggregate expenses be apportioned the several Camps forming the Division at the time of inspection; the same to be paid as a special tax with the quarterly tax due July 1 succeeding the inspection.

Inasmuch as by this system a complete inspection of every Camp in the Division can be accomplished within 30 days (the actual record in Massachusetts Division, with over 4,000 men inspected this year, being only 27 days), I further

Recommend: 3. That Camp inspections begin promptly May 1, and close May 30. This provision will enable Adjutants to apportion the special tax, and issue an order for its embodiment in the quarterly tax of July 1, as heretofore recommended.

I desire, before closing this report, to especially commend the inspectors of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Kansas, Michigan, Connecticut, and Wisconsin, whose reports were correct in detail and clerical work, each one fully understanding the duties of his position, and performing them conscientiously and thoroughly. In contrast to this, many reports show the most reprehensible negligence and carelessness, as monumental as inexcusable; and I wish to emphatically repeat my caution in last year's report, to Colonels, in selecting this important officer. Next to the Adjutant, no staff officers bear such intimate relations to the Order, and no man should be given this important office unless known not only to be perfectly competent, but to have that zeal for the Order which will bring forth absolutely perfect inspections and reports thereon.

In closing this report, and with it, practically, my connection with the Order as Inspector General, I desire, General Webb, to give you grateful thanks for the unexpected honor of appointment, and to here publicly acknowledge the continuous and hearty coöperation given me, not only by you, but by the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals and the many brothers throughout the Order with whom I have had official intercourse during the past year. Although my fourth year at the head of this department, and its conduct has brought daily toil and many exactions, I must honestly confess that the warm friendships formed through these relations bring requital for the labor greater than I could possibly render; and in all sincerity I ask that the mantle of charity be thrown over my many errors of omission and commission. And, regarding the office as of the highest importance, especially during the ensuing year of our reörganization, I bespeak for my successor that support and assistance by the brothers as shall enable us all to look back to these days of great imperfections and unsatisfying results with thankfulness that an era of success and progress has been reached by our Order, unapproached in its excellence by any fraternal organization in this land.

And so, as Inspector General, bidding you farewell, let me also earnestly and sincerely bid you "God-speed."

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L., MARVIN E. HALL, *Inspector General.*

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The report will be referred to the proper committee when appointed. The Surgeon General's report is now in order. He does not seem to be present, and we will proceed to the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief. He is not here. The next business under the special order adopted this afternoon is the reception of communications from Divisions, Camps, and individual brothers. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions for the reception of such communications.

The Adjutant General called the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Michigan was called —

GEN. MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: General, Michigan voted in Encampment, August 4, to recommend the Commandery-in-Chief to adopt the same tactics as those used in the United States army for this Order, and I desire that recommendation be acted upon at this Encampment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, the recommendation from the

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Division of Michigan will be referred to the Committee on Constitution. The chair hears none, and it will be so ordered.

When the Division of Missouri was called —

COL. B. W. FRAUENTHALL, of Missouri: General, the Division of Missouri sent two or three recommendations for constitutional changes to the Adjutant General, about July 20.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Pursuant to a resolution of the last Encampment, they were all sent to chairman Hatch, of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Are there any communications from Camps? Are there any communications from individuals?

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, I want to tell you of our experience in Wisconsin. It may or may not be the same way in other Divisions, but it was a painful experience to me, and for the good that it does to face our sins of omission and commission, I want to say, as an individual who happens to be from Wisconsin, that in a good old soldier State, in which we have the most hearty coöperation of the Grand Army, with a total membership of 1,000, we had a gain of 870 odd last year — almost 50 per cent. of our membership — but the loss was within 83 of that number.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The next order of business, under the special order adopted this morning, is the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. I understand that committee is not ready to report. I judge that neither the Committee on Military Rank nor the Committee on Ritual is at present ready to report. What is the further pleasure of the Encampment?

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, as there is nothing further that the Commandery can do this evening, and several of the committees have important work to complete, I move that we take a recess until the specified hour to-morrow morning.

COLONEL MORRISON, of Montana: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Commandery took a recess until 9 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, August 25.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, August 25, 1891.

In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by Maj. Gen. Rudolph Loebenstein, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Adjutant General called the roll of officers and delegates.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The first order of business will be the reading of the minutes. The stenographer informs me that they have not been written up. Owing to the fact that there was a session of the Commandery last night, it was impossible to have them transcribed.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: General, I move the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, in view of the fact that the mayor was here yesterday promptly at 2 o'clock, to meet us, and is now here again, I move

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that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon his honor and while away the time with him until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, when we will be ready to receive him, in order that there may be no apparent discourtesy.

W. E. ALLSTROM, of New Jersey: General, I second that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I will appoint Brother Krackowizer, Colonel Deckman, and Bro. W. A. Rogers.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, I prefer to be left off that committee, as I have some other work to do.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: At the request of Brother Krackowzier, he is relieved from duty on that committee, and I will appoint General Maccabe, of Boston, in his place.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General, I will inquire if the special order of business is not the consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations? I am informed that is the case. I would ask the convention to modify the order of business, and have the consideration of our report assigned for 2 o'clock this afternoon. I make that motion.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I second the motion, and will move that the report of the Committee on Military Rank and the report of the Committee on Ritual be, in their order, called instead of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, for the morning session.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection it will be so ordered.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General, is the committee just appointed to report to the mayor in the ante-room?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes, sir.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: And entertain him?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes, sir.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: I presume the expense will be provided for out of the contingent fund. [Laughter.]

The committee retired.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The next order of business, as the chair understands it, is the report of the Committee on Military Rank. Is that committee ready to report?

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, the Commander-in-Chief now being present with the committee in the ante-room, it might be proper to take a recess of a quarter of an hour in order to greet his honor the mayor, and in turn be greeted by him. I move you that we now take a recess of 20 minutes for that purpose.

COL. F. P. CORRICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Chief Mustering-Officer General Pollitt, will you please inform General Maccabe that the Encampment is now ready to receive Mayor Winston?

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

Mayor Winston entered, escorted by the committee.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I have the honor, as chairman of this committee, to introduce his honor, Mayor Winston, mayor of this beautiful city of Minneapolis.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Officers and brothers of the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., I take great pleasure in introducing to you his honor, Mayor Winston, mayor of this city, and he now has the floor.

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MAYOR WINSTON: Commander, Sons of Veterans, United States of America—You are the worthy sons of that sturdy stock which a few years ago performed such valorous deeds on battle fields, endured such suffering and even death, that this country might be unified and free forever. In respect to their memory, in the name of and on behalf of the city of Minneapolis, I extend to you a most hearty and cordial greeting. The hospitality of this city is bestowed upon you to its fullest extent. I shall not address you at any length at this time. I simply come here to extend to you the greeting of the city. I expect to meet you again at the "camp fire," when I shall speak at greater length, and I hope at that time to meet a great many more of this honorable organization, as well as the ladies. Gentlemen, it is idle for me to express the wish that you will enjoy your stay in our city, because I know the people of the city of Minneapolis will do all they can to make your time pleasant. I thank you. [Applause.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Mr. Mayor, on behalf of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., as the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, I desire to thank you, and through you to thank the citizens of Minneapolis, for the cordial greeting and the kind words which you have expressed for this organization. This is no time for speech-making, but I want to say that in 1884 I had the honor of being present when this city entertained the Grand Army of the Republic. I knew what the boys would receive when they came here this time. The Sons of Veterans, the sons of those veterans, through you, Mr. Mayor, return to the citizens of Minneapolis their most sincere thanks, and trust that we shall prove ourselves worthy of the very cordial reception you have given us, and your very kind words. We hope to meet you again, and hear you more at length.

Mayor Winston retired, escorted by the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have received a communication from the Surgeon General to the effect that he will not be present. His report will be received, and I have appointed as Assistant Surgeon General for this meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Maj. R. W. Wilcox, Past Surgeon of the New York Division. I have appointed as surgeon for the Military Camp, Major Armstrong, who is Past Surgeon of the Wisconsin Division. I have also detailed Lieut. Col. Will. G. Beach as Commander of Camp Webb during the Encampment. These appointments have been announced in Special Orders, Nos. 14, 15, and 16, as follows:

Special Orders, No. 14. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 24, 1891.

Col. Charles F. Morrison, commanding the Montana Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., is hereby detailed as an aide upon the staff of the Chief Marshal, to serve in that capacity on the grand parade, Wednesday, August 26, 1891.

Colonel Morrison will report to the Chief Marshal in accordance with this order.

Special Orders, No. 15. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 25, 1891.

I. In the absence of the Surgeon General, Maj. R. W. Wilcox, of the New York Division, is hereby appointed and commissioned as Assistant Surgeon General, and will officiate in that capacity during the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

II. Maj. —. —. Armstrong, Past Surgeon of the Wisconsin Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., is hereby detailed to act in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon General at Camp Webb during the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

These officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Special Orders No. 16. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 25, 1891.

I. Lieut. Col. Will. G. Beach, of the Division of Indiana, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., is hereby detailed as Commander of Camp Webb during the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and he will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

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II. Past Col. B. W. Coiner, having heretofore been detailed as Commander of said Camp by the Major General, is hereby relieved from the command of said Camp, and will assume command of his own Camp.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Major Wilcox, are you prepared to make the report for the Surgeon General?

Major Wilcox submitted the report of the Surgeon General.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

BRANDON, VT., August 20, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to report as follows:

According to the suggestions of Past Surgeon General Bracklow, the Commandery-in-Chief has, in the past year, caused a revision of blank forms Nos. 47 and 48, thus rendering it possible to obtain uniform reports from every Camp in our Order. I had hoped to present such a report at this Encampment, whereby the Department of Surgery might become of value to our Order. And yet, notwithstanding this revision, my report is practically valueless, because of its incompleteness, owing to the failure of more than one-half of the Division Surgeons to forward a report to this office, and of the Divisions reporting, not more than 55 per cent. of the Camps have responded. The following is the consolidated report of the Divisions of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Washington:

Total number of members mustered	38,276
Number in good standing	26,662
Number in State militia	1,159
Number in U. S. army	119
Number in U. S. navy	23
Number of deaths within the past year	143
Number of cases of sickness within the past year	1,243
Number of cases of injuries within the past year	213
Total number of weeks' sickness	4,788
Total number of weeks' disability from injury	674
Number of members supposed to be able to bear arms	30,619
Number of members over 45 years of age	351
Age of oldest member	68
Average age of members	24½
Number of unmarried members	17,980
Number of widowers	304
Number of married members	7,685
Number of foreign born	151
Number of G. A. R. members	952
Number of clergymen	63
Number of physicians	170
Number of lawyers	202
Number of teachers	1,081
Number of literary men	195
Number of artists	162
Number of merchants	1,145
Number of farmers	5,196
Number of clerks and book-keepers	2,708
Number of mechanics	4,297
Number of printers	587
Number of students	825
Number of salesmen	684
Number of telegraph operators	157
Number of miners	275
Number of skilled laborers	2,201
Number of laborers	4,178
Number of railroad conductors	110
Number of civil engineers	299
Number of musicians	476
Miscellaneous occupations	1,840
Number of Camps in Order	1,537
Number of Camps reported	852
Number of Divisions reporting	16

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

ORRIN A. GEE, *Surgeon General.*

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report will be referred to the proper committee.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander, I suggest that inasmuch as the Committee on Inspection of Commandery-in-Chief Headquarters has made its report, and it contains two or three recommendations which should properly be considered by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the Encampment give consent to hear the report of that committee before the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution is submitted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What is the pleasure of the Encampment in reference to the request of General Hall? Is there objection? There being no objection, the next thing in order is the report of the Committee of inspecting officers on the Inspection of Commandery-in-Chief Headquarters.

General Hall submitted the report of the inspection committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSPECTION OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF HEADQUARTERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 24, 1891.

To the Officers and Members of the Commandery-in-Chief in Tenth Annual Encampment assembled:

BROTHERS—The committee appointed by the Ninth Annual Encampment to inspect headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief performed that duty May 12, and have to report the headquarters excellently situated for the prompt and pleasant transaction of its business, and the clerical force evidently sufficient to readily perform all services required. In the Adjutant General's department, all correspondence was not only carefully but very promptly attended to, and copies of all correspondence properly preserved. We found that during General Griffin's administration the Adjutant General did not keep a complete record, in the book prepared for that purpose, of the charters granted the several Divisions, and while this may not prove a fatal oversight, it will prove of great inconvenience to future Adjutant Generals. In several instances, commissions were not issued by past administrations, or copies were not made in the proper record book at headquarters, which is, in our judgment, a serious omission. At the time of our inspection (May 12) only 16 of the 32 Divisions had made the quarterly report and sent the tax for the first quarter of 1891, and the evidence on these reports shows that many Colonels commanding Divisions are lax, negligent and decidedly careless in the prompt and proper transaction of financial business with the Commandery-in-Chief, and the Commandery-in-Chief officials, because of this, are constantly hampered in conducting the business of the Order, and we would bring this subject to your intelligent consideration, confidently hoping that your influence in your several Divisions may bring about immediate and prompt improvement in the general conduct of the financial reports and affairs of the Order. We found the books of record, files, and other very important papers and documents of this department, which, if once lost, could never by any means be replaced, and whose destruction would prove an irreparable injury to the order, unprotected from fire and liable to loss from other causes; and inasmuch as a sufficiently commodious vault was accessible in the Quartermaster General's department, upon our recommendation the Commander-in-Chief ordered the removal of certain blank forms therefrom, and the transfer of the records of the Adjutant General's department thereto, so that from the middle of May last these records have had as perfect protection as it is possible to provide.

In the Quartermaster General's department we found excellent service being given the Order, and the numerous details within the control of this department were being methodically looked after; but we found that no inventory of stock and supplies had been made by Past Quartermaster General Homan; that the present administration accepted the supplies and stock on an estimated value simply; that there was no stock-book or any method of keeping check upon the supplies made by the Quartermaster General. We, therefore,

Recommend: 1. That the Encampment instruct the incoming administration to prepare a proper book or books for keeping a correct account of the supplies of the Commandery-in-Chief.

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We found the accounts in excellent form, and well kept, except many items were entered as miscellaneous, which should have had separate entry. The financial state on May 12 was:

Debits.

Supplies	$9,801 33
Tax	5,157 76
Charter fees	820 00
Miscellaneous	3,514 54
Total	$19,293 68

Credits.

Supplies	$7,931 59
Postage and express	1,002 33
Office expenses	156 34
Miscellaneous	6,568 93
U. S. Savings Bank, "locked up"	2,011 04
Bank of Topeka	1,554 17
Cash	69 28
Total	$19,293 68

We further found that all requisitions were promptly filled, except in some cases requisitions for badges were not filled within 6 to 12 days. In this connection we desire to call your special attention to the resolution passed by the Ninth Annual Encampment, which allows Major Davis to furnish badges and decorations to the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters direct. The resolution did not embrace a clause relative to delivery of the goods, and Major Davis refused to pay delivery, thus increasing the price fixed in the resolution. That no further trouble or uncertainty may arise on this question, we most earnestly

Recommend: 2. That Major Davis be required to deliver these supplies to the Quartermaster General freight or express charges prepaid.

We found a large stock of the "Proceedings" of previous National Encampments, which has actually become rubbish in the department, and we therefore

Recommend: 3. That the incoming administration be instructed to destroy, at time of the transfer of supplies, all old "Proceedings" except such as may be necessary to preserve complete files for new Camps.

Inasmuch as the annual transfer of this department necessitates a long-continued stoppage of the routine business of the Order, thereby delaying the business of the Commandery-in-Chief, your committee deem it of vital interest to the Order, and

Recommend: 4. That permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General's department be established, and the Quartermaster General be made directly accountable to the Commandery-in Chief, indemnifying the Order against loss by a bond of $10,000, and that there shall be upon said bond two sureties, each of whom shall qualify in a sum not less than twice the sum fixed in the bond; and that the Quartermaster General be elected by the Commandery-in-Chief, and his annual salary fixed at $1,500.

In this connection we desire to call your attention to the fact that the fidelity bond given by General Webb does not secure the Order against loss financially, unless that loss comes through larceny or embezzlement. Instances of a bank's locking its doors upon the Order's money, as happened this year, may again occur, and the Order has no protection except in the honor of the Commander-in-Chief, and the usual appeal to the courts.

We regard the present system of inspection of Commandery-in-Chief headquarters as faulty, and

Recommend: 5. That the inspection be made by a committee of three, headed by the Inspector General, who shall detail the remaining two members.

In conclusion, we have to report that General Webb and his Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals extended to your committee every possible courtesy, and did all within their power to facilitate the inspection, and render it thorough and complete.

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

E. J. SAN SOUCI,
R. LOEBENSTEIN,
MARVIN E. HALL,
Committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The regular order having been suspended for the purpose of hearing this report, the next business in order is the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: I think the report of the Committee on Military Rank is next in order, under the motion passed this morning.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is that committee ready to report?

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: The next committee to report would be the Committee on Ritual, if the Committee on Military Rank is not ready.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We will hear the report of the Committee on Ritual.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Ritual, as secretary of that committee, I am ready to report.

The Commander-in-Chief called the Major General to the chair.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, inasmuch as the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations and the Committee on Military Rank have not yet reported, it may be proper to say, in brief, that our first concern was to jointly find a basis of agreement on all vital questions, and to subordinate our individual ideas and preferences on minor questions of detail, in order that we might have a joint work to present here, that might receive a united support all around, inasmuch as the three committees were made up of men representing, I might say, all the different views and even prejudices in the Order at large. It was with great painstaking and, I think, fraternal subordination of feeling that that was first done; so this report will be found to dovetail into the other reports, and if there be anything in it not understood, it is our business to make it clear as possible. I will say at the outset, that the main explanation of course and reasons will be found in the report of the Committee on Military Rank. With that preface, I proceed to present the report to the Encampment.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RITUAL.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief, and Brothers:

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 a resolution submitted by the Committee on Officers' Reports (Journal, p. 137), begs leave to report as follows:

1. A three days' session at Detroit devoted to a critical analysis of the objects to be gained and the objections in the way of some dozen plans and suggestions, in the light of experience, as well as constitutional limitations, convinced your committee that only a complete reorganization of our fundamental and organic laws would make such radical changes of ritualistic word and work possible as seemed generally to be demanded.

2. Accordingly the outlines of a plan were carefully prepared, in the light of our discoveries and within the limitations of our instructions, and thus it was believed that the work of two ranks (Civic and Military) and three degrees (based on our declaration of principles) might be so coördinated and interlinked as to harmonize the separate and joint labors of your three special committees on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, Ritual, and Military Rank. A copy of this plan of the reorganization is hereunto annexed, marked "Exhibit A."

3. There had also been issued through headquarters, under date of August 1st, a circular letter of inquiry in behalf of these committees, by which all members and representatives of the Commandery-in-Chief, as well as other prominent members of the Order, were urgently invited to contribute their share to the satisfactory completion of the work, by entering their opinions and suggestions on the vital points involved upon a carefully-prepared question blank. In response a dozen partially filled blanks were received, and about an equal number of explanatory letters and documents, differing widely as to the substance as well as method of revision. Copies of this circular and blank are hereunto annexed, marked "Exhibit B."

4. Upon jointly convening at Minneapolis, on the 20th inst., as ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, the three special committees decided first of all to reach a common basis of action, as otherwise their several reports must clash and lead to useless contention and patchwork legislation. Several joint conferences proved

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that it was the unanimous opinion of the brothers composing the committees on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and Military Rank —

First. That no ritual work should be prepared for the Military Rank in conjunction with the other, as it was thought necessary to plan for it an entirely independent organization, which would not require a separate ritual, either.

Second. That the Order at large should remain semi-military instead of being made strictly civil; and

Third. That the organization of more than one degree was both unnecessary and undesirable.

Thus our plan, as well as the ritual and ceremonial which had meanwhile been outlined by Brothers Newton and Krackowizer, was reluctantly but promptly laid aside and the work begun anew.

5. Under these circumstances, and at this late stage of the proceedings, it was, however, entirely out of the question to attempt to draw up anything like a comprehensive ceremonial, and prepare a finished literary setting for the same, at once simple, compact, and clear in diction, and yet attractive, elevating and instructive in substance. Your committee has, therefore, thought it wise to prepare the following preliminary outline for your approval, and hereby moves the adoption of the resolution thereunto annexed to give the same force and effect.

PROPOSED CHANGES AND ADDITIONS FOR RITUAL.

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 Ceremony:* Condensed, with substitution of several Post system phrases, and its prayer. "Savior," stricken out.

C. *Order of Business:* Slightly changed and condensed.

D. *Closing Ceremonies:* Condensed, with substitution for hymn of doxology, thus amended:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow:
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above upon yon shore,
Our fathers who have gone before."

Closing prayer is stricken out.

E. *Obligation of G. A. R. Comrades:* Unchanged.

F. *Muster-in Ceremonies:* Slightly condensed. Instruction of recruit (and such brothers as may wish or need it) in secret work shall be given in ante-room (after the same has been duly outlined before Camp), whereupon he must work his way into the Camp in due form.

G. *Organization Ceremonies:* Unchanged.

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 Commandery-in-Chief:* Opening, closing, and installation services, new and brief, but impressive.

L. *Patriotic Ritual:* It is proposed further to prepare the ceremonial and the ritual for three instructive services, to be held monthly in rotation (*i. e.*, each once in every quarter), under the direction of the Chaplain, illustrating by word and deed the —

M. *Formative* — Revolution ....
N. *Constructive* — Constitution, } epochs
O. *Preservative* — Rebellion. ...

of our country's history, with appropriate quotations, tableaux, and lantern pictures, combining instructive entertainment with patrioctic edification of the best sort.

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 fifteen 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.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. H. MILHAM,
E. W. KRACKOWIZER,
J. W. NEWTON,
Special Committee.

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EXHIBIT A.

OUTLINE OF PLAN SUGGESTED FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ORDER AND REVISION OF CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS AND RITUAL OF THE S. OF V., U. S. A., BY E. W. KRACKOWIZER, ACTING JOINT SECRETARY OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEES ON CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS, RITUAL, AND MILITARY RANK.

[Submitted for and with approval of Committee on Revision of Ritual.]

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

1. SECRET, NON-sectarian or political MILITARY order to be known, as heretofore, as the—
2. SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A., composed only of—
3. DIRECT MALE descendants [19 years of age, or over, and not convicted of any "infamous" crime] of veterans ELIGIBLE to G. A. R. and LOYAL LEGION, joined for nurture of—
4. FRATERNITY, PATRIOTISM, and LOYALTY, in—
5. A school of STATESMEN and SOLDIERS, true to the traditions and glorifying deeds of their fathers.

NEED, SCOPE, AND METHOD.

I. Of 200,000 veterans' sons mustered during the 10 years' existence of our Order, our apparent membership is 100,000, of whom but 60,000 are to-day in good standing, and in most Divisions the net gain of membership, despite constant formation of new Camps and the large number of brothers mustered, is discouragingly light. Despite the heartiest, and in most Divisions active, good-will of the G. A. R., it has proven to be an almost hopeless task to attract and hold eligibles of MATURER AGE, SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL and PROFESSIONAL STANDING, even in the most favorable communities, and no less discouraging to attempt an EFFECTIVE parliamentary TRAINING and military DISCIPLINE of YOUNGER and LESS EXPERIENCED men. A thorough constitutional and ritualistic reorganization has, therefore, for sometime seemed our only means of salvation, and is now universally demanded by rank and file, old and new.

II. Accordingly, it has by common advice and consent been decided to provide for (1) a clearly-defined separation and yet harmonious coördination of the MILITARY and CIVIL features of our Order (giving the former, however, slightly the preference and precedence) by the organization of the TWO as distinct RANKS, and (2) THREEFOLD DEGREE work, carefully adjusted to the fundamental purposes of the Order as originally conceived, so as to attract AND HOLD in largest numbers the best class of eligibles, by providing suitably interesting instruction, elevating ceremonials and honorable promotion, yet (3) with the least feasible disturbance or alteration of our present laws, customs, honors, insignia, etc., the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, however, to be cleared of redundancies and made logically as well as verbally consistent in all its parts and as a whole by thorough organization.

III. Hence, the ritual must, in WORD and WORK, APPLY TO BOTH RANKS IN CONJUNCTION, whether provided for Camps, Divisions, or the Commandery-in-Chief, and it should, as far as possible, make the degree work and honors, and official promotion, too, coincident with these bodies, at the same time illustrating and exemplifying our watchword by appropriate and instructive events, facts and quotations drawn from our NATIONAL HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and CONSTITUTION.

1° FRATERNITY { *Camp* with { *Company* (military) / *Council* (civil) } School for promotion.

A BROTHERHOOD *cultivating Friendship* and *Charity.*

2° PATRIOTISM { *Division Commandery* { with Annual Encampments.

A COMPANIONSHIP *enjoying National Independence.*

3° LOYALTY... { *National Commandery* { with Annual Encampments.

A COMRADESHIP *preserving a United Democracy.*

NOTE.—All "side" degree business strictly interdicted; no fuss or feathers about Military, nor religion or politics about Civil Ranks.

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FIRST DEGREE.

Grip, password, and countersign, as at present.

INSIGNIA—Red ribbon in left lapel, with gold-bronze and oxidized-silver buttons for Military Rank and Civil Rank, respectively.

Eligible *Recruits*, *19* years of age or over, having been duly passed upon, and *all* fees, dues and *cost of uniform* having been *deposited in advance*, may be *mustered in* by assuming the obligations of *Fraternity*, under pledge of a solemn *oath of allegiance* to the *Government* of the United States, and in *support* of its *Constitution*. After one month's period of probation and observation, the *Brother* must choose between and duly obligate himself to either (1) a course of training in manual of arms and military tactics (Upton), for *Military Rank*, under instruction of *Captain* and *Lieutenant* in the *Company;* or, (2) a course of schooling in United States history and parliamentary practice (Cushing), for Civil Rank, under instruction of *Chaplain* and *Historian* in the *Council*.

Camps shall hold at least *two regular ritualistic* and *business meetings monthly*, to be followed by *Company* drill and *Council* session; but these exercises may alternate weekly or fortnightly, as size of hall and membership of *Ranks* and *Camp* may render most feasible.

All *Comrades* and *Companions* in good standing, as well as all *Brothers* after one month's probation, shall have a voice and vote in the business of their *Camp*, and, *rank for rank*, in that of their *Company* or *Council*, except that no *Brother* shall cast an elective ballot until after six months' faithful attendance on *Company* drill or *Council* session. The four *chief elective* officers of a *Camp* are:

Senior and Junior	Commander. ... / Vice-Commander,	with military rank of	Captain..... / 1st Lieutenant	in Company.
	Commander. ... / Vice-Commander,	with civil rank of...	Chaplain..... / Historian.....	in Council.

(*See diagram, p. 136.*)

SECOND DEGREE.

Grip, password, and countersign, special.

INSIGNIA — Red and white ribbon in left lapel, with rank button as in first and third degrees.

Brothers in good standing *20* years of age or over, having duly *passed muster* in the final *inspection* or *examination* prescribed for their *rank*, may qualify for promotion to *second degree* by *depositing the required fee* and assuming the obligations of *Patriotism*. Thus constituted *Companions* and members of their *Division Commandery*, they become eligible, rank for rank, as *Camp* officers and as *Division Delegates* (or *Alternates*).

Division Commanderies shall convene *annually* in *June* to transact jurisdictional business in a regular *Division Encampment*, and at same time and place the *Military Rank* of the *Division* shall be assembled for *field practice*, *camp organization*, *battalion* and *competitive drill*, *etc.*

All *Comrades* and *Companions* in good standing shall be admitted to *Department Encampment* sessions as members of second degree; but only *Past* and *Sitting*, *National*, *Division and Camp Senior and Junior Commanders*, and *Division Delegates* (or *Alternates*) *elect* shall have voice and vote and be eligible, rank for rank, as *Division* officers, and as *National Delegates* (or *Alternates*). The four *chief elective* officers of a *Division Commandery* are:

Senior and Junior	Division Com.. / Vice-Div. Com.	with rank of	Colonel..... / Lieutenant Colonel	in Military Rank.
	Division Com.. / Vice-Div. Com.	with rank of	Division Chaplain.. / Judge Advocate ...	in Civil Rank.

(*See diagram, p. 136.*)

THIRD DEGREE.

Grip, password, and countersign, special.

INSIGNIA—Red, white and blue ribbon in left lapel, with rank button as in first and second degrees.

Companions in good standing, *21* years of age or over, having been duly elected *Senior* or *Junior Division Commander* or *National Delegate* (or *Alternate*), may qualify for *third degree* by *depositing the required fee* and assuming obligations of *Loyalty*. Thus constituted *Comrades* and members of the *National Commandery*, they become eligible, rank for rank, as *National* officers, and to *Junior* or *Associate* membership in the G. A. R., at the good pleasure, in due time, if ever, of that Order.

The *National Commandery* shall convene *annually*, in *September*, to initiate new members and transact jurisdictional business, as the *sole source of constitutional and*

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ritual legislation and *final court of appeals* of the Order, in a regular *National Encampment;* and, at the same time and place, the *Military Rank*, as a whole, shall be assembled for *field practice*, *camp organization*, *battalion* and *competitive* drill, etc.

All *Comrades* in good standing shall be admitted to *National Encampment* sessions as members of third degree; but only *Past and Sitting, National and Division, Senior and Junior Commanders*, and *National Delegates* (or *Alternates*) elect, shall have voice and vote, and be eligible, rank for rank, as *National Officers.* The four *chief elective* officers of the *National Commandery* are:

Senior and Junior { Com.-in-Chief ..... / Vice-Com.-in-Chief, } with rank of { General ..... / Lieut. General .... } in Military Rank.

Senior and Junior { Com.-in-Chief ..... / Vice-Com.-in-Chief, } with rank of { Chaplain-in-Chief / Judge-Adv. Gen... } in Civil Rank.

(*See diagram, p. 136.*)

READJUSTMENT OF PRESENT MEMBERSHIP.

All members in good standing, having made choice of rank, and mastered preceding ritual and secret work, shall be promoted and duly honored as follows, without prejudice of age or prepayment of fees:

3° As *Comrades* — All members, delegates (or *sitting* alternates) of the first 10 Annual Encampments, Commandery-in-Chief, as per the official records printed.

2° As *Companions* — All members, delegates (or *sitting* alternates) of the first 10 Division Encampments, as per the official records at Division headquarters.

1° As *Brothers* — All other brothers.

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DIAGRAM OF CAMP-ROOM,

AND

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

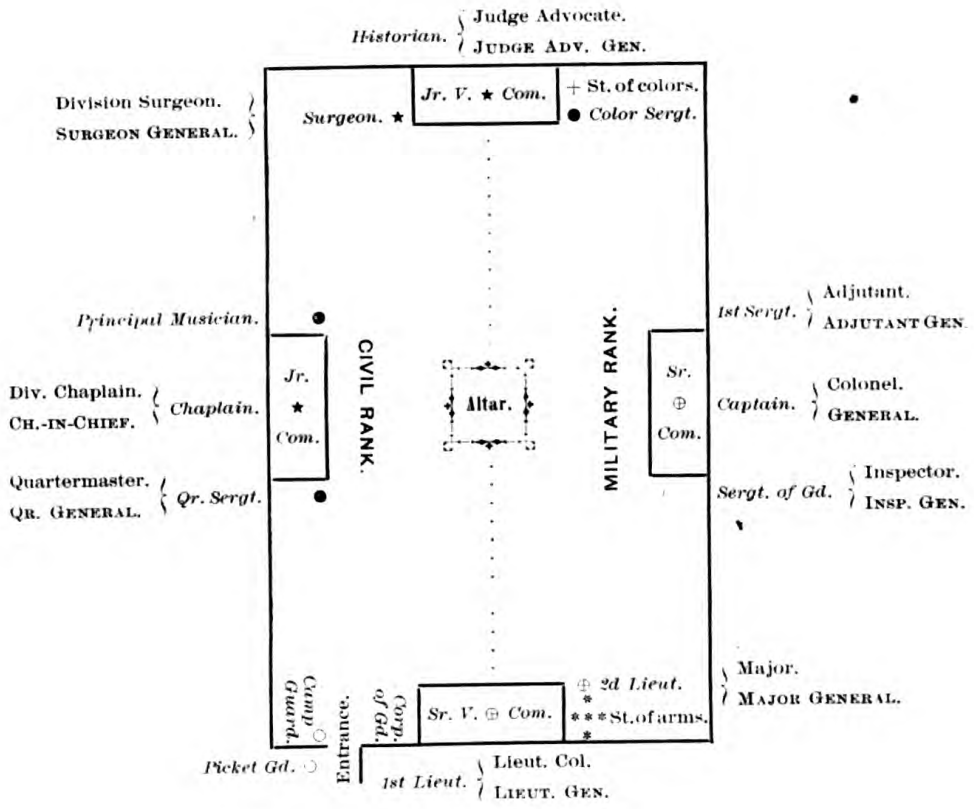

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EXHIBIT B.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., August 1, 1891.

Dear Sir and Brother: It is hoped that legislation by the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief may so recast and perfect our Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and Ritual, as to do away with all need of further amendment for a long time to come. If, profiting by experience, we shall be able (1) to eliminate every cause, however misinterpreted, for that very natural and proper contempt in which the good sense of the common people hold all symptoms of boyish "sojering," *without any loss of true military spirit and efficiency;* (2) to perfect a system of degree work and a ritualistic manual at once appropriately impressive and patriotically instructive, *without aping in ceremony or phraseology any other secret organization;* and (3) to compass such permanent adjustment of our fraternal relations as "Sons" to the "Comradeship" of our fathers in the Grand Army of the Republic, as will fairly and fully constitute us their heirs apparent for the conservation of loyalty in fraternal compact, and their heirs at law for the transmission of archives and other property from Post to Camp, *without losing our own individuality as an independent organization*, then we shall thus have achieved a result such as cannot fail to assure our Order at least a rapidity and grandeur of development commensurate with our lofty aims and precious heritage.

Special committees on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, Ritual, and Military Rank, consisting of three members each, were deputed by the St. Joseph Encampment jointly to plan and severally to mature such reörganization and revision. These committees have been ordered to convene at Minneapolis on the 19th inst. to prepare and perfect their reports in time for the Encampment.

Will you kindly contribute your share to the satisfactory completion of their work by answering promptly, fully and tersely the following inquiries upon the enclosed blank, and mail same *not later than the 17th inst.*, to the undersigned, at the *West Hotel*, Minneapolis. Sincerely yours, in F., C., and L.,

Approved: E. W. KRACKOWIZER, *Acting Secretary.*

E. W. HATCH, *Chairman of Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.*
E. H. MILHAM, *Chairman of Committee on Ritual.*
G. B. STADDEN, *Chairman of Committee on Military Rank.*

RITUAL.

[Make all references by page, paragraph and line to Paterson edition.]

I. How can military and civil ranks be coördinated in—
  1.—Degrees?
  2.—Honors?
  3.—Ceremonies?
II. Suggest for a scheme of three successive degrees—
  1.—Names?
  2.—Qualifications?
  3.—Work?
  4.—Honors?
III. How may 3° qualify for associate membership in G. A. R.?
IV. Shall degrees coincide with Camps. Divisions, and C.-in-C.?
V. If so, shall membership as such imply voice and vote?

Remarks (append sketch of ceremonies and drafts of rituals on separate sheets).

CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

[Make all references by page, section and line to St. Joseph edition.]

I. What redundancies should be eliminated?
II. What omissions should be supplied?
III. What incongruities should be harmonized?
IV. What radical changes do you think desirable in—
  1.—Principles?
  2.—Objects?
  3.—Eligibility—*a.* Age of candidate?
    b. Service of father?
  4.—Uniforms?
  5.—Insignia?
  6.—Dues and fees?
V. How can military and civil ranks be coördinated in—
  1.—Membership?
  2.—Officers?
  3.—Representation.

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On behalf of the committee, I now move the adoption of the resolution.

G. W. WHYTE, of Illinois: I second the motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, I would like to add to that resolution that the present Committee on Ritual be continued until the proof-slips of the ritual are issued. I think the resolution did not quite cover that point.

G. W. WHYTE, of Illinois: I consent to that.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Does the mover consent? There is no objection. We will consider that the amendment is accepted.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: General, does the amendment contemplate that this committee is to perform the work outlined by that resolution?

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, that resolution may not be fully understood. I am in favor of expediting business, and if this can be adopted now inside of five minutes, I am agreed; but experience shows that when such rapid action is taken there will be after-thoughts which it would be well to have incorporated. The idea is to have the old rituals of both systems, and mark these changes in them, as here itemized. It will be a matter, perhaps, of from four to eight weeks, which of course allows lee-way of a month. Being a newspaper man, I think that that lee-way must be granted, knowing how hard it is to get along with printers, and knowing that the matter of elaboration of copy is not always a very easy thing. Under this resolution, the committee is ordered to issue, through headquarters, to all the Camps, within a reasonable period—I should say, at the outside, within two months, possibly within a month—proof-slips of the new ritual, which proof-slips are to be sent to Camps, that they may be tried. Of course the printing will cost money. It is our intention to have it issued in proof-slips, and, if possible, by such a firm as may be willing to keep the matter standing in forms until corrections can be handed in, so that when it comes to be printed finally the cost will be economized. At the same time I did not contemplate that the committee should be continued after the issuance of those proof-slips. I am free to confess this: that if the committee is to take hold again next May, as seems to be the intention under the amendment, it may be necessary to call the committee together from different parts of the country. The laborer is worthy of his hire, at least of his hotel expenses, and I for my part should not be willing to serve on the committee unless those necessary expenses for May next were guaranteed: although it is not for me to say I should be a member of the committee.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I would like a little information. I should like to ask Brother Krackowizer whether it is believed to be possible to find any printer who will set up that amount of matter, and allow it to stand for a year, without being paid a good round sum for so doing?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I presume the only way to accomplish that would be to have it stereotyped.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Then it will all have to be cut to pieces, if any amendments are made.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: The matter need not stand; the matrix may. That may stand and be cut with scissors at any time hereafter when there are changes to be made, and there will be no trouble about that at all.

The presiding officer put the question on the adoption of the resolution as amended, and it was agreed to.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, there is one other thing that I want to suggest, although the resolution has been adopted. I wonder whether it is fully understood that the idea of three degrees is absolutely squelched. If there are those that have that thing at heart, and have not fully understood it, they have allowed the time to go by and will need to have it reconsidered. I do not want to precipitate a discussion.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is the Chairman on Military Rank present? He does not answer.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Inasmuch as there seems to be a dearth of business in the Commandery, I move that the roll be called and those who are accredited delegates be given the official delegates' badge of the Encampment.

G. W. WHYTE, of Illinois: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Adjutant General called the roll and distributed the delegates' badges.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you the Department Commander of the Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., Comrade Parker, who is now the guest of this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade Parker, we are glad to have you with us. We trust you will remain with us during our session. These sons of your comrades will be glad to hear from you.

COMRADE PARKER: Commander-in-Chief, and boys — our boys — I do not propose to take up any of your time this morning, as I am booked for a little speech before you at the "camp fire" to-morrow night, and I am afraid if I talked to you this morning, I might be compelled to repeat something to-morrow night. I did not come in here this morning for the purpose of addressing you. I came in simply for the purpose of making a friendly call on you, and to demonstrate to you that the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Minnesota, is behind you in all your efforts in the grand work in which you are engaged. [Applause.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I desire at this time to announce the appointment of committees. The Committee on Credentials was announced yesterday. The other committees are as follows:

Committee on Reports of Officers. — Past Commander-in-Chief G. B. Abbott, Illinois; Past Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin, Indiana; Col. Geo. Van Houten, Iowa; Past Col. H. O. Bixby, Vermont; Past Col. W. E. Bundy, Ohio.

Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. — Past Col. E. W. Hatch, New York; Gen. J. B. Maccabe, Massachusetts; Gen. O. B. Brown, Ohio.

Committee on Rituals and Ceremonies. — Gen. E. H. Milham, Minnesota; E. W. Krackowizer, Wisconsin; Col. John H. Newton, Indiana.

Committee on Resolutions. — Col. E. W. Young, Washington; Col. Geo. W. Wing, Wisconsin; Col. F. P. Corrick, Nebraska; Past Col. T. A. Barton, Rhode Island; Col. H. M. Rebele, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Distribution of Work. — Past Col. H. W. Wessells, Connecticut; Col. C. D. Jones, Kansas; Past Col. John C. Blake, Maine; Col. John R. Neeley, Maryland; Past Col. E. G. Worden, Montana.

Committee on Military Rank. — Past Col. G. B. Stadden, Illinois; Gen. E. H. Milham, Minnesota; Past Col. Harry S. Fuller, Wisconsin.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Committee on Military Rank I suppose will remain the same. The chairmen of these committees will get the work that has been referred to them, and proceed at once with their duties. In connection with the report of the Commander-in-Chief was presented the report of the Committee upon Consolidation, or amalgamation. General Pollitt was chairman of that committee. There are some things in connection with that report which he desires to call up.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, there is one matter which deserves the attention of this Encampment. It is one of the recommendations in the report of the Committee on Consolidation, and the only one except that in reference to the past rank of George T. Brown. It is as follows:

"Gettysburg Post No. 3, Philadelphia, Penn., was mustered as Camp No. 281, Division of Pennsylvania, December 26, 1890. This Camp was organized as a Cadet Corps, February 21, 1879; their records are complete to date. At their request our committee recommends that they be allowed to retain their old name and number,

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and be known as Gettysburg Camp No. 3. Pennsylvania Division has duplicate numbers, and this request of Camp 281 could be granted without harm to anyone."

I would state, Commander, that there is already a Gettysburg Camp, and a Camp No. 3 but not named "Gettysburg." This organization was strenuous upon that point during the negotiations concerning consolidation. They desired very much to have their old name and number, and the committee went as far as they could, honestly, and promised to endeavor to get that privilege for them. It seems to the committee it would be no harm to the Pennsylvania Division to grant this request.

COL. J. P. SHERIDAN, of Wisconsin: Commander, I would like to ask if that would produce a disagreement in that Camp?

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: I would state that the committee could make no further agreement than that they would endeavor to get that privilege for them. It was something that was out of the power of the committee to grant, under the terms of the resolution and the subsequent instructions received from Commander-in-Chief Webb, but we went as far as we could decently in the matter, and it required a great deal of talking to get this Camp (or Post, rather) to agree to come over; it was the last one in the Post system in Pennsylvania, and wiped out the last vestige of opposition to our Order in that State. Past Colonel McNulty, of Philadelphia, mustered them in, and wrote me giving in detail the trouble he had getting them over.

COL. J. P. SHERIDAN, of Wisconsin: I move that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in, and that Gettysburg Camp be allowed to retain their old name and number, as requested.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Commander, I second the motion.

JOS. R. SWAIN, of New York: Commander, I have a request from a former Post in New York, where it does not conflict, that they may be allowed to retain their old number. Many of those Posts have property that has the number on it. Of course they are using their new number now, but it is hard, and they ask that they be allowed to keep their old name and number, where it does not conflict with the name or number of any other Camp. I believe there is one in the State where the name and number does not conflict in that Division, and I would make that request.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to a point of order; and that is, that all recommendations of officers and their reports shall be referred without debate for action by the committees before we act upon them here. Therefore, the motion is out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is a recommendation in the report of the Committee on Consolidation. This is not a report of one of the officers. This report was submitted here with the report of the Commander-in-Chief, and with the report of the Commander-in-Chief it might be said to go to the Committee on Officers' Reports. The chair is not clear as to the point of order.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Would not this go to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will be referred wherever the Commandery-in-Chief desires to refer it. I do not believe the point of order is well taken. I believe the Commandery-in-Chief has power to dispose of this question. All in favor of the motion will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it, the motion prevails, and it is so ordered.

JOSEPH R. SWAIN, of New York: Commander, I would make a motion that, in the Division of New York, the Camps of the former Post system be allowed to use the name and number of their old Post in the Post department, they having come into the Camp system with that understanding. It was very decidedly so understood by the Post of which I was a member, and they feel that they should be allowed to

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retain their number, because, as I stated, many of them own property and much of it has their old number on it, and it has to be removed. In some cases that means the destruction of the property.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I think the Camp referred to by Brother Swain is the DeLancey Cole Post No. 78, of Peekskill, and they were given the number 129. Now, the name DeLancey Cole will not interfere with any other Camp in the New York Division, but the number will; and I wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Wyker, commanding the New York Division, and stated the request of DeLancey Cole Camp to retain their old number, 78. He wrote back to me that that number was already taken and appeared on the roster of the Division of New York. There is no other DeLancey Cole Camp except that at Peekskill, but there is another Camp No. 78. In relation to property, I think what has been said refers more particularly to flags and drums and room ornaments. I do not think it refers to any real property. It means personal property. Post No. 17 is one of the oldest organizations in the Sons of Veterans. It is now Coulter's Camp No. 171. They desired the old number. As Chief Mustering Officer, I informed the Commander of the Division. He said that it was impossible to grant their request. He said there was a Camp No. 17, that it was in good standing, a perfectly good Camp, and it was impossible for him to allow anything like that. They were reasonable about the matter, however, and said to me, "If you cannot give us 17, can we have 117?" I informed them there was already a Camp No. 117; but I asked, "What is the difficulty?" The difficulty, they said, was this: "Here is a flag that cost us $100; it is lettered, 'Coulter's Post No. 17, Department of New York.' If we have to erase those figures and put in others, it spoils the flag. We have the altar, and drums, and other articles of furniture, in the same condition." The point was a very strong one, and I said to them, "You cannot have 17 nor 117, but how would 171 suit you?" They said, "That is all right; give us any combination of three figures in which we can use that 17, without spoiling our property, and we will accept it." So I wrote to Colonel Wyker and Colonel Addington, and we fixed matters up, and Coulter's Post No. 17 is now Coulter's Camp No. 171, of the Division of New York. That is the way we fixed that. Now, Camp Phil. Sheridan No. 115, Brooklyn, (that is the home Camp of Commander-in-Chief George T. Brown, who did as much as any man to bring about this consolidation); they wanted to retain their old number, 64, and I made the same request of Colonel Wyker, and received the same answer—that they had a Camp of that number, that it was a good Camp, and he didn't feel like he could grant their request; so they had to submit to No. 116, and they did it under protest. They would like to have their old number, 64. Now, unless this motion is reduced to writing and made very definite, I will not feel like voting for it at all, because, as it stands now, it is very indefinite—almost as indefinite as the resolution under which this committee was originally appointed [laughter], and that was certainly indefinite enough to get the chairman of that committee in a good deal of hot water. We have hardly yet got over the scalding.

COL. C. E. HOLMES, of New York: Commander, I would state that a number of these Posts which have come in are now using their new number. I do not think that the desire is entertained by all of those to have this change; but it is important in Brother Swain's Camp that they have their old number, and their old number if now given to them would not interfere with any other number in the Division, because No. 78 is held by a Camp which is far in arrears, and will probably surrender its charter. I will move to amend the motion of Brother Swain so as to make it read that the Camp at Peekskill, No. 129, be granted the number 78.

JOS. R. SWAIN, of New York: Commander, I accept that amendment.

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GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: That is all right; it is specific.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to say that I am very glad that the motion is made definite and certain, because all of these Camps have got charters and they are all numbered; and if they had been changed generally, as the original motion contemplated, it would have caused a great deal of trouble at headquarters. Those in favor of the motion will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Commander, in regard to the resolution recommended in the report of the Committee on Ritual, I voted in the affirmative, but I voted under a misapprehension, thinking that the report of that committee expressed three degrees, and that this committee was to be continued to elaborate those degrees. I voted in the affirmative, and therefore have the right to make the motion which I now do, to reconsider the vote by which that report was adopted. I think there was a general misunderstanding.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to inquire if there is any special order of business for to-day; and I would also like to inquire if this is in order, under the special order of business.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair thinks the motion is in order. All in favor of the motion to reconsider will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The chair is in doubt. All in favor of the motion to reconsider will please rise to their feet and stand until they are counted. Those opposed will now rise. Fifty-one having voted in the affirmative and 37 in the negative, the motion prevails, and the vote by which the resolution recommended by the Committee on Ritual was adopted is reconsidered.

COL. GEO. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, it has been the doctrine of this Order for several years that, in the revision of the ritual there ought to be different degrees, and especially that those Camps that were uniformed and armed should have a degree that would give them encouragement to keep up an organization of that kind. With our present ritual, or the prospective one as outlined by the committee, I do not think that would be the case.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, with the permission of Colonel Van Houten -- who still holds the floor -- I would like to hear the report of that committee before we attempt to discuss it.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, with the same privilege from Colonel Van Houten, and the same proviso that he retain the floor, I would politely suggest that, if brothers would attend here sharply at 9 o'clock, when the Encampment commences, they would have a better knowledge of the proceedings, and would not have to call for the re-reading of reports. I will say that that does not apply to Colonel Bundy, but it does apply to those for whom he asks that this report be reread.

COL. GEO. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: I wish to make this remark, which I think will obviate the reading of the report. The report is lengthy; it will take a good deal of time to read it, and would bring up a discussion that might last all day. I believe if a simple resolution be passed to refer this matter back to the committee, to report three degrees instead of the plan proposed, that the committee is competent to do the work. I make the motion that the report be recommitted to the same committee, with instructions that the committee report a ritual with three degrees.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: Commander, I second Brother Van Houten's motion.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I beg, on behalf of the Commandery, to say this: that there are at least a third of the members present of the class referred to very properly by the Judge-Advocate General who have not heard

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the reading of the report. I appreciate the fact that the report is a long one. I don't know whether it is possible for my long-winded self to condense what there is there into a few words or not, but I will attempt it, if it is desired.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. I ask for a ruling of the chair as to whether a motion to refer is debatable.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the point of order is raised, the chair will hold that a motion to refer is not debatable.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I think it will expedite matters, inasmuch as there is no —

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Does the brother appeal from the decision ot the chair?

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I do appeal from the decision of the chair.

GEN. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: I second the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair does not desire to say anything in support of its position. The Major General will put the question on the appeal before the Commandery-in-Chief.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I will waive all rights, and rise to a question of personal privilege, and trust I may not be interrupted.

THE MAJOR GENERAL: Does the brother withdraw his appeal?

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Only on condition that I am given the floor on a question of privilege.

THE MAJOR GENERAL: The appeal is not withdrawn; the question is, Shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of this Encampment? Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the chair will signify the same by saying Aye; those opposed, No. The ayes have it, and the decision of the chair stands as the decision of the Commandery.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I now rise to a question of personal privilege. I appreciate how a man may make himself obnoxious, with the best intentions in the world. I warned this body twice that they were voting upon this question without having understood the report of the committee. I did so in good faith. I urged more than I should have done that very question of three degrees —

COL. GEORGE VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order; and that is, that the question before this Encampment is the reference of this report, which is not debatable, and the brother is making an argument in place of a personal explanation.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I desire to offer an amendment to the resolution, striking therefrom all instructions to that committee. I think that in some way this Encampment desires to discuss the question as to whether we desire three degrees, and not allow it to go through on a motion to refer, which cannot be debated, and tie the hands of that committee so that they are powerless.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I second that amendment.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to ask if the whole matter has not been referred to the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has not been. The chair does not think there is any disposition here to ignore this committee at all; but the chair does believe, with all due deference to the Judge-Advocate General, that a motion to refer a report back to a committee is not subject to the amendment which he offers, if the chair understood him correctly.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, as I understood the motion, it was to refer the report back to the committee with instructions to report in a certain way — three degrees. Now, my amendment is to strike out those instructions, and

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refer the report back to the committee. Then, I want to make a motion, and I will make a motion upon this floor, after that is carried, instructing that committee; but I want that motion to come before the Commandery-in-Chief in such a shape that it can be debated. That is all I want.

BRO. Z. T. BURTON, of Montana: I second the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is now upon the motion to refer the report back to the committee, without instructions. All in favor of that motion, will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it, the motion prevails, and it is so ordered.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Now, Commander, I desire to move that the Committee on Ritual be instructed to present a ritual providing for three degrees. I will say that this motion does not express my own personal feeling, but I desire to keep faith with this Encampment.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Commander, I second the motion.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, as I said, the first thing that was attempted when these three committees met, was to harmonize — to meet upon common ground. It was arranged that the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations should first report, and that their report should be out of the way before that of the Committee on Military Rank, or our own, should come up for consideration. If there is as much question with regard to their report as there is to this little one, we will not get through here in two weeks. However, I introduced the report, which was committed to writing in order to make it succinct and itemized, with this statement, and the further statement that this committee had subordinated its own convictions and its hard work in elaborating three degrees; but they still have the work of Brother Newton in drafting the ritual in conformity with three degrees, because it was found, upon discussing dispassionately matters concerning the Order at large with the other two committees, that it was not simply a question of degrees, nor simply a question of ranks, nor was it simply a question of this, that or the other brother's ideas, but a harmonious whole that we were after, and that we would get into a deep hole if we did not accomplish it. Now, then, that was made clear. All our work was set at naught, and was set at naught on our part for the good of the Order, with our eyes wide open and our ears considerably closed. This Encampment approved of this report, distinctly and emphatically setting down on the three-degree idea. Now, at this late stage of the game, after having been told that the three committees were in harmony, and after having been told that we were in conformity with the fundamental law —

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The question is on a motion to instruct this committee to prepare a ritual providing for three degrees, and Brother Krackowizer is simply reciting the history of the labors of those three committees.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is debatable, and I think the point of order not well taken.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: If this question shall be again referred to us we will then be constrained to wait until you have passed upon the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and after you have possibly referred that back to them and told them to provide for three degrees, and after you have listened to the report of the Committee on Military Rank and instructed them to the same effect, then you might some time week after next instruct us just what to do, so that it would seem to me perfectly clear. Now, I am speaking without reference to personal considerations in this matter, because our work was based upon three degrees in the first place. If you instruct us now to report three degrees

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you will instruct us to do an impossibility, and if we should attempt to do it, the first thing we would do would be to muss up the Encampment's legislation into an almost inextricable tangle. I do not think there is anything more to say, except that those who were not here with the committee, and do not know the reasons on which the report of the committee is based, are hardly in condition to meet us with their opposition at this time.

COL. GEO. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, I think, after the statement of the brother who has just surrendered the floor, that it would be courtesy to those other committees to make the report of this committee the special order immediately after hearing from those other committees. I think that is fair to this committee, and I make a motion that the matter be postponed until we hear the reports of those other committees.

W. J. BIENING, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, at the risk of doing what most people do who talk too much, making myself very much disliked, I desire to oppose this motion. There is no use wasting time upon the question of one committee or another committee, if we are undecided upon this question of three degrees. Without determining the question of one degree or three degrees, neither the Committee on Constitution, nor the Committee on Military Rank, nor the Committee on Ritual can present here a harmonious organization. Let us settle it right here and now, and let us settle it, not with our own personal desires instigating our action, but let us determine it for the good of the whole Order, for the good of the United States for the good of the sons of those veterans who fought, and bled and died for the Union. Let us make it simple. Let us make it so that the most illiterate and most unintelligent man, if his father was a soldier, can come into our Order and be one of us. Let them all come within our broad arms. Let them all come within our semi-military organization, or our civic organization, if you please, and if they care to go beyond, if they care to put on the plumes and feathers, furbelows and frills, let them come into our military rank. We provide for a military rank which shall be subject to the great one Order, which shall be a part of us, which shall be beyond us in certain respects, but under us and within us all the time. Carry into that military rank your superior education, if you like, but keep in the great Order of the Sons of Veterans every son who deserves to be in it.

COL. GEO. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, I do not wish to prolong this argument. I stated emphatically that it was in deference to the committee that I wanted this matter referred. I believe the vast membership of the Order will not be satisfied with less than three degrees; but this committee has expressed itself unalterably opposed to that. After hearing the reports of the other committees, if we conclude this is not the proper committee to have charge of the matter, it will be in the province of this Commandery-in-Chief to refer it to a committee raised for that especial purpose. It may be the wisdom and judgment of this Commandery-in-Chief to do that, after hearing the reports of these other committees.

G. W. WHYTE, of Illinois: Commander, I desire to say that this subject of a ritual has been before the Encampment more this morning than any other subject, and I think the Commandery-in-Chief is now ready for a decision on the question. I am not in favor of delaying the matter, whatever the decision may be.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I am against the motion. I am in favor of the remarks made by the Judge-Advocate General. If we are to have this committee present three degrees for our consideration, whether we use those three degrees in our grand organization, as General Weeks says, or whether we take one of them and transfer it to the military branch, if we are to have one (and I hope we are)—if we are to ask that committee to do more work, let us give them a chance to get at

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it. Let us not hold them up until all the reports are in, and then, on the last day, in the afternoon, send them out to again bring in a report. Let them go ahead and formulate their report, if they desire to. Let us give them a chance to prepare it. Then we have both to choose from. We can select one degree, or one ritual, for our Sons of Veterans, or Camps, if we want to, or we may take all three and put them into the Camp, or we may divide them up as in the wisdom of this Encampment seems proper; but it seems to me if we are going to ask this committee for additional ritualistic work of any kind or character, we ought to give them a chance now to prepare it, without waiting for the report of the other committee. I am, therefore, with the Judge-Advocate General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is now upon the motion to postpone until after the reports of the other committees are in. All in favor of the motion will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The motion is lost. The question is now upon the motion to instruct the committee to report three degrees. All in favor of that motion will say Aye —

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I appreciate the risk I run of wearying you, but the Commandery *must* consider that we have been at this work many weeks — have been working hard and at considerable cost to the order. I also want to say, in order that my motives may be fairly understood, that if I had chosen I could have raised a point of order long ago, that this entire reconsideration was out of order, because it was not passed by a two-thirds vote. If I do not do that now, you will bear with me, perhaps, if I suggest that a slight deference to the conclusions and thoughtfulness of your committee is in order. Now then, I want to say this —

G. W. WHYTE, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that the Commander had risen and started to put the question, and debate is not now in order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. Brother Krackowizer is not in order.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER: Then, Commander, I will spring my point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair thinks it is too late to raise that question of order. The question is now on the motion to instruct the committee to report three degrees.

BRO. F. A. AGNEW, of Kansas: Commander, I would like to ask whether this committee is willing to formulate three degrees.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is unnecessary, and out of order. This committee is at all times willing to do its duty. All in favor of the motion will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The motion appears to be lost. It is lost. Now, this report has been recommitted to the committee, and there is nothing before the Commandery-in-Chief so far as the Committee on Ritual is concerned at this time.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, I move we take up the regular order of business — the report of the Committee on Military Rank; also, the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, for the sake of saving time in the future, I now make the point of order that it is unnecessary to move to take up the regular order of business.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair holds the point of order well taken. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Military Rank.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I wish to call attention to the fact that it is within 20 minutes of the time for adjournment. What is the use of starting in with the report of the Committee on Military Rank and then, when we

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have hardly begun its consideration, have to stop to take up the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations, which is the special order for 2 o'clock?

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move we take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is out of order. An adjournment cannot be taken at this time, except by suspending the regular order.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I move the regular order of business be suspended until 2 o'clock this afternoon, and that this Commandery-in-Chief now takes a recess until that time.

E. A. WELLS, of Illinois: I second the motion.

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

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock P. M.

In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by the Major General.

COL. C. E. HOLMES, of New York: General, I move the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

W. E. ALLSTROM, of New Jersey: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The special order of business is the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Is the chairman of that committee present?

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, this morning a ruling was made by the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that a motion to refer was not debatable. The decision of the chair was sustained by the Commandery-in-Chief. The Commandery-in-Chief and the Commander-in-Chief were both mistaken. According to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, a motion to refer is debatable, and I have had a conference with the secretary of the Committee upon Ritual, and he understands the report of the Committee on Ritual was adopted; whereas, the Commander-in-Chief understands it was re-committed without instructions. The secretary of the committee bases his opinion upon the fact that it takes a two-thirds vote to reconsider; whereas, the Commander-in-Chief holds, while that is true, the point not having been raised at the time the decision was made, the decision is as conclusive as though two-thirds had voted in the affirmative; therefore, the report is re-committed without instructions. I make this explanation at this time, acknowledging my error, and say that hereafter, if that question comes up, the Commander-in-Chief will rule the other way.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I submit that there were two-thirds voted in favor of the reconsideration. There was 51 votes in favor of the reconsideration and 37 against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Fifty-one and 37 are 88; 51 is not two-thirds of 88. General Tobias, though having served long in this Order as Past Grand Division Commander, is evidently mistaken in his figures. The point which I desire to impress upon the Commandery-in-Chief is this: Having decided that the reconsidera-

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tion did prevail, and no appeal having been taken, that decision is conclusive. That is the position which the chair takes. I wish to say to the secretary of the Committee on Ritual, that the Commander-in-Chief acknowledges the error of his ruling with reference to the motion to refer, which he held was not debatable. The chair acknowledges that was wrong, but adheres to his decision that the report of the Committee on Ritual was recommitted; that, while it is necessary there should be a two-thirds vote to reconsider, inasmuch as there was no appeal from the decision at the time it was made, it is just as conclusive as though there had been a two-thirds vote.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, you may or may not have stated it —I have just come in—but is it a fact that the brother on the floor and yourself very fully discussed these points during the dinner hour, especially with one point clearly and conscientiously in view? What I say now is almost in the nature of a personal explanation. The reason the committee did not urge the point of order was two-fold. First, because the motion to reconsider had been placed before the Commandery with its hearty sanction, in view of the fact that the committee felt perfectly certain the resolution had been adopted without being understood, and against the committee's own protest that it should be better understood; and second, because there is no way of understanding a thing unless it is discussed rationally. When, therefore, without any discussion, but on the *ex parte* statement that we want this, that or the other thing, which the committee had considered and had been at pains to analyze, we were told to go ahead and do something else, the situation was changed. I submit that it would be good parliamentary law at this time to call for the reading of the minutes. It is, of course, undesirable that it should be done; but if the minutes were read, it would transpire that at a certain stage in these proceedings the Commander-in-Chief failed to do his duty by failing to state that a constitutional majority not having been cast in favor of a certain motion, the motion was lost; it would show that later along the committee protested, and said that at the proper time it would enter its protest and move an amendment of the minutes. Now, what we are here for is to expedite business, and instead of appealing and insisting upon the Major General putting the appeal from the decision of the chair to the house, wordy as I am, I took my seat. The result is, that upon a series of technical decisions, which in part are admitted to be wrong, and in fact were all wrong, the committee has been left without instructions—just where it was before, and we have wasted a half day. I simply desire to say now, that I waive my rights in this matter, and the committee will submit its report later.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, on behalf of the New York delegation, it becomes my pleasant duty to call the attention of this Encampment to the harmony existing at the present time in our Division, as exemplified by this altar which we have brought from New York for the use of this Encampment, and which we expect to take back with us and treasure through a long and successful history in the New York Division. This is one of the last relics of the old Post system. An old army caisson, mounted upon blood-stained sabres, the eagle spreading its wings above it, from one of the old cannon balls of the late war. It was presented at the last New York Division Encampment by Brother Swain, who comes here to-day as a delegate-at-large from New York. It has remained with the Post system through all its vicissitudes, and you find it now sheltered under the one flag of the Sons of Veterans.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Whose name is more familiar in the annals and records of the Post system than Job E. Hedges?

COL. JOB E. HEDGES, of New York: General Webb, it gives me rare pleasure to plead guilty to the fact that I am one of a united band. It is more than an ordinary

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pleasure for me to make my initiatory bow in a united Encampment of the Sons of Veterans. Merely reiterating the words uttered by Brother Weeks a few short weeks ago, after a somewhat tempestuous history in the Division of New York, our differences are harmonized, and at the encampment at Binghampton we re-pledged our troth, and decided that from thence on we would not only work as a united band, but would re-dedicate ourselves to the sentiments imposed upon us by the obligation in our ritual. As we immolated ourselves upon that altar, it was done with the thought that possibly by bringing the altar here and letting you gentlemen know our great Division of New York is united and is now actuated only with a desire to work for this great Order, it might influence us to conduct our deliberations here more closely in the shadow of the great obligations which we have taken. I tell you, brothers, before we close our deliberations here we must get down to solid, sober, earnest thought. As we deliberate upon the different questions before us, whether it is the revision of the ritual, or the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, or whether it is in the mere exchange of fraternal greetings, we must cause our minds to constantly revert to the great tenets of our faith in this Order. I tell you there is nothing to which a man can appeal with greater satisfaction, as a citizen and a friend, than to the principles for which we are united here to-day, and my only thought at this moment, in pointing to that altar, is that there shall be but one idea; that what we build here we may build deep and well; that we may live to complete the structure in every part sufficient for those that follow after us. No word of cheer that I can give, I am satisfied, will increase the earnestness already exhibited here. We simply present that altar for the use of this Encampment, hoping the brothers here, and all of us, may unite in the great common sentiment, and that this Encampment in Minneapolis will be memorable not only for its fraternity, but for its judgment, its wisdom, and its good feeling.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution. Before we proceed to that, it is necessary for the chair to appoint some committees. It becomes necessary, by the adoption of the report of the Commander-in-Chief, to appoint committees upon the courts-martial of General Payne and Colonel Addington. It has been a pretty difficult matter to secure suitable details upon these committees without getting somebody who might be supposed to be either for or against, and while the report of the Commander-in-Chief really only contemplated one committee, I have thought it advisable to appoint a committee in each one of the cases. If there is no objection upon the part of the Commandery-in-Chief, two committees will be appointed. Brothers, if you have any objection at all, speak right out. [Cries of "Consent," "Consent."]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, so that there may be no question about it, I move a reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution directing the Commander-in-Chief to appoint a committee to consider the two courts-martial.

COLONEL CORRICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Now, Commander, I move the Commander-in-Chief appoint a special committee of five to examine the record and the testimony in the court-martial of Past Commander-in-Chief Payne, and report their conclusions to the Commandery-in Chief; and that upon the receipt of their report the accused be allowed, either in person or by counsel, such time as the Commandery-in-Chief may desire to give him, to be heard upon his appeal; and that the Judge-Advocate General or the Judge Advocate of the court be allowed the same time to present his view of the case.

COL. C. K. DARLING, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

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E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, as I understand the reading of that resolution, it would not empower them to listen to grievances, but simply to examine the record and testimony and report their conclusions. I think that is a mistake; and I hope the mover will permit an amendment so they shall sit and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the facts of the case, and listen to grievances, and report, lest we have their report and then, afterwards, have to listen to grievances unadjusted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understood that to be the effect of the motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I will add that to my motion, so the first part of it shall read as follows: "The Commander-in-Chief appoint a special committee of five to examine the record and testimony in the court-martial of Past Commander-in-Chief Payne, and hear such persons as may come before them, and report their conclusions to the Commandery-in-Chief," etc.

COL. C. K. DARLING, of Massachusetts: I accept the amendment as second.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, does the brother who makes that motion propose to limit the time, or is this committee to sit from now until January next?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: They are to report to this Commandery-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief put the question, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I desire now to make a similar motion with reference to the court martial proceedings of Brother Addington, late Colonel of the New York Division.

COL. E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE MAJOR GENERAL: Commander, I am informed that Colonel Harriman is in waiting in the ante-room.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will detail General Maccabe to introduce Colonel Harriman, who was the Colonel of my father's regiment, and a Captain in one regiment I served in. I appoint as the committee upon the Payne court-martial: Colonel L. D. Lyon, of South Dakota, Colonel Morrison, of Montana, Colonel Stevens, of Massachusetts, Colonel Bixby, of Vermont, and Colonel Rebele, of Pennsylvania.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General Webb, I have the honor of introducing to you a man whom I fancy it will be of great interest to the brothers of the Order to meet. An old song says, "One touch of nature makes the whole world akin," and one touch of soldier fellowship brings us and their sons into beautiful harmony. I have the honor, as I said, to present to you, Commander-in-Chief, your father's old commander, and to you, brothers, your Commander-in-Chief's old commander. God bless him, and the Commander-in-Chief, too.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I trust that the Commandery will pardon me for this break in the regular order of business when I introduce to you Colonel Harriman, of the 37th Wisconsin, in which regiment my father served as Quartermaster, and Captain Harriman, of the 30th Wisconsin Infantry, in which I served as a drummer boy.

Having announced the committee upon the Payne court-martial, I now detail as the committee on the Addington court-martial: Past Col. C. J. Deckman, of Ohio; Past Colonel Stadden, of Illinois; Past Col. Moses P. O'Brien, of Nebraska; Past Col. H. S. Fuller, of Wisconsin; and Past Col. George Van Houten, of Iowa. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

BRO. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, and brothers, I desire, before

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starting to read the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations, or making any remarks upon the report itself, to state that the chairman of this Special Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations, Past Col. E. W. Hatch (Judge Hatch, of New York), was called to his home in Buffalo upon an urgency which is satisfactory to all who know the reason. Judge Hatch has worked hard and thoroughly with the committee upon this subject, and this report is the report of Judge Hatch as well as the report of the other members of that committee. He regrets he is not here. He would be here if it were possible for him to leave other duties, the urgency of which is understood by a number of his friends from New York, and others on the committee.

This report is made now, after careful consideration, after careful study, after hard work during the past year. The report is not merely the report and opinion of the committee; it is, in fact, my brothers, the consensus of the opinion of members of the Order of Sons of Veterans. We met in joint session in this city with the Committee on Ritual and the Committee appointed to establish a Uniform Military Rank, and our committee and these other committees have so digested their work, and so arranged the different details, that this report is now the joint report of these committees. Where we disagreed we talked it over and brought our views together, and we have come to the conclusions which we now report, and which we hope and believe will, in the main, be satisfactory to the members of this Commandery-in-Chief. Perhaps in some points of minor detail they may be amended to advantage, but in its principal features the report has been carefully considered, and we hope it may be allowed to stand.

I would say also that General Webb, our Commander-in-Chief, has met with the committee and has been a very active member of it. We have also had advice and information from all the different officers of the Order. A large volume of correspondence is in the hands of the committee, not one letter of which was overlooked. Every one was carefully considered by the committee, and by the Commander-in-Chief. If it shall appear in our report that we failed to adopt any of the suggestions or recommendations contained in those letters from different members of the Order we wish it understood now that those suggestions and recommendations were not rejected hastily and without due consideration, as has often been done by like committees heretofore, but they were each and every one given careful consideration, and rejected only after the reasons for and against their adoption were given due weight.

I would state also, as it is understood that in this report we have abolished military titles as such, that we have, in connection with the Committee on Military Rank, established, or authorized the establishment, of a military rank, the development of which is to be placed in the hands of a special committee to be appointed for that purpose by the Commander-in-Chief, and a Commandant who shall have control of the military rank. The committee is to be a committee of five, who are to work with the Commandant under the advice of the Commander-in-Chief; and the military rank is to be made a part of the Order and subject to it.

In regard to the past honors which have been conferred by the different Divisions and by the Commandery-in-Chief, and also the list of life members and Past Grand Division Commanders, etc., I would state that perhaps it has been understood by some members of this Commandery-in-Chief that these offices and titles had all been abolished, or that we were to recommend their abolition in our report. Such is not the fact. The committee would state that while it is of the opinion some action must sooner or later be taken upon the subject, it is also of the opinion that at this time, in view of the great changes in other respects being made in our Constitution, or that the committee recommend to be made, it would not be wise to abolish any

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of the past ranks, or any of the honors which have heretofore been conferred. Therefore, the fight over that question will not come up at this time, or at least upon the report of this committee.

I beg leave to say also, in behalf of the committee, in this connection, that if any member of the Commandery-in-Chief desires to ask questions, the committee is here (with the exception of Judge Hatch), and will be glad to answer, in so far as they can, either individually or collectively, any questions put to us.

We further hope that this Commandery-in-Chief will have some confidence in the committee; that it will take as fact the statement I have made in regard to the difficulties we labored with, and believe that this report is made up from the consensus of the minds and opinions of this Commandery-in-Chief; that there will not be any useless or prolonged debate upon its various recommendations; that unless the point is a vital one you will not talk too long upon any one subject, for if you do we will not get through here until next October. With these few explanations, and asking patience and charity for us, I will proceed to read the report of the committee.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, the chairman of the Committee on Revision yields the floor to me for the purpose of making a motion. I desire to move that the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations be, either actively or passively, considered section by section; that the chairman of the committee be requested in the reading of the report to pause for a moment after the reading of each section; that if no objection be made by any member of this Encampment to the section as reported by the committee, the section will be considered adopted without further action of the Commandery, and the chairman of the committee proceed to read the next section. If objection be made, a motion to adopt or reject to be in order, and the sense of the Commandery taken. I make this motion in order to expedite the business of the Encampment, for otherwise the report will have to be read twice, or acted upon as a whole.

Col. E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Presiding Officer [Chief Mustering Officer Pollitt in the chair]: The chairman of the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations will proceed with the reading of the report of that committee in the manner indicated in the motion of Colonel Bundy.

Bro. O. B. Brown, of Ohio: Commander, the committee beg leave to report as follows: On page 3 of the present Constitution, in the first line of the preamble, strike out the word "lineal" and insert the word "male," so the sentence will read:

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–'65, etc.

And in the seventh line, strike out all after the word "doing" and insert, "pledge ourselves to be governed by the Constitution, rules, regulations, rules of order and by-laws which are based on the same;" so that the preamble shall read —

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–'65, hereby unite and form an association for the purpose and objects 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.

The Presiding Officer: If there is no objection, the preamble as reported by the committee will be adopted. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Proceed with the reading of the report.

Chairman Brown continued the reading of the report, as follows: Chapter I,

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article I. Strike out the words "of the" in the second line of the title, so the title will read —

ARTICLE I.—TITLE.

This Association shall be known as the Sons of Veterans, United States of America.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, the title as reported by the committee will be adopted. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Brother Brown will proceed with the reading of the report.

CHAIRMAN BROWN continued the reading of the report, as follows: Article II, "Principles" is not changed, and reads —

ARTICLE II.—PRINCIPLES.

SECTION 1. A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, and a realization that under His beneficent guidance the free institutions of our land — consecrated by the services and blood of our fathers — have been preserved, and the integrity and life of the nation maintained.

SEC. 2. True allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, based upon a respect for, and devotion and fidelity to its Constitution and laws, manifested by the discountencing of anything that may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our national Union.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, article II will be adopted, under the motion of Colonel Bundy, as reported by the committee. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report.

CHAIRMAN BROWN continued the reading of the report, as follows: Article III, "Objects," is not changed, and reads —

ARTICLE III.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. To keep green the memories of our fathers, and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

SEC. 2. To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.

SEC. 3. To aid and assist worthy and needy members of our Order.

SEC. 4. To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty, and justice to all.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, article III will be adopted as reported by the committee. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The chairman will proceed.

CHAIRMAN BROWN continued the reading of the report, as follows: Article IV, "Organization," is not changed, and reads —

ARTICLE IV.— ORGANIZATION.

The several constituted bodies of the Association shall be as follows:

First. Of organizations known as Camps; each Camp to have an appropriate name and number (except Davis Camp, of Pittsburgh, Penn., which is to be without number): *Provided, however*, That no two Camps in the same Division shall be allowed to use the same name or number: *And further provided*, That the Division of Pennsylvania may have duplicate numbers of Camps numbers 2, 3, 4, 9, and 33.

Second. Of State organizations known as Divisions.

Third. Of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, article IV will be adopted as reported by the committee. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report.

CHAIRMAN BROWN continued the reading of the report, as follows: Article V,

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"Eligibility to Membership." Strike out the entire article as found in the present Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following—

ARTICLE V.—ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All male descendants, not less than eighteen 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 1861–1865, shall be eligible to membership: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible who has ever been convicted of any infamous crime, or whose father has ever borne arms against the Government of the United States of America.

GENERAL ABBOTT, of Illinois: Is that all of that section?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I desire, on behalf of the committee, with the permission of General Abbott, to state that the eligibility age was considered by this committee very carefully, and the section was adopted by us at one time fixing the age at 20; at another time we changed it to 21; afterward we reduced it to 19; then after the military rank was established, as it is hereinafter, we decided the age of 18 could not be changed for the benefit of the Order; that it could not be changed for the reason that the requisite age fixed for membership in the military companies of the United States is 18 years, and the average age of the volunteer forces of the Union army was 18. So we have kept the age at 18.

GENERAL ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I wish to offer an amendment to this section of the report of the committee. I move to amend the section, or article, on "Eligibility" by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting the word "twenty-one."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Under the conditions of the motion adopted by this Encampment at the opening of the session this afternoon, the chair must rule the amendment offered by General Abbott out of order. The only motions in order, under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Encampment, are motions to accept or reject the section as reported by the committee.

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Oh, no! I think the chair misapprehended the motion of Colonel Bundy. A motion to amend is certainly in order.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, as the mover of the motion, I intended, of course, to include motions to amend. I had no idea of confining the Commandery-in-Chief to simply adopting or rejecting every section as reported by the committee. It will facilitate matters very much to simply amend a section that is not exactly satisfactory in the particular in which it needs amendment. If we proceed under the ruling of the chair, we would have to strike out the whole section and insert a new one each time. I believe this motion can be entertained by general consent.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That is the way the resolution read that Colonel Bundy offered. Of course, if he made a mistake, that puts a different phase on it. What is the sense of the Commandery in regard to General Abbott's amendment? Shall the chair entertain it by consent? [Cries of "Consent," "Consent."]

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Then, General Abbott, you are in order.

GENERAL GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I wish to amend the article as reported by the committee by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting the word "twenty-one;" and I want to present my reasons for offering this amendment.

GENERAL WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I second the amendment offered by General Abbott.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, and brothers, if you have paid any attention to the reports presented here—if you have paid any attention to the reports of your Division officers—you know that we have to meet a very serious question—a question which involves the future existence of our organization, and

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that is, the question of making it permanent. For several years we have been averaging a membership reported to be from 100,000 to 125,000; and when it is sifted down, what have we got? We have scarcely got an increase of membership (an absolute net increase) of 10,000 in the last three or four years. We have ceased to be a boy organization. We have reached our limit as an organization of "kids." As an organization of "kids" we cannot be much bigger. It seems to me, in looking through this Encampment and seeing the high foreheads and bald heads, that we have arrived at the time when we can call ourselves an organization of men. We, all of us, are fully aware of the fact that in the matter of handling our finances, both in Camps and in Divisions, we have made a financial failure, and it is materially due to the youth and inexperience that compose the rank and file of our organization. Look you to the State of Massachusetts—the best-organized Division we have, a Division whose finances are in better shape than any other Division in the Union, and I want to tell you why. When they started out to organize sons of veterans in the State of Massachusetts they adopted the eligibility clause of the old Philadelphia organization. How did that eligibility clause read? Nothing under 21 years. They have men in the Division of Massachusetts to handle their affairs, and that is the reason they succeed. They have the brains, the experience and equipoise of character that go with years, and I believe, if we intend to maintain ourselves as an organization, as an organization composed of men, we should make our eligibility clause applicable only to men. It seemed to me when we started seven or eight years ago perhaps it was all right. I was in favor then of taking them in at 18 years of age; but there is no Colonel within the sound of my voice but knows that in the Camps they crowd that age clear down, until we have some of the youngest-looking boys of 18 years it has ever been my fortune to see. I think if they brought their family Bibles along with them one-fifth of the number would not get in. But the Colonel cannot go back of the returns, and when an application comes in that says they are 18 years old, he has to take them. I believe, to establish the dignity of our Order, and give it prestige and character, and bring into it those men who say, "I cannot go into an organization of 'kids,' but I would go in if the rank and file were older," we must make this age of eligibility 21 years. There are hundreds and thousands of men who would come in then, and bring to the Order the character and dignity that come with years; and I believe we would then have a financial condition that would be a credit to any organization, and our Order will take its place high up among orders, where it certainly belongs.

Col. Geo. Van Houten, of Iowa: Commander, I do not like to disagree with so eminent a brother as the one who has just taken his seat, and yet he has said some things which I cannot allow to go unchallenged. For example, he says that there has been financial failure. The greatest example of financial failure that has occurred in this Order has occurred unfortunately among the older members. He has said they crowd the age down, intimating that the law is violated. Is that any reason for changing the law? No; but rather that we prosecute those who violate it. Make a few examples of that sort, and stop it. Let us go, if you will, and consider the ages of the men who saved this nation? Wasn't there a good many of them *not* 21 years of age? I was not 18 when the war began, yet I took an honorable part in the contest, though not a Commander-in-Chief. If a man or a boy could enlist in the service of his country, as I did, at the age of 16, why cannot he enlist with the Sons of Veterans when he is 18? Again, if we are going to make a military rank, as I believe the judgment of this Commandery-in-Chief will say we are, the very best military material in this country to-day is under 21 years of age, and we ought to have the benefit of it. I do not believe it is necessary to prolong the discussion. I believe the brothers present know, and know well, that the very best material for a

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military rank in their respective Camps, and in their respective neighborhoods, are the young men from 18 to 21 years of age, and by far the larger number of them are under 21.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question before this Encampment is on the amendment offered by General Abbott, to strike out the word "eighteen" and insert "twenty-one," in the article on Eligibility. Is the Commandery ready for the question? Those in favor of the motion will so signify by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The noes seem to have it. The noes have it, and the amendment is not agreed to. If there is no further objection, article V will be adopted as reported by the committee. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The chairman of the committee will proceed with the report.

CHAIRMAN BROWN continued the reading of the report, as follows: Chapter II, Camp Constitution, article I. "Formation." In section 1, strike out the words "Colonel of a Division" in the second line, and insert the words "Division Commander" in lieu thereof; so that the sentence will read:

SECTION 1. A Camp may be formed by the authority of the Division Commander. . . . etc.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In regard to this section, Commander and brothers, I will say right here that the committee have instructed the stenographer to change the words "Colonel of a Division" throughout the Constitution, wherever it may occur in such parts of the old Constitution as are retained, to read "Division Commander," and the word "Captain" to read "Camp Commander." The title of the Commander-in-Chief remains unchanged. But the change from "Colonel of a Division," and "Captain" to "Division Commander," and "Camp Commander." is to run all through the revised Constitution as reported by the committee.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: General Pollitt, before the consideration of this section is taken up, the chairman of the local committee has a word to say to the Commandery-in-Chief in regard to the exposition and the parade, and I would ask unanimous consent that he be heard.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The Commandery will hear the announcement.

CAPTAIN COURTNEY, of Minneapolis: Commander, and brothers, an invitation has been extended to this Encampment of Sons of Veterans to participate in the parade attendant upon the opening of the Exposition in this city, Wednesday afternoon of this week, at two o'clock, and an invitation is also extended to all delegates and visiting members of the Order to enter the Exposition building and enjoy the sights to be seen there, and the beautiful music rendered by the celebrated Mexican band. The local committee would like to have an expression from this Commandery meeting on the subject of this invitation. The desire of the committee on arrangements, and of the Exposition management, is that all Sons of Veterans shall take part in the parade and shall enter the building and examine the exhibits and be entertained by the music.

COL. GEORGE VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, to bring this matter before the Commandery, I will ask unanimous consent to suspend the regular order, in order to move that the invitation of the Exposition management be accepted, and that the Sons of Veterans participate in the parade to-morrow afternoon and visit the Exposition building.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Unless there is objection, the motion will be agreed to by consent. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

GEN. GEORGE W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander-in-Chief, I now move that this section of the Constitution as reported by the committee, in so far as it changes titles, be rejected.

COL. HERBERT O. BIXBY, of Vermont: Commander, I second General Pollitt's motion.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair will put the motion in a moment. I want Captain Courtney to understand that the invitation to participate in the parade and visit the Exposition is accepted. I wish him to give my compliments to the marshal, and say to him that Colonel Morrison has been detailed as an aide upon his staff, and the Commandery-in-Chief will be ready to move promptly whenever the procession moves. It is now moved by General Pollitt, and seconded by Colonel Bixby, that this section as reported by the committee be rejected. Any remarks?

GEN. GEORGE W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, and brothers, the reason why I move to reject this section as reported by the committee, is that it changes radically from top to bottom, the entire organization of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. This is simply the beginning of a series of alterations to be proposed by this committee. One of them follows the other, and one is the complement of the other, right straight along, and they round out a system that will result in wiping out the especial and peculiar features of our organization. Now, I am not a charter member of this organization, but I got into it as soon as I could. I am a charter member of the Camp at Paterson, and I have done whatever lay in my power to advance the interests of this organization. I know of a truth and verity that the peculiar features of our organization, and the fact that we have military titles for our officers, is to a great extent to be credited with the remarkable growth of our Order. That I am certain of. This whole question of the names for officers has been fought over in every Grand Army Encampment for the last five or six years. What was the result? You yourself know that it was largely due to your efforts that victory resulted in favor of keeping the names — the titles of officers — in the military sense. There is no doubt of that at all, and while it may not be exactly germane to the question, permit me to say that the Camp of which I happen to be Quartermaster Sergeant has spent $2,500 for uniforms, and they are spending money every year to uniform their members. One reason we have such a large membership is because we are able to get these boys to come in. They like to drill, and they like to march. They do not want to go along the street in a frock coat and a Derby hat. They like to wear the blue that their fathers wore. They are not ashamed of that uniform, I tell you. And now another thing; do not let us be carried away with the idea that the G. A. R. objects to George W. Pollitt being called Past Captain of a Camp with 200 men. I have as much right to be called a Captain as any commander of a militia company of 35 men, none of them over 18 or 19 years old. It seems to me if this proposition goes through this afternoon, when we go back to our homes our brothers will say to us. "What in the name of common sense was the matter with the air of Minneapolis, or Minnesota, that led you to do a thing like this?" We have heard about the military rank. I am in favor of it; but if we go back to our Camps and say to them, "Gentlemen, we bring you a military rank, but we bring it to you at the expense of the loss of all the especial features of the organization of the Sons of Veterans," then they will say to us, "You had better go back to Minneapolis and vote for disbanding the organization." I was not at the birth of the organization; I never expected to have to attend its funeral, but if this proposition goes through it will look very much like I was at the funeral, and one of the chief mourners. Now, let everybody understand what the result of this change will be. It is simply, after the battle has been fought and won, to surrender everything we gained in the fight. You have all heard the story of the camel that came along and first put his head and neck in the Arab's tent; then his fore feet and legs; then his whole body; and the Arab had to get out. Two years ago, at Paterson, the head of this camel went in. We in the East are against admitting any more of the animal. We now have two sets of officers, two different sets of titles. There are a good many Camps in New Jersey, and when I want to attend any of their meetings I must skirmish around

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and find out what I am to call the presiding officer. Now, that was a concession. For Heaven's sake, are we to be asked to give anything in addition to that? I think that is enough! We have permitted in our organization two different sets of titles, two different methods of fraternal address, and are we to add still others. I do not believe in it. I do not believe in and I do not want any aristocracy in this Order —something that nobody but those who can pay money can belong to.

Those who understand this subject know that by adopting this section as reported we will lose all of our ability to teach patriotism. I have two little boys at home, and when they reach 18 or 21 years of age I want them to join the Sons of Veterans. I am not particularly anxious for them to join so that they can put belts around their waists and wear swords. I want them to join because their grandfather thought enough of this country to go and fight for it. I have no doubt at all that this organization, as a body, is in favor of subordinating the military rank to the great mass of the Order itself. This is subordinating the Order to the military rank. I believe in keeping our present titles. I believe in a military rank that can dress up right and make a good impression, but I believe we ought to keep our organization so we can teach the greatest number of youth of this country the lessons of love of country and patriotism. I do not believe in restricting our influence one particle. This present system of companies has been good enough for all concerned. Maybe I am too conservative, but I want to say, Commander-in-Chief, that this organization, so far as I am concerned, is good enough for me — good enough for the Division I happen to belong to (the Division of New Jersey), and if this proposition goes through, there are those to follow after just like it, and the result will be a radical turning over of the whole business that I am not in favor of. I hope, for the sake of the Order, that we will vote this thing down so dead that it will never again come up in the Commandery-in-Chief.

Gen. George B. Abbott, of Illinois: Commander, and brothers, I fully appreciate the arguments made by Brother Pollitt. I have made them myself. I used them to get the military ranks and titles put into this Order. I flatter myself that I am one of the fellows that got the word "Colonel," and the word "Captain," and all that, into our ritual, and Constitution, Rules and Regulations. I well recall the time, as my friends Webb and Maccabe will, when we did not have it that way. Now, before making any argument in reply to the able remarks of our friend from New Jersey, I would like to ask for information from this committee. I would like to inquire if they expect to present, in their Constitution, somewhere, a provision for preserving our military ranks and titles in a proper place — in the military rank to be established — or something of that character? If they are, it occurs to me that the time to make this fight is on that question. We want to determine that one question, whether we want a military rank at all, or not, and then we can go ahead. I ask for information.

Gen. Bartow S. Weeks, of New York: Commander, I rise to ask for information. As I understand it, it is the theory of this Committee on Revision of the Constitution to remove from the Order at large all military titles except Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Surgeon General, Judge-Advocate General, in the Commandery-in-Chief; and in the Division, all except Adjutant and Quartermaster; and in the Camp, all except Quartermaster Sergeant and First Sergeant, leaving the military titles solely to the military rank, and requiring that all the members of the military rank must be members of the parent organization, so that Camps which have a uniform battalion are in themselves eligible at once, and the military men can go in there and preserve their military titles. That is my understanding of the matter.

Chairman Brown: That is correct.

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GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I wish to say, even if that be true, it is not satisfactory. The members of my Camp have a lively interest in maintaining the organization constituted exactly as it now is.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I asked for information.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: General Abbott has asked for information, and Brother Pollitt having spoken once upon this question, cannot be heard again as long as there are other brothers who desire to speak.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Commander, I will state that Brother Weeks, of New York, has given the information that General Abbott inquired for, and there is no necessity for any remarks from the committee. The remarks of Brother Weeks correctly state the position of the committee, because he is one of the gentlemen the committee advised with in considering the matter of recommending this change.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Then, Commander, I wish to make a motion, following a few remarks on this question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is already a motion pending, made by General Pollitt and seconded by Colonel Bixby, that this recommendation of the committee be rejected.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT: Then, Commander, I desire to move a substitute. It seems to me if we would take up that particular clause that established the military rank and discuss it now, and determine that question, then we would be in a position to pass upon this. Why cannot we go out of our regular course and ask the committee to present that particular clause which creates the military rank, and fight that thing out to a conclusion; then we can go on with this. I move you, therefore, as a substitute for the motion of General Pollitt, that we proceed to the consideration of the clause, or section, or article, which provides for a military rank, which the committee may have to report.

BRO. JOSEPH R. SWAIN, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not think that motion in order. It is not germane to the question, and the Commander-in-Chief must so rule.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: I think if the Commander-in-Chief would request the Committee on Revision of Constitution to withdraw the present section from the consideration of the Commandery and report the section or article I have referred to, the committee would do so, and we could proceed to consider that article in place of the one now before us.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief is law unto itself. By unanimous consent that can be done, but the Commander-in-Chief does not desire to make any request.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, pardon me for being out of order in discussing Brother Abbott's question, but I have not the slightest objection, neither has any member of the committee the slightest objection, to discussing the question of military rank at this time; but my friend Pollitt will not be in favor of it, and the question will come up continuously, because he will move to reject every section presented by the committee in which these changes occur, wherever it strikes out Colonel, and Captain, etc. Now, the committee have no desire to force this thing on the Order; they are not autocrats. We want the Commandery to understand the effect of these changes thoroughly and distinctly, and if Brother Pollitt will agree with me and General Abbott, to let the vote on the question of the establishment of a military rank settle all these questions, we will go to work and ask unanimous consent to consider that question now; but if General Pollitt is going to fight us all the way through, we will have to stand up for our rights.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the committee will be re-

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quested to report at this time what it has on the subject of establishing a military rank.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: There is a motion before the Commandery, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair understands that, but unanimous consent is asked that the committee may report its article on military rank. General Pollitt's motion is pending, of course, but I do not understand that he is any more litigious than the rest of us.

O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. I will read for information what the committee have here in relation to military rank. Everybody wants to know what it is, and I will give it to you.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is a motion pending to reject this portion of the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Except by unanimous consent, this motion must be put.

GEN. D. W. WOOD, of Indiana: Commander, I move to lay the motion of Brother Pollitt on the table.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I am afraid if you do that you will lay too much on the table. If the motion carry, it will lay the report of the committee on the table.

The motion was not seconded.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, at the risk of going into a hole and pulling the hole in after me, and without withdrawing a particle of my opposition to this proposed change, but for the purpose of enabling the committee to report the article on military rank, I withdraw my motion, my second consenting.

COL. GEO. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, I object to the withdrawal of the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is on the motion of General Pollitt to reject—

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The mover, with the consent of his second, can withdraw his motion, and one objection is not sufficient to prevent him from doing so. If the second is willing that General Pollitt shall withdraw his motion, then the motion is not before the Commandery.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. Does the second consent to the withdrawing of the motion?

COL. H. O. BIXBY, of Vermont: Commander, I consent to the withdrawal of the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion of General Pollitt is withdrawn and there is nothing before the Commandery. Proceed, General Brown.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: On page 53 of our report there is a section which it is proposed by the committee to insert in the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution as section 2, of article I, which is as follows:

SEC. 2. The Commandery-in-Chief shall also have power to establish a military rank, and to enact general laws and regulations governing the same; and to grant warrants to members of the Order in good standing, upon proper application to the Commander-in-Chief, for the formation of companies.

Now, I would say in this connection, that this is done after consultation with the Committee on Military Rank, and they have formulated a resolution, founded upon the authority here given to the Commandery-in-Chief in the Constitution, to establish a military rank. The details of that matter properly belong to the Committee on Military Rank. That, I believe, is all the information required from this committee. The Committee on Military Rank should now be called upon for their idea.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I now move that the Commandery-

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in-Chief concur in and adopt the section establishing the military rank as reported by the committee.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I hope we will hear from the Committee on Military Rank before we act upon this motion.

The motion was not seconded.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I am afraid we will in the end become "mulled up" on this business, and be tying knots in the air, as our Brother Maccabe would say. We began at two o'clock, in regular order, with the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations, under a rule that the report be considered section by section, and where there was no objection each section was to be considered as adopted. We have proceeded to a certain point, and now there arises a question of importance that runs like a thread through the whole report. This report must be considered as a whole. Objection to detail must necessarily be based on misapprehension. Now, the Committee on Military Rank is authorized to ask this Commandery to authorize the organization in such a Camp as Brother Pollitt's, where there are 200 or 300 members, two or three or more companies, or an artillery organization. That will constitute the military rank, and will not in any way jeopardize the organization of the regular Camp. Not in the least. If the brothers were acquainted with the details of the plan, I know they would not make the objections they are now urging. If the objection to these titles, which is clear and runs all the way through, holds good for any of them, it must hold good for the Captain. In the first place, if it is not changed for the Captain there is no use changing it for the Colonel, or any other officer; therefore it seems desirable that this question should be settled now, and of course the report of the committee should be adopted as it stands, to wit: The title of Colonel wiped out, and that of Division Commander substituted.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, with the permission of Brother Krackowizer, the question is now on the adoption of the section relating to the establishment of the military rank. The other section was adopted.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Brother Maccabe thinks the question is now on the military rank. I do not so believe. I believe that section was merely read for information. There is just where we got into this snarl, and that is just what I was afraid of.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: The question was on the section which was not passed on, and General Pollitt has withdrawn his objection, and—

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I did not expect anybody would take advantage of anything like that. If that is so I want to get out of this Encampment. I thought we were a band of brothers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There can be no misunderstanding about this, brothers. General Pollitt's motion was withdrawn for the purpose of hearing the balance of the report relating to military rank, and for that purpose only. I trust that brothers will have due regard for each other here, and recollect we are a band of brothers, in all they think and say.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, did we not also understand, after Brother Brown had read that portion of the report of his committee, that he referred us to the Committee on Military Rank? It was the sense of this Encampment that we should know what the Committee on Military Rank intended to do. We were about to listen to the Committee on Military Rank, and after having heard them, and having obtained some idea of their action, we would be in a position to revert to General Pollitt's motion, and either side with him or with the report of the Committee on Revision.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I do not see that it is necessary to in-

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terrupt the reading of the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution to hear the report of the Committee on Military Rank. If this section concerning military rank prevails, then it will be necessary—it will be compulsory—for us to make some sort of arrangement for military rank. It then becomes only a question of method, a question of form, a question of *how* it shall be done; and if the section establishing the military rank does not prevail, it will not be necessary for the Committee on Military Rank to make any report at all, for there will be no constitutional authority for such rank.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Let us see if we understand each other. The chair thinks it understands the situation. The motion of General Pollitt was withdrawn for the purpose of hearing that portion of the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations which relates to the military rank. Is that right?

GEN. GEO. B. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, that is right; that is the only reason why it was withdrawn.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then the only thing we have before us is the balance of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, concerning the military rank, if there is anything more.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: We have nothing more, Commander.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I take exception to that ruling of the chair. I asked that the section concerning the establishment of the military rank be brought up for consideration. That was the reason I made the motion—that we might consider it and adopt it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair does not want to make any more mistakes. It has made one to-day, and it does not want to make another. General Pollitt made a motion to reject a certain section of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, which was duly seconded and stated by the chair; then it was withdrawn by General Pollitt for the purpose of hearing the balance of the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations relating to the military rank.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, upon consultation with General Pollitt, I think we have found a way out of this difficulty, and that is to pass upon and either adopt or reject, at this time, the recommendation last read by the chairman of the committee. There are a good many brothers present here who cannot vote intelligently on the first proposition as to what shall be the titles, whether Comrade, or Brother, or Captain, or Commander, until first we have decided whether or not we shall have the military rank. The question of detail is not to be decided here at all. That will come up hereafter, provided the motion to adopt this section of the report of the committee prevails. Therefore, and with the consent of General Pollitt, I make this motion: That the Commandery now take up out of its order this section of the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulation relative to the military rank, and that it be adopted.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I second the motion.

COL. H. S. FULLER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I call for the reading of the section.

CHAIRMAN BROWN re-read section 2 of article I of the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution, as reported by the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery has heard the motion of Colonel Bundy, seconded by General Pollitt, that the section last reported by the committee be taken up out of its order and adopted. Is the Commandery ready for the question?

BRO. H. ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Under that section, can any member secure a warrant from the Commander-in-Chief and start a company?

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Oh, no; he must do it according to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: As I understand it, Commander, the Committee on Military Rank have provided for the organization of the companies, and so far as that is concerned, it is perfectly satisfactory to me.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother asked for information, and the chair gave it to him in so far as it was able. All in favor of the motion of Colonel Bundy will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The motion prevails, and the section is adopted as reported by the committee.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I now renew my motion to strike out of this section of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations all that relates to changing titles — making "Division Commanders" in place of Colonels, and "Camp Commanders" in place of Captains.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I do not renew the motion; I make it again. Now, I have a right to speak. I want to say that this is not a question of clothes; it is not a question of names, except as to the name of the organization. If you march a thousand men down Broadway, New York, officered, uniformed and equipped as they should be, and let it be known that they are sons of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, the sight would enthuse and do more good to the people of New York in a patriotic and educational sense than the parade of an equal number of men of any other class. Why, at St. Joseph last summer, although there were very few armed Camps, I felt kind of "watery" when they went up and down; when I saw the boys go by in orderly shape, properly uniformed, with guns over their shoulders; when I remembered that every mother's son of them had loyal blood flowing through his veins, I thought that was a good sight, if I did have to go out to a branch of the "Big Muddy" to see it. Now don't let us do anything to belittle this organization, or to keep out of it the boys that ought to come in. They will not come in unless allowed to wear uniform, and not expensive uniforms, either. If you make it simply an aggregation of men with canes and Derby hats, it is not going to be attractive to those boys; they cannot come in if they must buy a fifty dollar uniform. In regard to the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, the Patriarchs Militant of the Odd Fellows, and the Knights Templar of the Masons, I do not believe there is a man there to-day who would not be there if such ranks did not exist. In my town we have some 10 or 12 Masonic lodges, and half a dozen Knights of Pythias lodges, but the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias has not met for drill for two years. I believe every one of those men would be Masons, or Odd Fellows, if there were no Templars or Patriarchs Militant. I do not doubt for a moment but there will be plenty of the uniform rank; I think I will be one of them, because I want to belong to everything that is good, and I know it will be good if it is composed of the sons of Union veterans. But we want to make this organization auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and how shall we best do that work except by following out and teaching the lessons of patriotism to just as many people as we can? I do not think it a good thing to change these titles. This question has been fought over once, and our side won; why, in the name of men, we should go to work and deliberately tie up everything we won in the battle and hand it over to the fellows that did not win, I don't see. That is the way I look at it. I think we would be nothing more nor less than a lot of "kids" to give up all we have won heretofore on this question.

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, the only point I can catch hold of in my genial friend Pollitt's discourse is, that we would be a heterogeneous

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lot of "kids" marching down Broadway, if this section be adopted as reported by the committee, and would not have that patriotic effect upon the ungodly that we would have if we retain our present organization. I want to say, in behalf of the committee, that the uniform of the organization is retained; that the same patriotic spirit is maintained. When that becomes corroded or tinctured in any way from what the Constitution lays out, then you can say good-bye to the organization of the Sons of Veterans. We are sons of veterans; we believe in patriotism whether we are called Camp Commanders or Division Commanders; we are not men patriotic because we wear eagle straps on our shoulders, and because we cannot be patriotic any other way. My friend General Pollitt, as George Pollitt, can be just as patriotic as Past Commander Pollitt, of Hugh C. Irish Camp (the best in the country). He can be just as good a citizen, and just as good a son of a veteran, and can render just as good and substantial service in the organization as Division Commander of New Jersey—and God grant his day may come soon—as he can as Colonel of the New Jersey Division. The question is, according to General Pollitt, whether we can inspire more patriotism as Captain than as "Camp Commander," as Colonel than as "Division Commander." I submit in all earnestness, that is the gist of the question presented by the opposition to the committee's report. Patriotism cost our fathers something, and we are supposed to remember that fact whether we are "Camp Commanders" or Captains. Now that is the only thing I can find to answer in Brother Pollitt's remarks. The committee, of course, hope its report will be adopted.

Bro. N. G. Cooper, of Michigan: Commander, I happen to be here as the representative of the Sons of Veterans of the State of Michigan. I also stand here as a Grand Army man, and I say to you what I believe to be true. In the Grand Army the Commander of a Department is now called "Department Commander," and in our Order when a Colonel's order comes out it comes out as the order of a Division Colonel. There is a distinction between the two organizations. If we adopt this section and the office is called "Division Commander," the two orders will conflict in a certain degree, and some will think the order from the Division Commander of the Sons of Veterans is an order from the Department Commander of the same State. I believe that, under the circumstances to-day, and knowing what I know of the feeling at Detroit, it will be best to maintain our titles as we already have them.

Col. G. B. Stadden, of Illinois: Commander, there is undoubtedly a misunderstanding as to what the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations and the Committee on Military Rank intend to present. There is no desire upon the part of any member of the joint committees to take away one title or one feather from any man's glory, but we do believe that the parading upon the street of a man wearing an eagle that represents absolutely nothing, no command whatever, brings our Order into disrepute. We believe we can maintain our Order in better shape than it is to-day, by the organization within ourselves of this military body. It is not to be denied that there are men on this floor who, as the military features of our Order apply to them, do not like it. They are perfectly willing you and I may join it, but they do not like it as it applies to them. Now, it seemed eminently proper that we should establish within this Order of the Sons of Veterans a military body that will be military in every sense of the word; a body that when called upon to defend the country's flag can defend it. Not companies that represent nothing but blue clothes, but companies that carry guns and are ready to fight for the country, if need be, at any hour. Now, that is the intention of these committees; not to take away the title of "Colonel," not to take away the title of "Captain," but that when a man wears a Captain's strap he shall have a company at his back; and when he wears a Colonel's straps he shall have a regiment behind him ready to do service at all times. Now

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then, to my honored friend, the Comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic: I know that he can feel proud as he sees a regiment of Sons of Veterans marching along the street bearing aloft his country's flag when back of it there is the bristling bayonet. I know he cannot feel proud when he sees a mottled crowd marching along the street with no two uniforms alike, no arms, and no discipline. *That* brings the Order into disrepute with the public. You will find in the Chicago *Herald*, in the last week of July, an article commenting upon our Encampment, in which it was said, "There were a great many men present wearing soldier clothes, *but no soldiers.*" This committee does not desire to take away the uniform. We believe every Son of a Veteran should wear the uniform that his father wore, and we believe in organizing within our Order a military body that will be ready at all times to defend this country; that it shall be military from the bottom up; a body in which a Captain will command a company of bayonets, artillery, cavalry, or whatever it may be. The idea that we are doing away with these titles is erroneous. We are simply building our Order upon a firmer basis. It cannot be questioned that we have outgrown our swaddling clothes. The things that did for us eight years ago will not do for us now. I wish to caution you farther: In four Divisions I have found, since coming here, where they have these military companies they say if the Commandery-in-Chief does not give them the military rank they will have it anyway; that they have now waited four years; that they want it inside the Sons of Veterans; that they want every man to go into that first, and then, if he wants to join the military rank, well and good.

Brother Cooper, of Michigan: Commander, I want to make a personal explanation. I do not want to be understood as opposing the military organization, because I believe in that. I think it would be a good idea to have a military organization, and a military degree. I am in favor of that—not that I want to join it myself—but I have a boy who will soon be 18 years old.

Col. B. W. Frauenthal, of Missouri: Commander, there may be brothers here who were not on any of these committees, and who do not understand this matter of the military rank. I would like to know whether it is to be under the command of the Division Colonel, or the Commander-in-Chief, or what officer? I believe that is a matter we should know about before being called upon to vote.

The Commander-in-Chief: I think it is the design of the committee that the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., shall be the supreme body; that the Commander-in-Chief shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans connected with this military rank, as well as of those who are not; that wherever Camps desire to form a military company they may do so, but they are all subject to the same laws in the Camp, and subject to the same jurisdiction.

General Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, do I not understand there is to be a Commandant appointed?

The Commander-in-Chief: Certainly, but he is subject to the orders of the Commandery and the Commander-in-Chief.

General Pollitt, of New Jersey: But, Commander, does he not command this army?

The Commander-in-Chief: Certainly, to that extent.

Col. Job E. Hedges, of New York: Commander, I rise to differ with my friend, Brother Pollitt, and to speak in favor of the report of the committee. In doing so, I desire to preface my remarks by saying that I yield to no man in this room in my appreciation of the destinies and possibilities of the Order, the solemnity of its obligation, or the sanctity of its principles. As I understand it, this Order is formed not for the purpose of having simply an organization of sons of veterans, but that we should have an organization of sons of veterans to *perpetuate an idea.* That idea is this: To properly appreciate and demonstrate our appreciation of a histori-

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cal event, and, in the light of that, to stimulate manhood and patriotism. Now, if that be so, remarks upon this floor are relevant simply and solely as they tend toward that end. I therefore ask this Encampment to carry out the ideas of the committee, and so frame their organization that while we enjoy the blessings of peace we may be prepared, if necessary, for sterner facts hereafter. Let us do nothing that will divorce a man's idea or mind from the obligation he took here. I speak with deference in the presence of my friend of the Grand Army. No one appreciates more than I do the recent great Encampment; but I say that every regulation, every word added to our Constitution, Rules and Regulations not bearing simply and solely upon the proposition that a man while doing this or adopting that regulation must think of the realities of citizenship, makes this organization a form and not a substance. I have not had so full an experience as other members of this Order, but I can conceive of localities where the privileges of entertainment and instruction are not as great as in other localities, where a military organization might add to the interest and increase the work of the Camp. But if that is so, it should be used as the incident and not as the great framework of the organization. This organization is the only one outside of the Grand Army of the Republic and the National Guard, as I understand it, that predicates duty to the Government before duty to the fellow-member; and when men are brought to us we want them to come with quickened impulse, pulses beating harder and warmer, and when they leave us they are manlier men, nobler men, and better appreciate their duty, not only past but present; men who, in their lives, can read the great duties they owe to the future. Whatever we do in the way of aggrandizement and self-adornment, whether we believe in that for ourselves or not, (I notice there are not half a dozen men in this Encampment unadorned with military insignia, which is proper enough, and I notice also that others can come in here with just as much warmth and devotion, just as much sincerity, just as much manhood,) let us do nothing that will divorce from the mind of the man who does not read history the events on which our Order is established, or else the Order will simply be a great, top-heavy organization.

Col. C. D. Jones, of Kansas: Commander, I believe I would be recreant to the trust placed upon me by the Kansas Division if I did not make a few remarks in support of the motion made by General Pollitt. The remarks made by Colonel Hedges in regard to the military features of the organization, and in regard to keeping alive the memory of the events of 1861–'65, find a hearty response in my heart. I believe we are also to keep alive the spirit of patriotism which moved and actuated our fathers during that trying period, as well as the mere naked fact that they threw themselves into the breach in defense of the country's liberties. I believe that by the adoption of this resolution you will take away from the great aggregation — from a great per cent. of the membership of this Order — the privilege of coming in, and dull the spirit and fire of patriotism that comes from the military features of the Order through the rank and titles we confer. The great aggregation of our membership will not be found in the uniformed rank. Take, for instance, the order of the Knights of Pythias. You will find hundreds of people who know nothing at all of the uniformed rank of Knights of Pythias. There are hundreds and thousands of organizations of Knights of Pythias who cannot support a military rank simply because of its expense. Now, in the first place, the membership of Camps will be made to stand still or decrease by the adoption of the military rank. We have 100,000 sons of veterans brought into our folds by reason of the military features of our Order. I believe that is the great attraction. It is true they have burned into their hearts the spirit and fire of patriotism; they love their country and their flag; but that fire of patriotism is stirred into flame by the military fea-

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tures of the Order in which they are now permitted to participate. Do not adopt a regulation that will prevent any portion of the Order from participating in these military features. It is said that in times of war patriotism will take care of itself. In times of peace it needs to be nurtured and cared for. We do not want to take away from the Camps of the country unable to adopt this military rank the right to enjoy the military features of the organization. The appearance of sons of veterans in uniform meets with the hearty approbation of everybody, and I do not believe in depriving any portion of the Order of the right to so appear. I do not believe, however, that it is necessary to our success, or that the only exponent or indication of our patriotism is the wearing of a pink ribbon or a badge. I believe there are many here to-day loyal to our principles and our Order who, with the great body of our membership, do not look upon it as necessary to take out of the Order at large that which gives it more force and strength than anything else, in order to establish this military rank; who do not think it is wise to take away from the boys, who perhaps through poverty are unable to get into the uniform rank, the opportunity to rise to the position of Captain or Colonel. I believe they are all entitled to that opportunity by reason of the services of their fathers.

Bro. R. Shaw Van, of Iowa: Commander, I want to make just one suggestion. This committee was appointed one year ago to revise the Constitution. They have brought in a report here. There is danger now that the enthusiasm created by the gray-haired sire who arose and said he wanted to retain it as it is, is liable to defeat the report of that committee, after they have given it a year's consideration and we are giving to it but a few moments. That is a thing we ought to hesitate about doing. When old men in the ranks of the Sons of Veterans have, for the benefit and good of this Order, given a particular subject a year's study, and come to us with a report embodying their conclusions, we ought not at a moment's warning step in and say, "We are better versed in the matter and better prepared to determine it than you." If we do that, we are putting up a moment's thought against a year's consideration. This committee has formulated a Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and their work must be considered as a unit. If we cut it to pieces, or strike out the middle of it, its harmony is destroyed, and all hope of its successful working gone. There is danger that the enthusiasm created is about to destroy the result of the labors of the committee, when that work ought to stand. It ought to be given a trial. If it does not work well, we can amend it at any Commandery-in-Chief Encampment; and we can, if we desire, return to our present status. If after a trial it is a change that brings about good results, we will thank this committee and be very grateful to them; if it does not work as well as its friends hope, it can be amended. The members of the committee have been in the organization since I first knew it, and they were old members then. They understand the workings of the organization, and are able to judge of its needs. I believe the only way to bring about an improvement in the organization is to give heed to the suggestions of this committee. It has been stated upon this floor by some brothers that we are demoralized; that we are not in the military line; that we are not drilled and dressed as we should be in the different Divisions. If the changes recommended by this committee will bring about improvement in these particulars, I say let us adopt them. Let us at least try them. It will cost nothing to try them; it will cost nothing to return to where we are to-day if they are not satisfactory. For that reason we ought to stand by the committee. You selected them out of many to do this work, and they have labored faithfully and intelligently; they have discussed *pro* and *con* the propositions advanced here to-day, and their judgment concerning them is better than ours — better than mine, at least — and I intend to stand by the committee.

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BRO. H. G. OGDEN, of Indiana: Commander, Colonel Jones has spoken about the boys being deprived of the opportunity to win the titles Captain and Colonel. It seems to me the titles "Camp Commander" and "Division Commander" are just as honorable, and a man with either of those titles would have just as much power and standing among men, and among their own brothers, as if called Captain or Colonel. Now, in regard to Colonel Jones's comparison of other military orders: The Sons of Veterans is, to a greater or less extent, and always has been, a military organization. The Inspector General's report shows it is becoming more and more a military organization, and the expense of changing this Order into a military organization is not to be compared to the advantage to be derived from sentiment created and lessons taught. In the next place, these other orders are expensive; they cost each member from $75 to $100. That will not be the case in the military rank of the Sons of Veterans. In regard to these two branches of the Order working harmoniously, I see men upon this floor now who do not believe in the Sons of Veterans as a strictly military organization, but I see no difference in the respect and attention accorded to them when they rise and stand upon this floor to address the Commandery-in-Chief. They are treated just as well as the man with a uniform on. Whatever may be our ideas upon this question, whether military men or otherwise, we stand upon this floor on terms of perfect equality, and so we will be when we have the military rank in the organization, whether we belong to it or not.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, let me ask the chairman of the committee a question: If it is not the intention to make the present Camps civil organizations?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, sir.

BROTHER SWAIN, of New York: Commander, I believe I stand here upon this floor the only representative wearing the badge we are entitled to wear under the terms of the consolidation. I will say that the Post system has not sent any one here to reorganize this Order. This reorganization has come from within yourselves, but if this committee's report is adopted the old Post system of New York will come into the ranks and back up this order, and it will flourish in the State of New York as it never has flourished before. I hope, for that reason, this report will be adopted. I think the military rank, as is fully provided, should come in as a secondary matter. As to the matter of uniform, it is talked of as though it would be $100 or $200. I think, for about $12 a uniform can be had that is infinitely better than the more expensive ones.

GENERAL MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I simply want to make an explanation. The impression seems to prevail that we are not to be military or semi-military in our formation. As a matter of fact, the titles of First Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant are retained, so that we can, on parade, "fall our company in," and the First Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant can act as file-closers, whether marching in Company front or in fours. Now, I am a military man. I appreciate that. The titles are only changed in the Camp so far as the Captain and First and Second Lieutenants are concerned. The uniform is unchanged. The same uniform that I have the honor to wear now I will wear in this military rank. I desire to dispossess the mind of anybody here that we are aiming to strike the military features from this organization. We are only trying to do away with the rude military organization that now exists and insisting upon the formation of a military rank that will not be a heterogeneous collection of "kids" in Derby hats and linen coats. We are to have just the same uniform as now, but we are to have it in the proposed military rank.

COLONEL LYON, of South Dakota: Commander, Brother Maccabe says we are to retain the titles of First Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant in the Camp. Now,

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suppose the individuals that hold those positions in the Camp do not join the military rank, then what? You have a double-header! Now, while I am on the floor, it seems to be the sentiment, throughout the Western Divisions at least, that there are certain necessary changes to be made in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. This discussion amounts to nothing; we have wasted nearly the whole afternoon, and I think we had better lay aside this portion of the report, to be acted upon when we get through with the other recommendations, and let the committee proceed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Major General Loebenstein, will you take the chair?

General Loebenstein took the chair.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB, of Kansas: General Loebenstein, and brothers, it seems to me there has been a great deal of talk this afternoon without a full understanding of the report of this committee. I had the honor to sit with the committee in New York when a portion of this Constitution was revised. I will not permit any brother in this room, whether he wears a uniform or not, to go ahead of me in patriotism. He cannot do it. But I do believe that if the report of the committee were better understood there would be less opposition to it. I am proud to wear—I think I have it on at this time—the regulation uniform of the Sons of Veterans, as prescribed by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and when I shall step down and out of the high office with which you have honored me, I shall take off the rank straps of a General, wear my badges, and (I trust, if the report of the committee is adopted, and if permitted) wear the blue uniform that my father wore before me. I want to say to you now that I am in full sympathy with the report of this committee. As I understand it, the Camp to which I belong is not affected in any manner by the report of the committee, so far as military rank is concerned; but if my Camp, with a sufficient number of members, desires to procure uniforms, arms, and equipment, they may make application to the Commandant, who shall be appointed if this section of the report of the committee prevails, to have a military company, and they may have it. But if I in my old age do not feel like marching along the street, or putting on the uniform of a General, or a Colonel, or a Captain, (if I am entitled to wear either,) I can come with my little blue uniform, as an humble member of this organization, and sit in the meetings of my Camp, and in all the other meetings of the organization. That is what I understand is meant by the report of the committee, and those of my brothers who desire to maintain the military organization, I want them to know it. I want them to succeed. I do not want to see an organization composed exclusively of officers and no privates, which is the present tendency. Your fathers did not belong to that kind of an army. If your father was a Captain he was supposed to have 100 men under him. His company was composed of a First and Second Lieutenant, a First Sergeant, four duty Sergeants, and eight Corporals, the balance all privates, and it was a military organization. When you saw a column moving along the street you did not see a company of officers; it was a company of men; and if it had not been for the men the officers could not have accomplished the great work of putting down the rebellion. Now I have not much more to say to you. I do not want you to think I desire to impress upon you my views, or that I want you to accept my views any further than they may seem to you to be correct and right; but I have my own opinions, and I would not be true to myself if I did not express them. If you understood thoroughly the report of this committee, I do not see how you could think it objectionable. Let the Camps that want to be military Camps organize as such, uniform as such, and in all things conform to the United States army regulations with reference to uniforms, arms, and equipments. Let the Commandant who shall be appointed over this military organization, be subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the organ-

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ization. Let the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans be the highest law, as the report of this committee in all things provides, and it seems to me it will be all right. That is my judgment about it. I may be wrong, but I give it to you for what it is worth, after four years and three months' experience in the army, and nine years' experience in the Order of the Sons of Veterans.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I believe no other man in the organization of the Sons of Veterans had more to do with bringing in the military features that now exist in our Constitution than myself, and the reasons that prompted me to do it still control my conduct in this organization. I believed that the military rank, and the opportunity to meet and drill and wear a uniform, would be an attraction to the young men eligible to the Order. We got them in after a severe fight. We were whipped at Grand Rapids, but we went down to Buffalo and the Eastern fellows let us have a few things just as a sort of a poultice, but when we got to Des Moines it was in our own country, and we just took all we wanted, put the military titles in, and they are in there now.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: And I helped do it.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: When our eminent Commander-in-Chief was Commander of the Third Grand Division, we thought just as much of him, and he did just as eminent service for the organization, as if he had the rank and title of Major or Lieutenant General. He did not have it then. We put that in there to have the military feature. Now, I am just as much interested in maintaining that as any man in this Encampment; but I want to say that those men in our organization who are military men have arrived at the point of desperation, and they will not put up with any more. They are going to have a military rank of the Sons of Veterans, and if this Commandery-in-Chief does not take the military branch under their control and encouragement, there will be a military branch of the Sons of Veterans, *willy nilly*—not in rebellion, not in opposition, but the military boys are going to have something they can be proud of. We simply ask the Commandery-in-Chief to father us. The question is, whether you will have military details that conflict, or whether you will not. It seems to me the Commander of an organization that is thoroughly armed and equipped, a regiment of Sons of Veterans or uniformed rank, should have the title of Colonel, rather than "Commander of a Division." It seems to me eminently fitting that the military commander should have the military title and rank. The State Commander should be called the Commander of a Division, or Division Commander. There is another vital and important point—we feel it in Chicago more than anywhere else, and I am now speaking for my own people. For the last two years, in the city of Chicago, we have not made a net gain of 100 members in the Sons of Veterans. Our Camps are all uniformed and equipped, and we are, in fact, a little regiment; we are so thorough in our military work there that the older men of the organization will not come with us. Only those who want to be soldiers will come into our organization, because, they say, "We do not want to wear a uniform and carry a gun, and those boys are thoroughly military, and they do not want men in their Camp who will not do it." Now, give us an opportunity to form Camps where we do not have to be strictly military. The Constitution, as presented by the committee, will give us that opportunity; it will give us the opportunity of bringing in the elderly men who are anxious to come with us, but who do not want to wear a uniform; they feel out of place if they do not have one on when the rest do. We want to provide for them, and at the same time maintain all the good and grand features of our present military organization, only making it stronger—something we can be proud of. This is a military age; even the mutual insurance companies have their uniform rank. If we do not have a military rank, we will be behind the times, and the sons of Union veterans should never be behind the times. Let us maintain our Order as we ought to.

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GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: General, I had not intended to speak upon this subject because I did not want to take up your time, but General Abbott has said something that stirs me up, and I cannot sit still any longer. He said that there are brothers in this Order who threaten to go out of it if they cannot get a certain thing. I say if there are any such here let them get out. We do not want any man of that kind.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I rise to a point of order. I did not say any such thing. I said we would have the military rank, whether it was inside the Order or not.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: General, I understood General Abbott to say there were brothers who said if they could not have the military rank in the Order of the Sons of Veterans, they would get out of the Order and form one of their own.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General Lobenstein, I rise to a point of order. If a brother makes any objection to any remarks uttered on the floor of the Commandery, the objectionable language must be submitted in writing.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair decides the point of order well taken.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: I want to say if there is anybody in our Order to-day who cannot live under our present Constitution, who is not satisfied with an order whose object is to keep alive the memories of our fathers, that says, live for patriotism and good citizenship, then I say this Order is better off without them. I believe this committee has done a great and a good work. I would not stand here for one moment to injure any brother in this Order, least of all would I injure my friend from Kansas, or my friend from New Jersey. I would sooner cut off my right hand than injure one member of Hugh C. Irish Camp, but I fail to see how they are injured by the action of this committee. In their meetings they will call their presiding officer Commander instead of Captain, but when they are drilling he will be their Captain, and they may call him Captain if they like. They may preserve their uniform even without going into the military rank, and if they care to go beyond that they may enter the military rank and there get an absolute warrant as a commissioned officer. There is no change made here that I can see, except a mere change of nomenclature in a few offices. The formation of the Camp remains the same. They are privileged to be uniformed or un-uniformed—I believe they are required to be uniformed when they parade. Where is the change? What is the trouble? Shall the labors of this committee go for naught, or shall we look for and endeavor to find some reasonable ground for action?

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I rise to a question of privilege. I either stated what I did not intend to state, or General Weeks misunderstood me; and if I did make the statement as he understands it, I want to correct it. I certainly did not want to say that any son of a veteran would go out of this organization. I simply said that the sons of veterans who are in the Order have for two or three years contemplated the organization of a military rank outside of the Order. They would still have to be members of the Sons of Veterans in good standing, but they would have their uniform rank simply independent of the Commandery. That is all I wish to say. If I said otherwise I misspoke myself.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER: General, I think we have had, within the last two hours, a demonstration of the fact that every one of these questions have been discussed carefully and even heatedly in the committees. The judgment of the committees has been addressed to these questions in detail, and what they have matured is the result of careful consideration. I want to say if these reports cannot be received on this basis they might as well not be received at all. It does not follow that the report of a committee must be accepted, but it is fair to say that when nine men of varying ideas and understandings have reached a conclusion on these questions their conclusions are entitled to some weight. If the present Constitution had pro-

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duced a condition of affairs in our Order such as we would like to have, and we were 200,000 strong instead of 56,000, then it might be well to say, "Let things remain as they are—do not let us try experiments;" but inasmuch as we are, in some respects, at our wits' end to maintain our organization, I think it is wise, where this committee has agreed upon a plan, to try it. Therefore, I hope the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations will be adopted.

Col. Geo. Van Houten, of Iowa: General, it is no disparagement to this committee, or any other committee, that the Commandery-in-Chief does not see fit to approve its every recommendation. If they have devoted a year to this labor, instead of going all around the question and debating every other question except this, they might give us a few reasons why the particular change made in this section of the report *should* be adopted. It is a peculiar fact that those who favor the change are very generally from great centers of population. We have no objection to allowing the people in the large centers of population to make their organization as they desire it, but we do protest that the weak Camps should not have the little military they now possess taken away from them. If it is necessary to retain the officers, the First Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, and Corporal, why take away the titles of Captain, Lieutenant, and Colonel? It will take us years to become acquainted with the change, and unless some better reason is given for it than I have yet heard, I shall vote against the adoption of this section of the committee's report.

Col. J. H. Hinckley, of Massachusetts: General, I move the previous question.

Col. Moses P. O'Brien, of Nebraska: General, I second the motion.

Gen. O. B. Brown, of Ohio: As a member of this committee, I would like to say one word. I ask unanimous consent to be heard for one moment. [Cries of "Consent."] I just want to say one thing. You have already adopted a military rank. That military rank may be made up of companies composed of one or more Camps. If you do not adopt our report, then you must rescind your action on the military rank, because we have arranged it so the military titles of Colonel, Captain, etc., and those of the other officers, are all preserved in the real military organization.

The Presiding Officer: The previous question has been moved and seconded. The question is: Shall the main question be now put? Those in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the previous question is ordered. The question now, as I understand it, is on the motion to non-concur in this section of the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Those in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The noes appear to have it. The noes have it, and the motion is lost. As I understand it now, brothers, the motion of General Pollitt having been lost, this section of the report of the committee is adopted. Proceed with the regular order.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: General, objection having been raised, under the resolution adopted this morning, the matter is still before us; and I move you therefore, in order that the record may be perfectly clear, that this section of the report of the committee be now adopted.

Col. Moses P. O'Brien, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

The chair put the question, and the motion was agreed to.

Chairman Brown: Now, in the same section of the same article, strike out the word "ten," at the beginning of the fifth line, and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty," so the clause will read, "on application in due form, of not less than twenty persons eligible to membership," etc. The whole section will then read:

CHAPTER II.—Camp Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—Formation.

Section 1. A Camp may be formed by the authority of the Division Commander, acting by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, on application made in due form,

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of not less than twenty persons eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, and no Camp shall be recognized by the Sons of Veterans unless acting under a legal and unforfeited charter.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: General, as I understand it, the effect of that is that it takes not less than twenty persons to compose a Camp. I am opposed to that. I move to amend this part of the report of the committee by striking out the word "twenty" and inserting the word "ten."

COL. F. P. CORRICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: General, I desire to state the reason why I make this motion. My experience as a Division Commander is that in many communities you will not find over 20 or 25 young men eligible to the Order, and I believe it is bad policy to take in *every* young man that *is* eligible, as a charter member. The lowest number that you can have for charter members is best for the future success of that Camp. Let each man who joins the Order above 10 come in in the regular way. The charter members then have the practice which familiarizes them with the minutia of the ceremonies and the affairs of the Order, and those who come in will themselves become efficient, and so learned in it that they will make their Camp a good one.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is that Brother Bundy, in order to avoid any questions, moved the adoption of section 1 of that article, and it was adopted. Hardly had it been adopted when Brother Newton got up and thought "twenty" should be changed to "ten." I would not think of insisting upon my point of order if it was not for the fact that the three committees worked together as anxiously as doctors over the birth of a child, and we all agreed we should stand together, and that agreement is violated by this motion. I do not think Colonel Newton intended to violate the agreement, but I do not think his amendment should prevail at this time. I therefore insist upon my point of order, that section 1 of article I was adopted as a whole, without any question, and that it must stand as it is.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I understand this to be a different recommendation, and will overrule the point of order.

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General, I want to call Brother Newton's attention to the fact that if his amendment prevails, and 10 men can form a Camp. that 12 men are required in your Camp organization, exclusive of Camp Council. I submit that fact for his earnest consideration as well as for the rest of the brothers in the Encampment.

GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: General, my experience as Colonel of the Kansas Division for two years and as Adjutant General for the past year is this: In the cases of disbanded camps, 100 or over in the year, in nearly every instance it has been the weak Camps that went down, the Camps that started out weak, that started out with barely 10 members; and when a Camp goes down in any community it hurts us worse in that region than if there had never been one. Therefore I am in favor of this recommendation of the committee.

COLONEL O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: General, I believe that Colonel Corrick, who commands the Division of Nebraska, seconded Colonel Newton's motion for the reason that he knows how hard it is in some sections of his Division to get enough to organize a Camp. He is a hustler, and he gets everybody he can who is eligible, and I believe that is the reason why he seconded Colonel Newton's motion. I am in favor of placing the number of charter applicants at the lowest possible figure, for about the same reason, but I am not in favor of placing it at a lower number than the number of officers necessary to carry on the business of the Camp, and I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment, striking out the word "ten," and inserting the word "fifteen."

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GENERAL ABBOTT, of Illinois: I second the amendment of Colonel O'Brien.

The chair put the question, and the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The chair put the question on the amendment as amended, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is now on the adoption of the section recommended by the committee, as amended by the Commandery, which the chairman of the committee will read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN read the section as amended, as follows:

SECTION 1. A Camp may be formed by the authority of the Division Commander, acting by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, on application made in due form, of not less than fifteen persons eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, and no Camp shall be recognized by the Sons of Veterans unless acting under a legal and unforfeited charter.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, the section as amended will be adopted. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 of the same article. Strike out all after the word "and," in the sixth line, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Ten days' notice in writing given to every member of the Camp, delivered personally, or by mailing such notice addressed to his last-known place of residence, and also to the Division Commander." The section will then read:

SEC. 2. No charter shall be surrendered by any Camp so long as ten members thereof demand its continuance; nor unless a proposition to surrender the charter shall have been made at a stated meeting at least four weeks before the time of action, and ten days' notice in writing given to every member of the Camp, delivered personally, or by mailing such notice addressed to his last-known place of residence, and also to the Division Commander.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, this section will be adopted. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Proceed.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 3 there is no change, and it is as follows:

SEC. 3. Camps shall rank from date of muster.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair hears no objection, and the section is adopted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article II, "Admission to Membership." In the fifth line of section 1, strike out the word "age" and insert the words "date of birth," and strike out the word "father's" where it occurs and insert "ancestor's," and strike out all after the word "and" at the top of page 7 of the old Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof, "if unable to state the foregoing facts, then it shall be sufficient to state of what Post of the Grand Army of the Republic his ancestor was or is a member." The section will then read:

ARTICLE II.—ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Every application for admission to membership shall be in writing, and shall, in detail, upon the blanks furnished by Commandery-in-Chief headquarters, give the applicant's date of birth, birthplace, residence, and occupation; his ancestor's name and rank; the company, regiment, or ship to which his father belonged; and if unable to state the foregoing facts, then it shall be sufficient to state of what Post of the Grand Army of the Republic his ancestor was or is a member.

COLONEL O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: General, I move to amend by adding to this section reported by the committee the words: "Proof that the ancestor belonged to the Union Veteran League, or was an original companion of the first class of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, or the Union Veterans' Union." As it is now, an applicant can prove to what Post of the Grand Army his father belonged, and I claim that the sons of members of these organizations are just as much entitled to membership by virtue of their fathers' recognition by and admission into these other

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organizations, as they are by virtue of his belonging to the Grand Army of the Republic. As to the Loyal Legion, I mention particularly original companions of the first class as distinguished from companions of the first class by inheritance. Orignal companions of the first class are those only who held commissions in the army during the late war, and their sons are sons of veterans. I ask that this be added to the section.

CAPT. J. ROOTE, of Missouri: General, I second the motion.

The chair put the question on the amendment, and the amendment was not agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no further objection, the section as reported by the committee will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 2. The application shall be presented at a stated meeting, and be recommended by a member of the Camp, who shall vouch for the applicant's eligibility. It shall then be referred to a committee of three, of which number the member recommending shall not be one, for investigation and report.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 3, insert after the word "application" in the third line the words, "and the moral character and standing of the applicant," and strike out all after the word "recommend" in the third line, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "the election or rejection of the applicant, at a meeting subsequent to their appointment, by indorsement upon the application." The section will then read:

SEC. 3. The committee shall make careful investigation of the facts set forth in the application, and the moral character and standing of the applicant, and shall recommend the election or rejection of the applicant at a meeting subsequent to their appointment, by indorsement upon the application.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

COL. F. P. CORBICK, of Nebraska: General, as I understand it, that will entirely prohibit the granting of special dispensations.

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: No, sir; dispensations are provided for fully and at great length in another chapter.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 4. After the reading of the report, the Camp Commander shall give an opportunity to any brother having objections to the election of the applicant to state the same, after which a ballot with ball ballots shall be had. If, on a count of the balls deposited, it appears that not more than 20 are cast, and two or more of them are black, the candidate shall be declared rejected; but if more than 20 are cast, an additional black ball for every additional 20 shall be necessary to reject. If a less number of black balls than above provided be cast, the candidate shall be declared elected, and no reconsideration of a ballot shall be had after the Camp Commander has announced the result thereof. But should the result of a ballot be unfavorable, and the Camp Commander suspect any mistake, he may, at his discretion, before declaring the vote, order a second ballot, the result of which shall be final.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5, on page 8. In the fifth line strike out the words, "as provided in section 3, article II," and strike out the word "shall" in the third line from the bottom of the section, and insert in lieu thereof the word "may." The section will then read:

SEC. 5. If any applicant be rejected, his admission fee shall be returned, and he shall be forever after ineligible for admission to any other Camp of the Sons of Veterans without the consent of the Camp rejecting him, and not again eligible in

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any Camp until six months after such rejection. A second application may be made in the same form, and subject to the same condition as the first.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I want to call attention now to the fact that has been spoken of, that all through the Constitution the words Colonel and Captain have been changed to Division Commander and Camp Commander, and in the same way, without calling especial attention to it, First Lieutenant is changed to Senior Vice-Commander and Second Lieutenant to Junior Vice-Commander. Now, old section 6 of this article is stricken out entirely. The reason for this is, it frequently happens that men are black-balled on account of no lack of qualifications for membership, but as the result of entirely different and not commendable reasons.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out section 6 of this article is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 7, now section 6. Strike out all after the word "treasury" in the tenth line, so that the section will read as follows:

SEC. 6. Each applicant, upon his election, shall be at once notified thereof in writing, and on presenting himself for membership shall be properly mustered. But unless he present himself for muster within three months from the date of such notice, his election shall be void, and all moneys which may have been required by the Camp to accompany the application shall be forfeited to the Camp treasury.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 8, now section 7. After the word "to" in the first line at the top of page 9, insert the words "and receive," so that the section will read:

SECTION 7. A member elect shall pay, before his muster, an admission fee of not less than $1.50, which shall accompany the application. Upon his muster-in, he shall be presented with a badge, and shall subscribe to and receive a copy of this Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and the by-laws of the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old section 9 of this article is stricken out entirely.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out old section 9 is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now we come to article III, "Admissions of Brothers from other Camps." The first recommendation of the committee is, to strike out the final "s" in the word "admissions" in the title; and next, to add to section 1 the words, "except that the facts stated in such transfer card in respect to the applicant's eligibility, by virtue of his ancestor's military service, shall be treated as conclusive of such fact; and, if such applicant be elected, he shall be admitted without remuster or taking anew the obligation." The section will then read:

ARTICLE III.—ADMISSION OF BROTHERS FROM OTHER CAMPS.

SECTION 1. A brother having a valid transfer card may be admitted into any Camp, or readmitted to the Camp which granted the transfer card, by a three-fourths vote, after his name has been proposed, referred and reported upon as in the case of an applicant for membership; or he may be a charter member of a new Camp, except that the fact stated in such transfer card in respect to the applicant's eligibility, by virtue of his ancestor's military service, shall be treated as conclusive of such fact; and, if such applicant be elected, he shall be admitted without remuster or taking anew the obligation.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, section 1 of article III is adopted as reported by the committee.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is not changed, and reads as follows:

SEC. 2. Each Camp may establish such admission fees to be paid by brothers joining by transfer as they may think proper, not exceeding the amount required for recruits.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article IV, "Leaves of Absence, Transfer, and Discharges." The final letter "s" on the word "leaves" in the title is stricken out. Section 1 is unchanged except as to Captain and Camp Commander, and reads:

ARTICLE IV.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE, TRANSFER, AND DISCHARGES.

SECTION 1. Any brother applying to his Camp, either in person or by letter, for a leave of absence shall be granted the same by the Camp Commander, attested by the First Sergeant, under seal, and good for a specified time, not exceeding six months, commending him to the good offices of all brothers of the Order, providing he has faithfully discharged all duties enjoined upon him, and has paid in advance all dues for the time specified in the leave of absence. Any Camp giving relief to a needy, worthy visiting brother shall indorse the amount upon his leave of absence, and shall also at once notify the Camp of which he is a member.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2. Strike out all after the word "seal," down to and including the word "transfer" in the thirteenth line, and add after the word "Order" in the last line the following: "Until admitted into another Camp, or until such transfer becomes an honorable discharge, the holder thereof shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Camp or Division issuing such transfer." The section will then read:

SEC. 2. Any brother against whom no charges exist, and who has paid all debts, shall, on written application to the Commander of his Camp, at a stated meeting of the Camp, receive a transfer card, duly signed by the Camp Commander, attested by the First Sergeant, and under seal. If, at the expiration of one year, he has not been admitted to any Camp, the transfer card shall be void, and the holder shall be considered as honorably discharged from the Order. Until admitted into another Camp, or until such transfer becomes an honorable discharge, the holder thereof shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Camp or Division issuing such transfer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3. In the fourth line strike out the words "some subsequent" and insert "the next stated," and after the word "pecuniary" in line eight insert the words "or other," and also strike out the words "being mustered in" in the third line from the bottom, and insert in lieu thereof "without the ceremony of muster." The section will then read:

SEC. 3. Any brother in good standing, on written application to the Camp Commander of his Camp, at a stated meeting of the same, shall receive at the next stated meeting an honorable discharge, duly signed by the Camp Commander, attested by the First Sergeant and under seal: *Providing*, That at the time of such application there are no pecuniary or other charges against him on account of the Camp. A brother thus discharged can be received again only in the same manner as an applicant for original membership, but upon his election he may be admitted without the ceremony of muster, upon taking anew the obligation of membership.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section will be adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4. Strike out the words "full force," in the last line of this section, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "the same force as though granted by a Camp," so the section will read:

SEC. 4. Members of disbanded Camps, who were in good standing at the time o

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such dissolution, shall receive from their Division Commander, attested by the Division Adjutant and under seal, transfer cards, which shall have the same force as though granted by a Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, the committee recommend that the following be added to this article IV, a new section as section 5, to wit:

SEC. 5. Leave of absence and transfer cards shall contain a space for the signature of the brother to whom the same is granted, and leave of absence and transfer cards shall be void unless signed by the holder thereof in the presence of the Camp Commander or First Sergeant of the Camp granting the same; if granted by the Division Commander, it shall be signed by the holder in his presence, or in the presence of some officer or brother designated by the Division Commander for that purpose. The officer or brother in whose presence such leave of absence or transfer card is signed shall attest the signature of the holder thereof.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, new section 5 is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now we come to article 5, "Meetings." In section 1, line 10, strike out the words, "and take the chair," so that the section will read—

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, I understood there was an amendment to that section saying, that stated meetings of each Camp shall be held at least twice a month, of which meetings one shall be regularly devoted to historical and patriotic exercises under direction of the Chaplain.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Brother Krackowizer is correct. We have that on a slip of paper here, and I failed to read it. I will put that right in here. The committee also recommend to insert in the second line of this section the word "twice" between the words "least" and "monthly," and to add the following words after the word "monthly:" "Of which one shall be in part regularly devoted to historical and patriotic exercises under the direction of the Chaplain, as provided by the ritual." Now, the whole section will read:

SECTION 1. Stated meetings of each Camp shall be held at least twice monthly, of which one shall be in part regularly devoted to historical and patriotic exercises under direction of the Chaplain, as provided by the ritual. The Camp shall be promptly opened at the time specified, providing a quorum of members in good standing are present. In case the Camp Commander is absent, the next elective officer in rank shall assume command, and if the Camp Commander and Senior and Junior Vice Camp Commanders are all absent, the Senior Past Captain present shall assume command. In case no Past Captain is present, any member may be chosen to preside by a majority of the members present.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Would it not be better to make that semi-monthly, instead of twice monthly?

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: There is no objection to that.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: General, I object to that section for this reason: Out in the "cow" counties where I come from it will work a hardship to a great number of our Camps. It is much better to leave it optional with the Camps as to how often they shall meet. They can meet twice now if they want to.

COL. GEO. H. SHEIRE, of Minnesota: General, we would lose ten or more Camps in Minnesota before the next Commandery-in-Chief meeting if you make it compulsory that we meet twice a month.

COL. MOSES P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: I move we do not concur in that recommendation.

COL. GEO. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: I second the motion.

COL. GEO. W. WHYTE, of Illinois: General, I move as a substitute for the motion of Brother O'Brien that we strike out the word "twice" in the section as reported by the committee and insert in lieu thereof the word "once."

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COL. CHAS. K. DARLING, of Massachusetts: I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I would state, brothers, that this clause is put in at the suggestion of Brother Krackowizer and the Committee on Ritual. It was made to provide for two meetings a month for the reason that the new Committee on the Ritual is about to require, as I understand it, that the Chaplain shall at least once a month perform some duties in the way of historical and patriotic exercises — duties or instruction of that kind — and how that could be arranged if the Camp only had one meeting a month we did not understand; whereas if there are two meetings, one can be devoted to the regular business of the Camp and the other to those exercises to be conducted by the Chaplain, as provided by the Committee on Ritual.

BRO. HARRY S. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts: Why make it compulsory?

COL. GEO. W. WHYTE, of Illinois: With the consent of my second I will withdraw my motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the motion to non-concur in this section of the Constitution as reported by the committee. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee is non-concurred in.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, the reason was this: Brother Hedges made some remarks which were very much to the point, that if it was necessary —

CAPT. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: General, I rise to a point of order. Brother Krackowizer is out of order, because the report of the committee was non-concurred in, and the only thing that can be done now is to read another section.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, I merely call attention to an omission that was being made by the chairman of the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: This is the situation, as I understand it to be now: The section as reported not being concurred in, is recommitted to the committee, the Commandery refusing to indorse the semi-monthly clause. Now, the committee, after consultation, report the section again, having modified it to suit the views of the Commandery, so that it reads:

SEC. 1. Stated meetings of each Camp shall be held at least monthly, etc.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: But I understood the chairman of the committee to say that he had, by oversight, failed to read the following words: "Of which one shall be in part regularly devoted to historical and patriotic exercises, under the direction of the Chaplain, as provided by the ritual;" and, in support of that, I want to be heard.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: We will make that in our report.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair holds that the action of the Commandery leaves the section as it now is in the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: But the committee desires to report the section as modified, to wit:

SECTION 1. Stated meetings of each Camp shall be held at least monthly, of which one shall be in part regularly devoted to historical and patriotic exercises under the direction of the Chaplain, as provided by the ritual. The Camp shall be promptly opened at the time specified, providing a quorum of members in good standing are present. In case the Camp Commander is absent, the next elective officer in rank shall assume command, and if the Camp Commander, and Senior and Junior Vice Camp Commanders are all absent, the Senior Past Captain present shall assume command. In case no Past Captain is present, any member may be chosen to preside by a majority of the members present.

GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: General, I move that the words "of which one shall be in part regularly devoted to historical and patriotic exercises under direc-

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tion of the Chaplain, as provided by the ritual," be stricken out of the section as reported by the committee.

COL. WILLIAM A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: General, I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The Committee on Ritual asked our committee to put that in there. It is there at the request of the Committee on Ritual. Their ritual conforms to it; they think they must have one meeting a month where the Chaplain does something.

BRO. H. S. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts: General, I move as an amendment to the amendment, that we have such a meeting at least once in three months.

GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: I withdraw my motion. I did not understand the situation.

COL. MOSES P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: I desire to offer the same motion that the Adjutant General has just withdrawn. I object to his withdrawal of it, in other words.

COL. C. E. HOLMES, of New York: General, I second the motion.

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: General, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that the chair cannot entertain two motions at the same time.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General Loebenstein, and brothers, the section has now been read and has been objected to, and I think I may be permitted to give the reason for the section. It does seem to me that once a month, if possible, or at least once a quarter, we should find it in our hearts, and by our Constitution be compelled, to hold some meeting devoted almost exclusively to the patriotic exemplification of our duties under our obligation. It does seem to me that, unless we introduce something of this kind, we have very little reason to exist except to drill. If we have reason to exist other than to be merely an organization, we should cultivate the virtues that we claim to be so everlastingly proud of.

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: I think if Brother O'Brien will withdraw his motion, and we reconsider the motion made by Brother Krackowizer to hold meetings semi-monthly, we could discuss this question intelligently. If Brother O'Brien will withdraw his motion, I will move to reconsider the vote on Brother Krackowizer's motion.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: It is not necessary to have two meetings a month; but the thing is in such a tangle I don't know what motion to make to straighten it out.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: No, the thing is not tangled up a bit. Here is the way the new section will read, proposed by the committee, as amended:

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. Stated meetings of each Camp shall be held at least monthly, of which one shall be in part regularly devoted to historical and patriotic exercises under the direction of the Chaplain, as provided by the ritual. The Camp shall be promptly opened at the time specified, providing a quorum of members in good standing are present. In case the Camp Commander is absent, the next elective officer in rank shall assume command, and if the Camp Commander and Senior and Junior Vice Camp Commanders are all absent, the Senior Past Captain present shall assume command. In case no Past Captain is present, any member may be chosen to preside by a majority of the members present.

Now these exercises are to be short and historical. It is so that these historical exercises shall not be gone through with more than once a month. Now you want to adopt this just as it is, if you want that kind of a ritual, and if you don't want it you must vote against it.

COL. MOSES P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: General, I withdraw my motion, with the consent of my second.

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COL. C. E. HOLMES, of New York: As the second of Colonel O'Brien's motion, I consent to its withdrawal.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section stands adopted in the form last reported by the committee. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. General Brown will proceed with the reading of the report.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2. In the fifth line strike out the word "six," and insert in lieu thereof the word "seven," so that the section will read:

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be convened by the Camp Commander whenever in his judgment the interests of the Camp demand it, and on the written request of not less than seven members he shall promptly issue a call for the same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 3. The call shall specify the object for which the meeting is convened, and no business shall be transacted except that specified in the call.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 4. After the business of any stated or special meeting has been transacted and the Camp closed, it shall not be reopened except by general consent; but if any member has left the Camp room, it shall under no circumstances be reopened, although the desire to do so may be unanimous.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 is stricken out entirely, and section 6 becomes section 5 of the article as reported by the committee. It is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 5. Seven members qualified to transact business shall constitute a quorum at any stated or special meeting.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out section 5 of article V is concurred in, and the new section 5 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, we come to article VI, "Officers, etc." The first recommendation is to strike out "etc." in the title to this article; next, to strike out the whole of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE VI.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of each Camp shall be Camp Commander, Senior Vice Camp Commander, Junior Vice Camp Commander, Chaplain, First Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, Sergeant of the Guard, Color Sergeant, Principal Musician, Corporal of the Guard, Camp and Picket Guard, and a Camp Council consisting of three elective members.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, section 1 of article VI is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, the committee recommend the addition of a new section to this article, as follows:

SEC. 2. The officers of a Camp shall take rank in the order named in the first section of this article.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now we come to article VII, "Nomination and Election of Officers, etc." The first recommendation of the committee is to strike out the words, "nomination and" and "etc." in the title, so that it will read, "Election of Officers;"

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next, strike out the whole of section 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following, so that the title and section will read:

ARTICLE VII.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Camp Commander, Senior Vice Camp Commander, Junior Vice Camp Commander, and a Camp Council consisting of three members, shall be elected at the first stated meeting in December, by ballot, unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent. They shall be installed into their respective offices at the first stated meeting in January following. Notice of such election shall be given by the First Sergeant, personally or by mail, to each member of the Camp, at least five days before such election. If from any cause the election is not held the first stated meeting in December, it shall be held at the first meeting of the Camp thereafter. No brother more than six months in arrears for dues, and no brother indebted to the Camp on account of fines, shall be entitled to vote until such dues and fines are paid.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section will be adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sections 2 and 3 are not changed, except as to the names of officers, and read:

SEC. 2. Vacancies in the list of elective officers may be filled at any stated meeting, notice being given of the proposed election at least one stated meeting prior thereto.

SEC. 3. The Camp Commander of the Camp shall, on his accession to the office, appoint the Chaplain, the different Sergeants, the Principal Musician, the Corporal of the Guard, a Camp and Picket Guard.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, sections 2 and 3 of article VII are adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The committee add a new section to this article, to be known as section 4, as follows:

SEC. 4. A Camp may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, declare vacant the position of any elective officer who has absented himself for four consecutive stated meetings: *Provided*, That personal notice has been given the delinquent officer at least five days before such intended action, and notice thereof has been given to the members of the Camp at least five days prior, either personally or by mail. This section shall not apply to officers on leave of absence.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, new section 4 to article VII is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article VIII, "Duties of Officers and Staff." The committee report recommending to strike out the words "and staff" in the title to this article, and change "Captain" to "Camp Commander" in section 1, so that the whole shall read:

ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Camp Commander shall preside at all meetings of the Camp, and shall preserve order and decorum therein. He shall enforce a strict observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, and all orders from proper authority. He shall decide all questions of order without debate, subject, however, to an appeal to the Camp. It shall be his duty to detail all officers and appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, sign all orders or requisitions made on the Quartermaster Sergeant, or Camp Council, for appropriations of money or any property of the Camp, and perform all other duties pertaining to his office. At all elections the commanding officer of the Camp shall act as judge, and he shall appoint as tellers two members, who are not candidates, to assist him.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is changed only as to the names of the officers, and reads:

SEC. 2. The Senior Vice Camp Commander and the Junior Vice Camp Commander shall assist the Camp Commander in preserving order and decorum in the Camp,

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and shall perform such duties as are required of them by this Constitution and the ritual of the Order. The inner entrance or door to the Camp shall, under the orders of the Camp Commander, be in the special charge of the Senior Vice Camp Commander.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section will be adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 3, line 4, insert after the word "Camp" the words, "conduct burial services and the ritualistic ceremonies on Union Defenders' Day, as well as those allotted to the Sons of Veterans on Memorial Day, and have charge of the historical and patriotic instruction of the Order;" and, in line 6, strike out the comma after the word "memorial," so that the section will read:

SEC. 3. The Chaplain shall assist in conducting the ceremonies prescribed by the work of the Order; he shall officiate at the opening and closing of the Camp, conduct burial services and the ritualistic ceremonies on Union Defenders' Day, as well as those allotted to the Sons of Veterans on Memorial Day, and have charge of the historical and patriotic instruction of the Order; he shall make an annual report of deaths and Memorial-Day services to the Division Chaplain, at least 10 days prior to the Annual Encampment of the Division, and perform such other duties as are required of him.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section will be adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, strike out section 4 entirely, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 4. The First Sergeant shall attest, with the seal of the Camp, all orders, commissions, circulars, staff warrants, and other documents issued by the Camp Commander, and shall, after the last regular meeting of the Camp in each quarter, make out, on blanks furnished by the Adjutant, duplicate quarterly reports, one copy of which shall be forwarded to the Adjutant at Division headquarters on or before the 10th day of the following month, the other copy to be placed on file in the Camp. He shall draw all requisitions upon the Quartermaster for the expenditure of money, upon the order of the Camp, and submit the same to the Camp Commander for his approval, keeping a book for that purpose.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section will be adopted as reported by the Committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, strike out section 5 entirely, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 5. The First Sergeant shall keep, in books properly prepared: *First*, The Constitution and By-Laws of the Camp, to be subscribed to by every candidate on becoming a member. *Second*, A descriptive book, containing the date of muster, name, date of birth, birthplace and residence of each member; also, his ancestor's military record, and other facts upon which his eligibility to membership is based. *Third*, A minute-book, in which shall be kept an accurate record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Camp, which shall be read at the succeeding meeting. *Fourth*, An order file-book, in which shall be kept files of all orders issued by the Camp Commander, the Commander of the Division, and the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief. *Fifth*, A "black-book," in which shall be kept the names of all dishonorably-discharged members of the Camp; also, the names of all such as they are published from time to time in Division or General Orders. *Sixth*, A roll-book, in which shall be kept, first, a roll of the officers of the Camp, and a roll of members, and the signature, post, name, number, and location of all obligated members of the G. A. R.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section will be adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, insert as section 6, the following:

SEC. 6. The First Sergeant shall conduct the correspondence of the Camp, keep copies of all reports made by him, preserve and file all correspondence coming into his hands, and perform such other duties as pertain thereto, and upon his retirement

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from office, shall promptly turn over to his successor the seal of the Camp, and all books, papers, blanks, and other property of the Camp in his possession.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section will be adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old section 6 now becomes section 7 in article VIII, as reported by the committee. Strike out the word "more" in the third line; strike out the words "the general" in the fourth line; strike out the word "other" in the fifth line, and insert after the word "Sergeant" in the seventh line the word "signed;" and after the word "from" in the ninth line insert the word "the;" in the tenth line insert the word "the" before "Captain;" and in the last line but one of the section add the letter "s" to the word "paper," making it read "papers;" and make the changes from "Captain" to "Camp Commander," etc. The section will then read:

SEC. 7. The Quartermaster Sergeant shall hold such of the funds of the Camp as are required for its immediate use. He shall hold and have charge of the property of the Camp not otherwise provided for; shall fill all requisitions drawn by the First Sergeant, signed and approved by the Camp Commander, and he shall not pay out any money except upon requisition in due form from the First Sergeant, countersigned by the Camp Commander, *and a receipt upon this requisition* shall be his voucher of authority and disbursement; shall keep the accounts between the Camp and its members; shall collect all moneys due the Camp, giving in all cases receipts therefor; shall notify all members in arrears; shall furnish the First Sergeant with the receipts prior to the close of each meeting; and, at the next stated meeting after the close of each month, render to the Camp a detailed account of the transactions of the month, and the money balance in his hands. He shall perform all such other duties as pertain to his office, and on his retirement from the same shall promptly turn over and deliver to his successor, who shall receipt for the same, all the funds, books, papers, and other property of the Camp in his possession.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section as reported is adopted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old section 7 now becomes section 8. It is unchanged, except that the word "Guard," on the top of page 16, is made to read "Guards." The section is as follows:

SEC. 8. The Sergeant of the Guard, the Corporal of the Guard, and the Camp and Picket Guards, shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the ritual, or the orders of the Camp Commander.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old section 8 becomes section 9. It is not changed, and reads as follows:

SEC. 9. The Color Sergeant of the Camp shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster Sergeant, have charge of and be responsible for the preservation and safekeeping of the several flags and colors of the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old section 9 is stricken out entirely, and in lieu of it the committee recommend the insertion of the following as section 10:

SEC. 10. The Principal Musician shall, under the direction of the Quartermaster Sergeant, be responsible for the preservation and safe-keeping of the property of the Camp used by the band and drum corps.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, new section 10 is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 10 is unchanged, except that it becomes section 11.

SEC. 11. No property of the Camp shall be loaned, except by consent of the Camp or Camp Council in writing, approved by Commanding Officer.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The next is article IX, "Camp Council." Strike out sections 1 and 2, which will make sections 3 and 4, 1 and 2. In section 3, now section 1, strike out the word "all" in the fifth line, so that the section will read:

ARTICLE IX.—CAMP COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. The Camp Council shall be charged with the general care and supervision of the investment of the surplus funds of the Camp, and shall be responsible for and look after its material welfare. It shall be their duty to devise and recommend measures for preserving and increasing the funds of the Camp; to make its investments, leases, and other contracts; secure a place of meeting; settle and dispose of all disputed accounts between the Quartermaster Sergeants and members of the Camp; examine and pass upon all accounts and bills incurred by any officer or committee of the Camp; examine the books, vouchers and other papers of the different officers at their pleasure, and all books and accounts shall be open to the inspection of the Camp Council on demand. The Camp Council shall keep a record of their proceedings, and at the end of each quarter shall render a full and complete report in writing, showing their transactions and the financial condition of the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 becomes section 2, "Captain" is changed to "Camp Commander," and it reads:

SEC. 2. The Camp Commander, First Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant shall not serve on the Camp Council.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section as reported is adopted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article X, "Rank and Command," is stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out article X is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XI, "Fines," is unchanged, except that it becomes article X. It is as follows:

ARTICLE X.—FINES.

SECTION 1. Camps shall have power to provide by-laws for imposing fines for neglect of duty on all officers, special committees, or members.

SEC. 2. For the non-payment of fines, a member may be suspended or dropped, in the same manner and form as provided for in the case of the non-payment of dues.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XII, "Elections," is stricken out entirely.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee striking out article XII is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XIII, "Visiting and Relief Committee," now becomes article XI. Strike out the word "Captain" in the first line, and insert "Chaplain," and strike out the words "First and Second Lieutenant," and insert "Senior Vice Camp Commander and Junior Vice Camp Commander," so that the section will read:

ARTICLE XI.—VISITING AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Chaplain, Senior Vice Camp Commander, and Junior Vice Camp Commander, shall constitute the Visiting and Relief Committee of the Camp. They shall promptly visit all members of the Camp reported sick; they shall carefully keep themselves informed as to his circumstances and needs, if any, of assistance, and shall report to the Camp the condition of the case, and their advice as to the same. In case that it is from any cause impossible for any of the members of the committee to visit a sick member of the Camp, they shall, without delay, deputize a member of the Camp who can and will attend promptly and faithfully to the duty.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, article XI is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XIV, "Special Committees," now becomes article XII. It is unchanged, except the substitution of "Camp Commander" for "Captain," and reads:

ARTICLE XII.—SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Camp Commander shall appoint all special committees. The person first named on the list shall act as chairman, until another is chosen by the committee. No member shall be appointed to serve on any special committee unless present at the time of appointment, or, if absent, has previously given his assent to be so appointed. The chairman shall promptly call his committee together, and they shall, without delay, transact their business, and report in writing, signed by a majority of the members. Any member appointed on a committee shall be excused from serving, if at the time of his appointment he is a member of two other committees. No committee shall be discharged until all the debts legally contracted by it are paid.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, article XII is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XV, "Religion and Politics," now article XIII, is unchanged, and reads as follows:

ARTICLE XIII.—RELIGION AND POLITICS.

SECTION 1. The Order being strictly non-sectarian and non-political, the introduction or discussion of sectarian or political topics within the Camp is strictly prohibited, under penalty of a fine, suspension, or expulsion from the Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, article XIII is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XVI, "Application for Office," now article XIV, is unchanged, and reads as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.—APPLICATION FOR OFFICE.

SECTION 1. No officer or past officer of the Order shall, under any circumstances, affix his official signature to any recommendation or application for a political position, or one of a political character.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, article XIV is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XVII, "Secrecy," now article XV. Section 1 is stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out section 1 of article XVII is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 now becomes section 1. Strike out the word "same" in the second line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "secret and unwritten work of the Order," so that the whole will read:

ARTICLE XV.—SECRECY.

SECTION 1. Any member who shall make the secret and unwritten work of the Order, or any part thereof, public, or shall divulge the names of members causing the rejection of applicants, or any information as to the means and cause of such rejection, or shall in any way divulge any of the private affairs of the Order, shall, on due conviction, be dishonorably discharged.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, article XV is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XVIII, now changed to article XVI. Strike out the word "and," in the second line on page 21, so that it will read:

ARTICLE XVI.—RELIEF FUND.

SECTION 1. A relief fund, for the assistance of needy soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines, or relief of

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members of the Order, may be established by each Camp, and any donations to this fund shall be held sacred for such purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, article XVI is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XIX, "By-Laws," now article XVII, is not changed, except "Colonel of Division" to "Division Commander," and reads:

ARTICLE XVII.—BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Camps may adopt by-laws for their government, subject to the approval of their Division Commander, and not inconsistent with this Constitution and the general rules and regulations of the Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, article XVII is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: This disposes of the Camp Constitution. Now, we come to chapter III, Division Constitution, article I. Strike out the whole of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

CHAPTER III.—DIVISION CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Whenever five Camps exist in any State or Territory, the same may be organized as a Division. Whenever there exists in any State or Territory a less number of Camps than five, the same may be attached by the Commander-in-Chief to some organized Division for jurisdictional purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 2. Each Division under the direction of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be governed by a Division Encampment, so long as it acts in conformity with its charter and the powers given to it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, the committee recommends a new section, to be section 3 of this article, as follows:

SEC. 3. Whenever there exists, in two or more adjacent States or Territories, five Camps, and there are not a sufficient number of Camps in any one of such States or Territories to form a Division, the Commander-in-Chief may, in his discretion, create a Division composed of two or more States or Territories.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, new section 3 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article II, "Membership," section 1. In the first subdivision strike out from the parentheses the word "Aides-de-Camp," and in the second subdivision insert after the word "Colonels" in the third line the words "Past Division Commanders;" and in the fourth subdivision strike out the word "final" in the fifth line. The whole will then read:

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of the Division Encampment shall be made up as follows: *First*, Its own elective and appointive officers (except Assistant Inspectors and non-commissioned staff), and its sitting Camp Commanders. *Second*, All Past Commanders-in-Chief, all Past Grand Division Commanders, and all Past Colonels and Past Division Commanders in their respective Divisions, who have served for a full term of one year, or having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their respective Camps. *Third*, All Past Camp Captains who have served for a full term, or having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their respective Camps. *Fourth*, Representatives

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elected by ballot by the several Camps of the Division, in the ratio of one for every 100 members in good standing, and an additional representative for a fraction of more than one-half of that number: *Providing*, That each Camp in the Division, whatever its number, shall be entitled to elect at least one representative.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: General, where it speaks about electing by ballot, I want to ask if the chairman is through with that?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Yes, sir.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: I want to object to that paragraph standing as it is. I object to the words "one hundred." I desire to increase the representation. I want the Division Camps to elect delegates on the basis of one delegate for every 50 members instead of every 100. I do that because in the western country where we have small Divisions we have small Division Encampments, from the fact that our Camps are all small. The larger Encampments we can get, the more enthusiasm there is, and the better it is for the Order and for the several Camps. I therefore move to strike out the words "one hundred" and insert the word "fifty" in the fourth subdivision of the section as reported by the committee.

GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: General, I second the motion.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General, the argument which my friend Lyon presents is worthy of consideration; but on the other hand, the great rank and file of the Divisions throughout the United States are made up of over 100 Camps. That is the fact. The committee considered this question at length last February. It was adopted that the representation of the "House of Lords," so-called, of which I am an unworthy member, was to be wiped out of existence, and we were to have an active representation from the Camps proper and from the Division proper, rather than a lot of tin-foil like myself, who come in by virtue of past rank. The great problem was how we should go to work to make our conventions not too large nor too small; because, take if you please, Massachusetts, we are manufacturing there at the rate of fifty-odd Captains a year. Our convention has become large and unwieldy, so much so that we have had to hire one of the large convention halls in the city in which to meet, and it was not large enough; we could not expedite business. Where we could formerly do the business in one day, and do it so it would be of as much value and substantial merit as it is now, it takes two days, practically. Those happy days are gone by when we could transact the business promptly. Now, I submit on the other hand, there is an argument in the position of my brother Lyon in regard to the representation that must be taken into consideration. Your committee did weigh it very carefully, and after six months' deliberation, after sleeping over it, and chewing over it, and praying over it, and doing everything over it, in fact, we arrived at the conclusion we had better let well enough alone, leave the representation as it was, and trust to the Lord in the future.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: General, the most serious objection I see to changing the basis of representation is this: I do not know how it may be in other Divisions, but in Iowa the Division pays the expenses of its delegates. We have four delegates, and if the number were increased to eight, and we had to go east to Washington, I do not see how the expense could be borne.

GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: This is on the representation of Camps in the Division.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: The same principle applies to the Camps in Massachusetts. They pay the expenses of their delegates, and they have not got any more money than the law allows.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the motion to strike out the words "one hundred" and insert the word "fifty." Those in favor of the motion will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The noes have it, and the motion is lost. There being no further objection, the section is adopted as reported.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 2, after the word "officers," in line 6, strike out down to and including the word "Camps" in line 9; so that the section will read:

SEC. 2. The Representatives of the several Camps to the Division Encampment, and an equal number of alternates, shall be nominated and chosen at the same time and in the same manner and form provided for in the election of Camp officers; and they shall serve during the year commencing on the 1st day of January following.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3. In line 8, strike out the word "all," so that the section will read:

SEC. 3. All delegates of the Division Encampment, including their alternates, shall be furnished with credentials under seal of their respective Camps, signed by the Camp Commander and First Sergeant, and immediately after the election a list of those entitled to seats in the Division Encampment, including alternates, shall, under seal, be forwarded from each Camp to the Adjutant of the Division, the same to be duly signed by the Camp Commander and First Sergeant.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4. In line 3, strike out the word "shall" and insert the word "may," and after the word "filled" in the fourth line strike out the words, "in manner and form prescribed under section 2, article VII, of the Constitution, for the government of Camps," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "at any stated meeting of the Camp." The section will then read:

SEC. 4. Any vacancies that may occur in the duly-elected representation of the several Camps in the Division Encampment may be filled at any stated meeting of the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 5. The number of representatives to which each Camp is entitled shall be determined by the First Sergeant's report last preceding the election (September 30).

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article III, "Meetings." Sections 1 and 2 are not changed, and read:

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual meeting of each Division Encampment, between January 1 and July 10 of each year.

SEC. 2. At the said meeting provision shall be made for the stated yearly meeting of the succeeding year, and a day (between the above-named dates), place and hour designated. Due notice of said meeting shall be sent to each Camp at least four weeks prior to the time named for the same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, sections 1 and 2 of article III are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 3, strike out all after the word "thereat," in line 7, so that the section will read:

SEC. 3. Special meetings may be convened by order of the Division Commander, by and with the advice and consent of the Division Council: *Providing*, That no business except that named and specified in the order for such special meetings shall be transacted thereat.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 is amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. Due notice of a proposed special meeting shall be given to each member

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of the Division Encampment at least two weeks prior to the time named for the same, and the notice shall set forth clearly the emergency and the specified business to be transacted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The committee recommend a new section, 5, as follows:

SEC. 5. A majority of all the officers and representatives reported present and entitled to vote in the Division Encampment shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, new section 5 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The committee recommend a new section, 6, as follows:

SEC. 6. The Division Commander shall each day during the sessions of the Division Encampment detail one member thereof to act as officer of the day, and another to act as officer of the guard. Whenever it shall appear that a quorum is not present at any session of the Division Encampment, all business shall be suspended until a quorum is present. The Division Commander shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to cause absentees to be brought into the Encampment by the officer of the day and the officer of the guard, and those officers may make such details to assist them in the performance of their duties as may be necessary.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, new section 6 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article IV, "Division Officers." Strike out the present article and insert in lieu thereof sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, recommended by the committee, as follows:

ARTICLE IV. DIVISION OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Division shall consist of a Division Commander, Senior Vice-Commander, Junior Vice-Commander, a Surgeon, a Chaplain, an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, an Inspector, a Mustering Officer, a Judge Advocate, and a Division Council of three elected members.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, new section 1 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. The Commander, Senior Vice-Commander, Junior Vice-Commander, Division Council, Representatives to the Commandery-in-Chief, and an equal number of alternates, shall be chosen at the yearly stated meeting of the Division Encampment, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for a choice, except for members of the Division Council and delegates to the Commandery-in-Chief, who may be chosen by a plurality vote. Such election shall be conducted as follows: The Adjutant shall call the roll of the Division officers, and each officer shall announce the candidate of his choice. The Adjutant shall then call the roll of the Camps numerically. When each Camp is called, the Commander of such Camp, or the chairman of its delegation, shall rise and announce the vote of his Camp. If any member of a Camp shall request it, the names of the delegates from such Camp shall be called, and each delegate, respectively, shall then arise and announce the candidate of his choice.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, new section 2 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is as follows:

SEC. 3. The officers thus elected shall enter upon their respective duties immediately upon their installation, and they shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and installed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, section 3 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 is as follows:

SEC. 4. Any vacancies which may occur in the elective officers of the Division

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Encampment may be filled by the Division Council for the unexpired term, and in the meanwhile the officer next in rank shall, under the direction of the Division Commander, perform the duties of the office thus vacated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, section 4 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 is as follows:

SEC. 5. The Commander shall appoint a Surgeon, a Chaplain, an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, an Inspector, a Mustering Officer, a Judge Advocate, a Sergeant Major, and a Quartermaster Sergeant. He shall also have power to detail any officer, or past officer, in the Division for any special service or duty connected with the business of the Division. The Commander may remove any officer appointed by him for cause at pleasure, subject, however, to an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief; but no such appeal shall render inoperative the order of removal.

Now, at this point, where the officers are elected, Colonel Deckman, of Ohio, has a substitute which he desires to offer.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: General, I was asking the committee for instructions as to the place where this should come in. I have a substitute I desire to offer for section 1 of article VI of the old Constitution, and I desire to have it incorporated in the new Constitution, if it is the voice of the Encampment. I will preface my remarks with this statement of facts: On the first day of this month I mailed to all the Camps in our Division this circular of the proposed change. Up to the time I came away I only received 150 returns. Of these, 143 indorsed the change, and asked me, for them, to use all honorable means to have it incorporated in the revised Constitution. Seven of them objected to it without reason. I have several of those documents down at the hotel. I hardly supposed we would reach this point this afternoon or I would have had them here. The proposed change is to substitute the following:

ARTICLE VI.—ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major and three members of the Division Council shall be chosen by ballot, and the persons having the highest number of votes for any of said offices shall be considered duly elected, as hereinafter provided. The nomination for these offices shall be made by Camps in the Division who may have candidates, on or before the 30th day of November each year, and the name of the candidate, office for which nominated, name, number and location of the Camp to which he belongs, shall be sent under seal of the Camp, by the First Sergeant, to the Adjutant of the Division, on or before the first day of December, each year. The Adjutant shall have printed a ticket, containing the names of all candidates, for the offices for which they have been nominated, the name, number and location of his Camp, and send to each Camp in good standing in the Division, on or before the 15th day of December of each year, a sufficient number of tickets to supply the Past Captains, sitting Captain and delegate or delegates, and two additional tickets, together with poll-books and tally-sheets in triplicate. Those entitled to vote at such election shall be Past Captains, sitting Captains and delegates, (and in the absence of the delegate his alternate shall be entitled to vote,) Past Colonels, sitting Division officers who are entitled to a vote in the yearly Division Encampment, providing all such persons are in good standing. The election of Division officers shall take place on the first meeting night in January of each year, immediately after the installation of Camp officers—unless otherwise provided by special dispensation from the Colonel commanding, which special dispensation shall not be granted at a date later than the next regular meeting of the Camp. The Camp Council and First Sergeant shall act as tellers of the election; any vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Captain, or officer in command of the Camp. The First Sergeant shall, immediately after the close of the ballot, fill out the poll-books, recording the name and rank of each person entitled to vote and voting, together with the tally-sheets, showing the number of votes cast for the various candidates in triplicate, sign and seal the same and have them attested by the tellers and Captain or officer commanding, forward one copy to the Division Adjutant, give one copy to the delegate to the Division Encampment, who shall be required to take the same to the Division Encampment in case of any contest, and file one, to-

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gether with the ballots cast, with the Camp records, to be preserved for one year. The Colonel commanding, assisted by his Adjutant and Quartermaster, shall, within 10 days from and after 1st day of March of each year, open and compile said vote. But before opening and compiling said vote, the Colonel commanding shall cause notice to be given to the different candidates of the time and place at which the same will be done, and at which opening and compilation of the votes the different candidates, either in person or by written proxy, may be present. If it appears from the compilation of the votes so cast that two or more persons have the highest and an equal number of votes for any of said offices, such persons, candidates for the same office, shall decide the same among themselves by lot, and the Colonel commanding shall give official notice to the candidates elected, and of the officers elected, in orders, on or before the 1st day of April of each year. The Division Encampment, at the stated yearly meeting, shall, under the order of business, ratify the election of the Division officers thus reported.

SEC. 2. The words "at which they were chosen," shall be stricken out.

SEC. 3. The word "Encampment" shall be stricken out.

Article VIII, section 2. This section shall read: "They shall enter upon their duties immediately after the adjournment of the yearly meeting of the Encampment, and they shall hold office until their successors are duly installed."

I desire to say, as I said before, that I received replies from 150 Camps in about 12 days, and 143 of them expressed the desire to have that incorporated in the Constitution for the benefit of Ohio. I will say to you candidly that for the first two days and a half of our Division Encampment, nothing was done except electioneering and scheming for the election of Division officers. We have, in Ohio, a military organization with the other features of our organization, and we had over 400 tents at our last fall Encampment; our Camps go there at big expense, and this is to make the Division Encampment — the field part of it — a success. With this matter out of the way, with the election of officers disposed of before we go there, we can put the Ohio Division not only on top, but we can put it up out of sight.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Does the chair understand Colonel Deckman to move the adoption of the section as read by him, as a substitute for the section reported by the committee?

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: As a substitute for that portion of it; as a substitute just so far as it refers to the election of officers.

BRO. W. J. CARRUS, of Pennsylvania: I second the motion.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I would like to say to the Encampment, as one of the Representatives from Ohio upon this floor, that down in Ohio we do not need any special legislation from this Encampment for our benefit. We can very easily take care of ourselves. We have never yet, nor do we intend to begin now, to ask the National Encampment to come down there and wash our dirty linen for us, if we have any. We will look after our own interests. We will take care of our own affairs so far as the Constitution of the general Order will allow. The delegation from the Division of Ohio is opposed to the substitute proposed by Past Colonel Deckman.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I simply have to say, in reference to the matter presented by Colonel Deckman, that the same thing was presented in the last National Encampment of the G. A. R., and rejected.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I would like to ask Colonel Deckman one question, and that is: Does the substitute provide for a majority vote or a plurality vote?

COLONEL DECKMAN: It is just merely a plurality vote.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: The brother says the delegation from Ohio is not asking of this Encampment any special legislation for the Division of Ohio, and Colonel Deckman says by enacting this amendment we will place Ohio out of sight;

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therefore, I think we had better vote it down, as the Ohio delegation is not asking it, and none of the other Divisions need it.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: General, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that it is now after six o'clock, and time to adjourn.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken, and unless there is unanimous consent to proceed, the Commandery will take a recess until 8 o'clock.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: With due deference to my friends on the delegation from Ohio, I say they speak without knowledge of the wishes and desires of the Division of Ohio. I have advices down at the hotel on this subject, and would have brought them here for examination had I known the matter would be reached this afternoon.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the adoption of the substitute offered by Colonel Deckman. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The noes have it, and the substitute is not adopted. There being no further objection, section 5 is adopted as reported by the committee.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: I have a communication here from Rev. J. L. Reed, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, inviting us all to participate in the religious exercises of that church.

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: I move the invitation be accepted, and the thanks of the Commandery-in-Chief be returned to the Rev. Mr. Reed.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: I call for the regular order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The regular order is called for, and the Commandery will take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

8 o'clock P. M.

In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Commandery was called to order by Major General Loebenstein.

GEN. O. B. BROWN: General, I move the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations will proceed with the report of that committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article V, "Eligibility of Officers," is stricken out entirely.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out article V is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The provisions of old article VI are incorporated in the several sections of article IV, already adopted, and we come to old article VII, "Duties of Officers," which is now article V of the Constitution as reported by your committee. Old section 1 is stricken out and a new section inserted, as follows:

ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Commander shall preside at all meetings of the Division Encampment. He shall enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and by-laws of the Division, and shall perform such other duties as are incumbent upon him.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is stricken out and a new section inserted in place thereof, as follows:

SEC. 2. The Senior Vice Division Commander and Junior Vice Division Commander shall assist the Division Commander in the performance of his duties, and, in his absence or disability, shall assume command according to rank.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Two new sections are inserted before the present section 3, which then becomes section 5. The new section 3 is as follows:

SEC. 3. The Adjutant shall attest the approval of applications for Camp charters, and all charters, orders, decisions, commissions, rosters, circulars, and other documents issued by the Division Commander. He shall make, in duplicate, a consolidated report of First Sergeants' quarterly reports, and transmit one copy to the Adjutant General on or before the last days of February, May, August and November of each year, and file the other copy at Division headquarters. *Second.* The Adjutant shall preserve the record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Division Council, and shall make and preserve an accurate record of the annual and all special meetings of the Division. He shall, before all meetings of the Division, prepare a roll of all brothers entitled to a vote therein, and shall submit, for the information of those present at the annual meeting, a written or printed report of the business transacted by him during his term of office. *Third.* The Adjutant shall keep in books, properly prepared—(1) a register of members, in which shall be entered the date of the approval of each application for Camp charter, date of muster of Camp, the names of the charter members as shown by the Mustering Officer's report, and the names of all subsequent members as they are reported each quarter by First Sergeants; (2) a roster of officers, in which shall be entered each year the names of all Division officers and Camp officers; (3) a commission record, in which shall be recorded the names of all brothers to whom commissions are issued by the Division Commander, the date of the same, the date of rank, and the expiration of same; (4) a dispensation record, in which shall be recorded all dispensations issued by the Division Commander; (5) a black-book, in which shall be entered the names of all candidates rejected by the Camps of his Division, and the names of all dishonorably-discharged members as published in General Orders; (6) a cash-book, in which shall be kept an account of all moneys received at Division headquarters for charter fees and per capita tax. He shall immediately turn over to the Quartermaster all money received by him belonging to the Division, taking his receipt therefor in the cash-book. (7) A requisition book, from which shall be drawn all requisitions upon the Quartermaster for the expenditure of money, the same to be approved by the Division Commander. *Fourth.* The Adjutant shall keep copies of all reports made by him, and shall file and preserve all correspondence coming into his hands, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. Upon his retirement from office, he shall turn over to his successor the seal of the Division, all books, papers, blanks and other property of the Division in his possession.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The committee recommend a new section, to be section 4, as follows:

SEC. 4. The Division Quartermaster shall receive, receipt, and hold in the name of the Division Commander all moneys belonging to the Division. He shall also be the custodian of all supplies and other property of the Division not otherwise provided for. He shall order all supplies for the Division upon order of the Division Commander, countersigned by the Adjutant. He shall fill all requisitions for supplies from Camps and other sources. He shall not pay out any money except upon requisition in due form from the Division Commander, countersigned by the Adjutant; and shall quarterly render in Division orders a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter preceding, together with the cash value of all supplies on hand. He shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old section 3 is now inserted as section 5. The word "Colonel," in the third line, being changed to "Division Commander," the section reads:

SEC. 5. The officers of the Division shall, under the orders and direction of the Division Commander, perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and such other duties as circumstances may require of them.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article VIII, "Division Council," on page 26, is stricken out, as it is provided in another place exactly what they are to do. Now, on page 27 of the printed Constitution, article IX, "Duties of Division Council." We have in article V, just read, provisions defining the duties of a Division Quartermaster, and we make this a part of that same article, adding the four sections of this article to article V, as sections 6, 7, 8, and 9. There is no change in the duties of Division Council, and the only change made is in the phraseology, changing "Colonel" to "Division Commander." Section 1 of article IX, now section 6 of article V, is as follows:

SEC. 6. They shall, with their advice and counsel, aid and assist the Commander of the Division in the performance of his duties. They shall be charged with the general care, control and supervision of the funds of the Division, and shall be responsible to and look after all its material interests. They shall devise and recommend such measures as will enable the Division to meet all its necessary expenditures, and shall examine and pass upon all accounts and bills incurred by any and all officers and committees of the Encampment. They shall examine all the books, vouchers and other papers of all the different officers of the Division, and shall audit all their accounts. They shall keep a full and detailed record of all their proceedings, and shall present a complete report to the Division Encampment at each stated yearly meeting of the same, and at such other times as the Division Commander may direct.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 of article IX, now section 7 of article V, is as follows:

SEC. 7. The Division Council shall have one stated meeting each year; the same to be held prior to and at the same place as that of the stated yearly meeting of the Division Encampment. Special meetings of the Division Council may be convened by the Division Commander at such times and places within the Division limits as he may direct: *Providing*, That due notice of the same shall be sent to each member of the Council at least two weeks prior to the time named for the meeting, and the notice shall set forth the emergency and the business to be transacted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 of article IX, now section 8 of article V. In the first line of this section the word "seven" is stricken out, and the word "two" inserted in lieu thereof, so that the section will read:

SEC. 8. Two members of the Division Council shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the same at which business is to be transacted.

We have heretofore provided that the Division Council shall consist of three elective members only. This is changed so that two members of the Division Council shall constitute a quorum.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: Then I understand that staff officers are not now members of the Division Council?

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is correct. The Division Council now consists of three elective members only.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 of article IX, now section 9 of article V, is as follows:

SEC. 9. Questions requiring the official vote of the Division Council may be

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submitted by the Commander, by printed blanks for that purpose, except for the election to fill vacancies.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now we come to article X of the old Constitution. This will be article VI of the Constitution as the committee report it. In section 1, line 2, strike out the word "Colonel" and insert the word "Commander," so that the whole will read:

ARTICLE VI.—COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. At the yearly stated meeting of the Division Encampment the Commander shall, on his accession to the office, appoint such standing committees, if any, as he may deem necessary, and at the same time, or during his term of office, he shall appoint such other special committees as he may require for any particular service.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out all of section 2, and in lieu thereof insert new section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. All committees shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members, and the Commander shall fill vacancies in same as occasion requires.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 3. The person first named on the list shall act as chairman of any standing or special committee until another is chosen by the committee, and no committee shall be finally discharged until all the debts legally contracted by it are settled and paid.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XI, now article VII. In the third line strike out the word "and;" in the fourth line strike out the word "this," and insert in lieu thereof the word "the;" and at the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth lines strike out the words "and the." The whole will then read:

ARTICLE VII.—BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Division Encampments may adopt by-laws for their government, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, not inconsistent with the Constitution, general Rules and Regulations of the Order.

THE PRESIDING OEFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Next is "Order of Business." Subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are not changed, and are as follows:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Opening of the Encampment in due form.
2. Roll-call of officers.
3. Announcement of Committee on Credentials, of which the Adjutant shall be chairman.
4. Report of Committee on Credentials.
5. Roll-call of members duly accredited.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 will stand as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In subdivision 6, strike out "Committee on Distribution of Work," and add to "Committee on Officers' Reports" the words, "whose duty it shall be to distribute among the remaining committees the recommendations contained in reports of officers which falls within their respective jurisdiction." Then, in the seventh line of the subdivision strike out the word "and" after "Constitu-

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tion," and after the word "regulations" strike out all down to subdivision 7, on page 30. The subdivision will then read:

6. Appointments of committees consisting of five members each, as follows:
(*a*) Committee on Ritual.
(*b*) Committee on Resolutions.
(*c*) Committee on Reports of Officers, whose duty it shall be to distribute among the remaining committees the recommendations contained in reports of officers which fall within their respective jurisdiction.
(*d*) Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivision 6 of the Order of Business is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Subdivisions 7, 8, 9 and 10 are not changed, and are as follows:

7. Reports of officers, commencing with that of Division Commander.
8. Unfinished business appearing on the minutes, to be taken up in order.
9. Reception and reference of communications from Camps, to be called according to number.
10. Reception and reference of communications from individuals.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivisions 7, 8, 9 and 10 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In subdivision No. 11, strike out the word "committees" and insert the words "Division Council," so as to read:

11. Report of Division Council.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivision No. 11 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Subdivisions 11, 12 and 13 become 12, 13 and 14; are unchanged otherwise, and read as follows:

12. Reports of committees.
13. New business.
14. Election and installation of officers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivisions 12, 13 and 14 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: After the word "session" in the last line of old subdivision 14, now subdivision 15, insert, "communications to any committee shall be in writing, and shall be referred without debate," and add as an additional paragraph: "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, except that the election and installation of officers shall not be taken up until the regular order of business prior thereto has been completed." The subdivision will then read:

15. At the second and each succeeding session, the minutes of the preceding session shall be read immediately after the opening ceremonies. This shall also be done before the closing exercises at the last session. Communications to any committee shall be in writing, and shall be referred without debate.
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, except that the election and installation of officers shall not be taken up until the regular order of business prior thereto has been completed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivision 15 is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, we come to the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution-Chapter IV, article I, "Powers and Authority." Strike out section 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

CHAPTER IV.—COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—POWERS AND AUTHORITY.

SECTION 1. The Commandery-in-Chief shall be the supreme source of power for the Sons of Veterans. It shall make all needful rules and regulations to insure a

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uniform system of government, and the permanency and continued success of the Order. To this end, no form of government, either general or local, shall be considered as legally established until the same has been submitted to and duly approved by the Commandery at a stated yearly meeting of the same. The Commandery, through its proper officers, from time to time, shall publish all necessary orders, give all detailed instructions necessary to maintain uniformity and for the further information and guidance of all concerned, and shall make it its special duty to see that in all the different branches of the Order the same are faithfully and fully complied with.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, section 1 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 of this article is the article concerning the military rank, which was adopted this morning. I will report it here, so as to have the whole Constitution together:

SEC. 2. The Commandery-in-Chief shall also have power to establish a military rank, and to enact general laws and regulations governing the same, and to grant warrants to members of the Order in good standing, upon proper application to the Commander-in-Chief, for the formation of companies.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That section was adopted this morning.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article II, "Membership." Section 1 is not changed except as to names of officers, and reads:

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be made up as follows:

First. Its own elective and appointive officers, except special Aides and Aides-de-Camp, Assistant Inspector Generals, and non-commissioned staff.

Second. Of all Past Commanders of the Commandery who served for a full term of one year, or having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they may remain in good standing in their respective Camps.

Third. Of all Past Commanders of the several Grand Divisions who have served for a full term of one year, or having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their respective Camps.

Fourth. Of all sitting Colonels of Divisions, and of all Past Colonels of the several Divisions who have served for a full term of one year, or having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their respective Camps.

Fifth. Of one representative at large from each Division of the Order.

Sixth. Of representatives elected by the several Divisions in the ratio of one for every 1,000 members in good standing, and an additional representative for a final fraction of more than one-half of that number, providing that each Division having less than 1,000 members, in addition to the delegate at large, be entitled to one representative.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is stricken out, and a new section 2 inserted, as follows:

SEC. 2. The representatives duly elected from the several Divisions to the Commandery-in-Chief, with an equal number of alternates, shall serve for one year.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 3. All delegates to the Commandery-in-Chief, including their alternates, shall be furnished with credentials, under seal, and signed by the proper Division officers, and immediately after the elections a list of those entitled to seats in the Commandery, including all alternates, shall, under seal, and signed as above stated, be forwarded to the Adjutant General.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4. In the last line of section 4, strike out the word "last" and insert the word "next," and after the word "preceding" strike out the word "the" and insert "their," so that the section will read:

SEC. 4. The number of representatives to which each Division is entitled in the Commandery-in-Chief shall be determined by the Adjutant's quarterly report next preceding their election.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article III, "Meetings." Sections 1, 2 and 3 are unchanged, and are as follows:

ARTICLE III.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief in the month of August or September of each year.

SEC. 2. At said meeting provision shall be made for the stated yearly meeting of the succeeding year.

SEC. 3. Due notice of the stated yearly meeting shall be sent to each Division headquarters and to each member of the Commandery at least six weeks prior to the time named for the same, and due notice of any change in the time named for said meeting shall be promptly made public.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, sections 1, 2 and 3 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 4, strike out all after the word "thereat," so that the section will read:

SEC. 4. Special meetings may be convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief, by and with the consent of the Council-in-Chief: *Providing*, That no business except that named and specified in the order for such special meetings shall be transacted thereat.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 is stricken out, and a new section 5 inserted, as follows:

SEC. 5. A majority of all the officers and representatives reported present and entitled to a 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.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: A new section is added as section 6, as follows:

SEC. 6. The Commander-in-Chief shall, each day during the sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief, detail one member thereof to act as officer of the day and another to act as officer of the guard. Whenever it shall appear that a quorum is not present at any session of the Commandery-in-Chief, all business shall be suspended until a quorum is present. The Commander-in-Chief shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to cause absentees to be brought into the Encampment by the officer of the day and the officer of the guard, and those officers may make such details to assist them in the performance of their duties as may be necessary.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article IV, "Officers of the Commandery-in-Chief." Strike out the whole article, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS OF THE COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be as follows, and shall rank accordingly: (1) Commander-in-Chief; (2) Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief;

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(3) Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; (4) Adjutant General; (5) Quartermaster General; (6) Inspector General; (7) Judge Advocate General; (8) Surgeon General; (9) Chaplain-in-Chief; (10) Council-in-Chief, consisting of five elective members.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article V, "Eligibility of Officers," is stricken out, for the same reason that a similar article was stricken out in the Division Constitution.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out article V is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article VI, "Election of Officers." The words, "Article VI, Election of Officers," are stricken out, and the several sections of this article added to article IV as additional sections. Section 1 of article VI becomes section 2 of article IV, and is changed so as to read:

SEC. 2. The Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief and the Council-in-Chief shall be chosen at the stated yearly meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for a choice. Such election shall be conducted as follows: The Adjutant General shall call the roll of the Commandery-in-Chief officers, and each officer shall announce the candidate of his choice. The Adjutant General shall then call the roll of Divisions in alphabetical order, and when each Division is called, the Commander of such Division, or the chairman of its delegation, shall arise and announce the vote of his Division. If any officer or delegate of a Division shall request it, the names of the officers and delegates from such Division shall be called, and each officer and delegate, respectively, shall thereupon arise and announce the candidate of his choice. Life members shall vote with their respective Divisions.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 of article VI becomes section 3 of article IV, and is changed so as to read:

SEC. 3. The officers thus elected shall enter upon their respective duties immediately upon their installation, and they shall hold their office until their successors are duly elected and installed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 of article VI becomes section 4 of article IV; the words, "the vacant chair," in the fourth line, are stricken out, and the word "command" inserted, so that the section will read:

SEC. 4. Any vacancies that may occur in the elective offices of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be filled by the next officer in rank, who shall assume command and perform the duties of the office.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 of article VI becomes section 5 of article IV, and is changed so as to read:

SEC. 5. The Commander-in-Chief shall, on his accession to the office, appoint an Adjutant General, a Quartermaster General, an Inspector General, a Judge-Advocate General, a Surgeon General, and a Chaplain-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief may remove any officer appointed by him for cause, subject to appeal to the Commandery-in-Chief, but no appeal shall render inoperative the order of removal.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 of article VI now becomes section 6 of article IV. Strike out the final letter "s" from the word "officers," so as to read:

SEC. 6. The Commander-in-Chief shall also have power to detail from the Order

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any officer or past officer required for any special service or duty connected with the business of the same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article VII, "Duties of Officers," now becomes article V. Section 1 is amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Commander-in-Chief shall preside at all meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief. He shall enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Commandery, and shall perform such other duties as are incumbent upon him. In the performance of his duty, the Commander-in-Chief shall have power to make and enforce such orders for the good of the Order as he may deem advisable, not inconsistent with the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out section 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief and the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief shall assist the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his duties, and, in his absence or disability, shall assume command according to rank.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is stricken out, and a new section 3 inserted, as follows:

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, decisions, 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, and shall prepare a roll of all members of the Commandery-in-Chief who are entitled to vote therein.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: New section 4 is as follows:

SEC. 4. The Adjutant General shall keep, in books properly prepared: (1) A list of applications for charters, giving date of approval, date of muster, number of applicants, and date of issue of all charters. (2) A roster of Division and Camp officers, in which shall be entered each year the names of all elective and appointed officers of each Division, except Aides-de-Camp; also Camp Commander, Senior Vice Camp Commander, Junior Vice Camp Commander, First Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant of each Camp. (3) A commission record, in which shall be recorded all commissions issued by the Commander-in-Chief. (4) A dispensation record, in which shall be recorded all dispensations issued by the Commander-in-Chief. (5) A record of courts-martial, in which shall be recorded the decisions of the Commander-in-Chief therein. (6) A record of revoked charters, in which shall be recorded the number and location of all Camps whose charters have been revoked by the Commander-in-Chief. (7) A record of decisions, in which shall be entered the facts of each case decided by the Commander-in-Chief, with an index reference thereto. (8) An index of documents, in which shall be indexed all documents filed in Commandery-in-Chief headquarters, other than those entered in the record of decisions and record of courts-martial. (9) A book in which all Division charters shall be recorded. (10) A cash-book, in which shall be kept an account of all cash received at Commandery-in-Chief headquarters for charter fees and per capita tax, and shall immediately turn the same over to the Quartermaster General, taking his receipt therefor in the cash-book. (11) A requisition book, from which shall be issued all requisitions on the Quartermaster General for the expenditure of money, to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: New section 5, as follows:

SEC. 5. The Adjutant General shall preserve all records of the proceedings of each meeting of the Council-in-Chief, and shall make and preserve an accurate record of all annual and special meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief, and prepare the same for publication. He shall perform all other duties pertaining to his office in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: New section 6, as follows:

SEC. 6. The Quartermaster General shall receive, receipt and hold in the name of the Commander-in-Chief all moneys belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief. He shall also be the custodian of supplies and other property belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief; and upon order of the Commander-in-Chief, countersigned by the Adjutant General, shall provide all supplies. He shall fill all requisitions for supplies from Divisions and other sources. He shall not pay out any money except upon requisition in due form from the Commander-in-Chief, countersigned by the Adjutant General, and shall quarterly render in General Orders a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter, together with the cash value of all supplies on hand. He shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 of old article VII is now added, as section 7 of this article, to wit:

SEC. 7. The other officers of the Commandery shall, under the orders and direction of the commanding officer, perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and such other duties as circumstances require of them.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article VIII, "Council-in-Chief," now becomes article VI. Sections 1 and 2 are stricken out, and a new section inserted in lieu thereof, to wit:

ARTICLE VI.—COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

SECTION 1. The Council-in-Chief shall, immediately after their installation, meet and elect a chairman and clerk. They shall enter upon their duties immediately after the adjournment of the meeting at which they were chosen, and they shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and installed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 becomes section 2. Strike out the word "all," at the bottom of page 36, and also the word "all" in the fourth line from the top of page 37, so that the section will read:

SEC. 2. They shall, with their advice and counsel, aid and assist the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his duties. They shall be charged with the control and supervision of the investment of the funds of the Commandery-in-Chief, and shall be responsible to and look after its material interests. They shall devise and recommend such measures as will enable the Commandery to meet all its necessary expenditures, and shall examine and pass upon all accounts and bills incurred by any and all officers and committees of the same. They shall examine the books, vouchers and other papers of the different officers of the Commandery, and shall audit all their accounts. They shall keep a full and detailed record of their proceedings, and shall present a complete report to the Commandery-in-Chief at each stated yearly meeting of the same, and at such other times as the commanding officer may direct.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 becomes section 3, and reads:

SEC. 3. The Council-in-Chief shall have one stated meeting each year, the same

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to be held prior to, and at the same place as that of the stated yearly meeting of the Commandery. Special meetings of the Council-in-Chief may be convened by the commanding officer at such times and places as he may direct: *Providing*, That due notice of the same shall, in due form, be sent to each member of the Council at least four weeks prior to the time named for the meeting, and the notice shall set forth in due form the emergency and the business to be transacted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 becomes section 4. Strike out the word "nine" in the first line, and insert the word "three," so that it will read:

SEC. 4. Three members of the Council-in-Chief shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the same, at which business is to be transacted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Insert a new section, to be section 5, as follows:

SEC. 5. All matters requiring the official vote of the Council-in-Chief shall be submitted by the Commander-in-Chief upon printed blanks for that purpose, and the vote of the Council-in-Chief in all cases thus submitted shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Adjutant General.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 6 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 6. Vacancies as they occur shall be filled by election the first meeting thereafter.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now we come to article IX, which becomes article VII, "Committees." Strike out section 1, and insert in place thereof the following:

ARTICLE VII.—COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The standing committees of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be: (1) A Committee on Credentials; (2) a Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations; (3) a Committee on Rituals and Ceremonies; (4) a Committee on Resolutions; (5) a Committee on Reports of Officers and Distribution of Work. The foregoing committees shall each consist of five members, selected from the different Divisions. The Adjutant General shall be chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sections 2 and 3 are stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee, striking out sections 2 and 3, is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 will now be section 2, and is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. The person first named on all standing and special committees shall act as chairman until another is chosen by the committee; and no committee shall be discharged until all debts legally contracted by it are settled.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 becomes section 3; it is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 3. Vacancies which may occur in the membership of any standing or special committee shall be filled by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now we come to article X, which becomes article VIII, "Alterations, Additions, and Amendments." The first recommendation of the commit-

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tee is to strike out the word "additions" in the sub-title, and also to strike out all after the sub-title, and insert the following as section 1:

SECTION 1. 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 three-fourths vote of the members 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 three-fourths vote.

GEN. GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, it seems to me this is a matter for a little consideration. It seems to me we are tying our hands up and subjecting ourselves to the will of a very small minority.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I will read you the reasons we have given for it. It is recommended for the reason that the original article X has never been observed, except in violation of all its provisions. The Commandery-in-Chief, being the supreme power of this organization, like the National Encampment in the Grand Army of the Republic, should be permitted to make such changes in its fundamental law as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Order, without having such suggestions presented by the Division Encampments. The practice heretofore in vogue of publishing, in General Orders, amendments submitted by Divisions, has never been of benefit to the organization, and has resulted only in good to the printers who received pay for printing useless matter to circulate throughout the organization. The reasons which were given for the quorum, provided for by your committee, were applicable here, and no change in the fundamental law should be made except by consent of the votes specified in the amendment. Heretofore, members of the Commandery-in-Chief have been in the habit of absenting themselves from its meetings as soon as the election of officers had been held. Your committee believe such practices are dangerous, and the amendments offered will, in a large measure, tend to correct them.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: The point I wish to make is simply, that this leaves it in the power of one-fourth of the Encampment to tie our hands up on most any question. You cannot suspend without a three-fourths vote. I move to amend by striking out "three-fourths" and inserting "two-thirds" in the two places where they occur.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I second the motion.

BRO. C. A. C. GARST, of Illinois: General, it seems to me this comes directly in the line of which we hear so much complaint. We hear it to-day. We heard it at St. Joseph, at Paterson, and at Wheeling, at every Encampment—our inability to get a full attendance. Sombody is continually straying away sight-seeing, and otherwise neglecting their duty. I do not know but what it would be a good, wholesome thing to give them a little discipline. We have heard a good deal about "military rank;" now let us give them a little bit of military discipline.

The chair put the question, and the amendment was agreed to.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now, I will report the section as amended:

ARTICLE VIII.—ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. 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 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 PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as amended.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XI, now article IX, "Order of Business, Commandery-in-Chief." Strike out "Commandery-in-Chief" in the sub-title. Subdivisions 1 and 2 are unchanged, and read:

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ARTICLE IX.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Opening of the Commandery in due form.
2. Roll-call of officers and constitutional members.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivisions 1 and 2 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In subdivision 3, strike out the words "of which the Adjutant General shall be chairman," so that it will read:

3. The appointment of Committee on Credentials.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivision 3 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Subdivisions 4 and 5 are unchanged, and read:

4. Report of Committee on Credentials.
5. Roll-call of members as reported by the committee.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivisions 4 and 5 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Subdivision 6 is stricken out entirely.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee striking out subdivision 6 is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The seventh subdivision becomes the sixth. Strike out the words "as follows," in the first line, "Reports of Officers" in the second line, and make the necessary changes in the succeeding numbers, so that the subdivision will read:

6. Appointment of committees:
   (*a*) On Constitution, Rules and Regulations.
   (*b*) On Rituals and Ceremonies.
   (*c*) On Resolutions.
   (*d*) On Reports of Officers and Distribution of Work.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivision 6 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Subsivision 9 becomes 7. Strike out the words "numerically and," so that it will read:

7. Reception and reference of communications from Divisions, to be called alphabetically.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the subdivision is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Subdivisions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are changed to 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, but remain the same in other respects, reading:

8. Reception and reference of communications from Camps or individuals. All communications will be referred to the proper committees without debate.
9. Unfinished business.
10. Reports of committees.
11. New business.
12. Election and installation of officers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, subdivisions 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old subdivision 15 is stricken out entirely, but the following is to be inserted as a foot-note:

NOTE.—This order of business may be transposed by a two-thirds vote at any stated meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, a quorum being present, except that the election and installation of officers shall not be held until all other work of the Commandery-in-Chief has been completed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, section 15 will be stricken out, and the foot-note inserted as reported by the committee.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Now comes chapter V, "General Rules and Regulations." Article I, section 1, in the twelfth line strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty," so that it will read:

CHAPTER V.—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. All Camp charters shall be signed by the Division Commander, and countersigned, under seal, by the Adjutant of the Division within which the applicants reside. The same shall then, under seal, be approved and published by the Commander-in-Chief. The application for a charter shall be signed by at least fifteen persons eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, as provided in chapter II, article I, and shall be accompanied by a charter fee of not less than $10 nor more than $15, as may be provided for by the by-laws of the Division in which it is proposed to establish the said Camp, $2 of which shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General *with the application*, and be turned over to the Quartermaster General who shall receipt for the same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, section 1 is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 2. On receipt of an application for a charter, the Division Commander shall promptly proceed to examine into the qualifications of the applicants, and if satisfied of their eligibility, and that it is for the interests of the Sons of Veterans to form such Camp, he shall so recommend to the Commander-in-Chief; and, on approval by him, shall, either in person or by an officer properly detailed, proceed to muster applicants into the Order, install the duly-elected officers and staff of the Camp for remainder of the term, and complete the organization of the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 3, strike out the word "voluntarily" in the second line, and in the third line from the bottom strike out the word "will" and insert "shall," so that the section will read:

SEC. 3. Camp charters may be surrendered when less than 10 members desire the continuation of the Camp, as is provided for in chapter II, article I. In case of the surrender or forfeiture of a charter, all the property of the Division or Order, including all books of record, orders, rituals, and Camp papers, shall be immediately turned over to the Division Adjutant, who shall immediately report the disbandment of said Camp to the Adjutant General.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out section 4, and insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. Division Commanders may suspend delinquent Camps in their discretion, for failure to make quarterly reports, or to perform any other duties required of them by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, subject, however, to the right of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief may, upon recommendation of the Division Commander, annul and declare forfeited the charter of any Camp more than six months in arrears for reports and per capita tax.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out section 5 and insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 5. Charters of Divisions shall be signed by the Commander-in-Chief and countersigned by the Adjutant General, attested by the Commandery-in-Chief seal, and the same shall be issued on the permanent organization thereof. The members of new Divisions named in the charter shall, in the order named, be respectively the Division Commander, the Senior Vice Division Commander, the Junior Vice Division Commander, the Adjutant, the Quartermaster, the Commander, the Senior Vice-Commander, and the Junior Vice-Commander of the several Camps in such Division. The charter fee of a Division shall be $15. The Commander-in-Chief, upon satisfactory evidence that a charter has been lost or destroyed, may issue a duplicate thereof under the seal of the Commandery-in-Chief.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out section 6 and insert a new section in lieu thereof, as follows:

SEC. 6. The Commandery-in-Chief, at its stated yearly meeting, may revoke the charter of any Division which, for three-fourths of the year or more, has failed to forward its reports and per capita tax.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article II, "Returns and Reports." In section 1, strike out "Captain" and insert "Commander," so that the section will read;

ARTICLE II.—RETURNS AND REPORTS.

SECTION 1. The Commander of each Camp shall make *quarterly* returns to the Adjutant of the Division, on the first days of January, April, July, and October. He shall also, at the same time, forward a list of the names of all recruits, and all required details concerning them, who have been mustered during the last three months.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2. In line 6, strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "thirty;" in the last line but one strike out the word "Commander-in-Chief" and insert "Adjutant General;" strike out all after the word "Commander-in-Chief" in the next to last line and insert the words "within the time specified." The section will then read.

SEC. 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 return, 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.

Now, there is a matter I promised Colonel Newton to call attention to at this time.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Section 1 of article II, "Returns and Reports." I didn't know we had passed over and adopted that. I wanted to call special attention to it.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: We have not adopted that yet. We are on that now. Yes, we did pass it; there was no change in it. We are on section 2 now.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: It says the 1st day of January. It cannot be made on the 1st day of January. There ought to be some latitude.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Why cannot they be made on the first day? It is not necessary to wait for the meeting of the Camp in order to make a return of that kind, or pay their per capita tax.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Suppose the 1st day of January should come on Sunday, then what?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: This is entirely out of order, unless objection is made to the report of the committee. I understand the report of the committee as to this section has been adopted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: I promised to say for Colonel Newton, when this section was reached, that he thinks the "30 days," in the sixth line of the section, should be "60 days," thus: "He shall, within 60 days after the commencement of the quarterly term, . . ." etc.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: I wish to move an amendment to this section as

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reported by the committee, to wit: By striking out the word "thirty" and inserting the word "sixty," at the place indicated by Brother Brown.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: I second that motion.

The chair put the question on the adoption of the amendment, and the amendment was agreed to.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 as amended now reads:

SEC. 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 return, with cash accompanying, to the Division Quartermaster. He shall, within 60 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.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: I would like to ask for information, why it is that the Adjutant General is substituted for the Commander-in-Chief — if there is any reason for it.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The reason is that the Adjutant General is the proper officer to receive them. General Webb put that in. He said the Adjutant General was the proper officer to receive them at headquarters.

GENERAL ABBOTT, of Illinois: I would like to know why it is the Adjutant General is the proper officer to receive the supplies that are handled by the Quartermaster General. I cannot understand that. I do not see why he is. That is the point I want to know about. It seems to me the Quartermaster General is the one. On that point, the Division might be in arrears for supplies.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General Webb was very strong on this point. He maintained that the proper man to receive the correspondence of the Commandery-in-Chief was the Adjutant General, and that the Quartermaster General should simply act as the treasurer, and turn it over, and in that way there was a series of vouchers going on, and the correspondence would be a voucher. In other words, the Quartermaster General should be nothing but the custodian of supplies, the treasurer of the Order, and that the Adjutant General should be simply the clerk (if you will accept that term) of the Commandery-in-Chief in transmitting and receiving the communications. That was the idea, and General Webb presented some very substantial arguments in support of his position.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no further objection, the section is adopted as last reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is stricken out, and a new section inserted, as follows:

SEC. 3. Each Division Commander, on behalf of his Division, shall make final settlement with the Quartermaster General at least 14 days prior to the stated annual meeting of the Council-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no further objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 is stricken out entirely.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out section 4 is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 now becomes section 4. Commencing in the third line, strike out the words "and shall turn over to the Quartermaster General the returns belonging to him." The section will then read:

SEC. 4. The Adjutant General shall, on the receipt of returns, note the date of reception thereon. He shall, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, consolidate the quarterly returns of the Adjutants, and shall present a copy of such consolidated returns to the stated yearly meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 6 is now section 5; it is not changed, and reads:

SEC. 5. The Quartermaster Sergeant of each Camp shall, through its Camp Commander, make a quarterly return to the Division Quartermaster, on the first days of January, April, July, and October.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 7 becomes section 6. In the third line, strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "sixty;" in the sixth line, strike out the words "Adjutant General" and insert "Quartermaster General;" and in the last line, strike out the word "Colonel" and insert the word "Commander." The section will then read:

SEC. 6. These returns shall be consolidated by the Division Quartermaster within 60 days after the commencement of the quarterly term; and such consolidated returns shall be forwarded by the Division Commander to the Quartermaster General, a copy thereof being retained for the information of the Division Commander.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 8 is now section 7. In line 4, strike out the word "all;" in line 4, strike out the word "all;" in the last line strike out the words "proper channels" and insert the words "Quartermaster General." The section will then read:

SEC. 7. The Adjutant General shall, under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, carefully establish and maintain suitable forms, and shall provide necessary blanks for making the foregoing reports and returns, and all supplies of whatever kind shall be furnished by the Commandery-in-Chief through the Quartermaster General.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article III, "Dues and Revenues," section 1. Strike out the words "Colonels of Divisions," in line 7, and insert "Division Quartermasters," so the section will read:

ARTICLE III.—DUES AND REVENUES.

SECTION 1. The Commandery-in-Chief shall, at its stated yearly meeting, assess a per capita tax on each Division, of not exceeding 20 cents, on each and every member in good standing; the said tax shall be payable in four installments of equal parts, and the same shall be forwarded by Division Quartermasters to the Quartermaster General on or before the last days of January, April, July, and October.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: General, according to instructions from the Ohio Division, I move an amendment to the section as reported by the committee, to strike out the word "twenty," in the fourth line, and insert "twelve," so that the sentence will read: "Not exceeding 12 cents on each and every member, etc."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Making 12 cents the maximum?

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Oh, we cannot do that this year.

BRO. H. ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: I second the motion.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General, I am very anxious to hear from Brother Deckman as to his reasons. The brother will remember that this has been a year of expenditure, and the coming year will be another, and it behooves us to move carefully in this matter. He will bear me out in the statement that I am a kicker on the expenditure of every cent. I always try to get down to the lowest possible margin. I would like to be with my genial friend, and I would like to hear

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some argument that will justify me in going with him. Unless something substantial is presented, I am "agin" him.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: This section, as I understand it, does not fix the per capita tax. It simply fixes the maximum.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Then if this is not the place for it I withdraw my motion.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: The Council-in-Chief fix the per capita tax. The Council-in-Chief propose the amount, and the Commandery-in-Chief confirm it. If you will look at the report you will see that is the way it is done.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: It is fixed annually, as at present.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The only effect of this section is to fix the maximum, which may be changed. There being no further objection, the section is adopted as reported. Proceed with the report.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2. Strike out, and insert section 2 as amended at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, as found in the addenda to the printed Constitution, striking out the word "Captain" in the seventh line as printed, and inserting "Quartermaster Sergeant," so the section will read:

SEC. 2. Each Division Encampment shall, at its stated yearly meeting, assess a per capita tax on each Camp within its jurisdiction, not exceeding 50 cents on each and every member in good standing; this tax shall include the Commandery-in-Chief tax, and it shall be payable in four installments of equal parts, and the same shall be forwarded by the Quartermaster Sergeant to the Quartermasters of their respective Divisions, on the first days of January, April, July, and October: *Provided*, That neither Camps nor Divisions shall be required to pay per capita tax on any Camp for the quarter in which the Camp was mustered.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: General, I desire to offer an amendment striking out the word "fifty" where it occurs in the third line as printed, and inserting the word "sixty," so that it will read: "Not exceeding 60 cents on each and every member, . . ." etc.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: General, I desire to second the motion of the brother from Illinois.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: I offer, as a substitute motion, that the section remain as it is.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion of General Pollitt is out of order. The way to keep the section as it is, is to vote down amendments.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: I want to say on behalf of the committee that we are not at all strenuous about this matter. I suppose I am imbued with some crankism on finances; I always want to know why the boys should be "soaked." If my friend from Illinois has some ideas on this subject, as he certainly has, I should be glad to hear from him. I realize that good Divisions, and good Camps, as part and parcel of the Division, are necessarily our backbone; that good Divisions are the real fundamental backbone of the Commandery-in-Chief. If there is any good reason for making this advance, I will vote for it most cheerfully, but I have heard the statement presented on more than one occasion by the boys: "It's all right for you fellows to get up there in the Commandery-in-Chief and legislate, and legislate, but us fellows have to pay the bills." Let us have it said that we are legislating for the best interests of the Order. If there is any argument to be presented in support of the amendment offered by Brother Abels, we would be glad to hear it.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: General, the only argument I have in favor of advancing the per capita tax paid by the Camps to the Divisions is, that there is not

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enough money in the Divisions at the present time to properly conduct their affairs. At least, while I was Quartermaster, or Adjutant, during the last term of Col. Stadden's administration, I found the work was very seriously crippled on account of the financial condition, the stringency of money. It seems to me that where a Camp — whether in the East or West, it makes no difference — refuses or cannot pay 15 cents a quarter on a member, they are in a very bad condition to belong to the Order at all. The only argument that I have to advance is, simply that there is not money enough at 50 cents to properly conduct the affairs of the Divisions — the Division of Illinois, I am speaking of now. The sentiment expressed at our last Encampment, the last week of July, was to the effect that more revenue must be provided in order to carry on the business of the Division.

Col. E. G. Worden, of Montana: General, there are two points to be considered here. In the first place, this does not fix the per capita tax to be paid by the Camps to the Division. It simply says not exceeding that amount. There is nothing in this paragraph that prohibits the Division at its Encampment from making the assessment on each Camp only five cents a quarter, if it wants to; but, on the other hand, I think it is essential that this should be 60, for the benefit of some of the Divisions. In the Division of Montana, for instance, we have perhaps 150 or 200 members — 300 at most. Where are we to get the money with which to pay the expenses of our Division? We have certain expenses which must be paid; a certain number of Division Orders must be issued. A certain amount of expense at head quarters must be incurred. While the Division of Montana is to-day out of debt and ahead, we have often been crippled seriously because we could not get enough money from the per capita tax. I would like it so that if Montana (a small Division though we are) wants to, it can make the assessment at least 15 cents a quarter. It does not hurt others who do not want to do it, and it gives the small Divisions a chance to make the per capita tax so they can derive from it enough revenue to pay necessary expenses.

Col. J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: I would like to ask the brother from Montana what he thinks the effect would be upon the small Camps in his Division?

Col. E. G. Worden, of Montana: I do not think there is a Camp in the Division but what would be perfectly willing to pay that. At any rate, the matter can be presented to the Camps. This simply limits the maximum. It leaves it with the Division Encampment to make it that or less.

Gen. G. B. Abbott, of Illinois: General, I am opposed to the amendment, and I will tell you why. I am with my friend Maccabe on saving the pennies. I have gone around to a great many Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, and I know what the old soldiers say. They say, "Why is it you boys have a greater per capita tax than we have? Why does my boy have to pay more than I do in my Post?" Of course, you have to stop and argue with him; you have to explain it all, if you can, and a great many times he will not let his boy come in. You understand that the rank and file of the members of the Sons of Veterans are the sons of men who bore the musket; they have not many dollars to spare, and I am with these boys. Talk about not being able to run the Division on the money they have. I know better. I can do it, and have done it. If these fellows at headquarters would try to save a dollar occasionally, they could run their Division well enough on what they have. I have run a Division and I have saved a good many dollars, and I have traveled and paid my own expenses. I had a good deal of glory and I paid for it. But the poor fellow in Camp, who comes there night after night, and carries a musket on Memorial Day, who pays his dues into Camp and travels 15 or 20 miles to attend Camp, never gets an office; he pays his dues to the Camp, and here comes the Division wanting more dollars, and here comes the Commandery-in-Chief

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wanting more dollars, and he has to hustle for it. I am *for* that boy, I am *with* him, and I am looking after his pocket-book. I am opposed to this amendment. We can get along with 50 cents, and 50 cents is enough. There are a great many orders that do not have that much.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: General, these Eastern brothers must have some consideration for those of us in the West. Now, General Abbott explained why he could run his Division on less money than the rest of us — because he paid his own traveling expenses. We ought to, and we want to, pay the traveling expenses of our Colonels when they go on official business. Another thing: This does not necessarily compel Camps to pay 60 cents, or 15 cents a quarter, but it fixes that as the maximum that can be collected in case a Division is in straightened circumstances, or in debt, and wants to get out; and they ought to have a chance to do so. Now, another thing you Eastern fellows cannot understand. I remember that while in New York last year, instead of paying five cents for this and that, they had pennies, and made change. We have only dollars in the West, where they have 50-cent pieces in the East; we do not have any pennies — no cents.

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: The brother does not mean they have no sense in the West?

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: C-e-n-t-s, I mean. My experience is, that Camps do not object to paying 15 cents a quarter. In Missouri they have the money to pay it, thank God. Our Division is behind simply because 10 cents or 12½ cents a quarter is not sufficient to meet the expenses of the Division. Let us have this maximum of 60 cents for one year, in order to catch up, and then we can drop it down again. We do not necessarily have to collect the 60 cents.

GEN. MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: General, I am in favor of the amendment. I disagree with my brother Abbott — I do not think this a subject for sentimental display of emotions, and it should be reduced to a business basis. As has been truly said time and again, it is the maximum figure we are fixing. It is a latitude which is perfectly proper, and leaves the Divisions to fix their own Division tax. I have had the distinguished honor of handling a Division when the tax was 12½ cents. I succeeded in relieving the bankrupt condition of my Division, and putting it on its feet. At the close of my first term I requested that the by-laws of the Division be amended so as to reduce the amount to 10 cents per quarter. It was so reduced, and the Division has run five years from that time, and has constantly been bankrupt, and is to-day financially bankrupt. Those of you who have paid any particular attention to this matter, and paid any attention to this section, will see that every Division, nearly, in this Order is to-day financially in debt to its officers who are able to pay the Division expenses; and I submit to you, brothers, that it is an unjust thing to require any Division official, or any Camp official, to pay the legitimate expenses of the Division or Camp out of their own pockets. It is not a question of sentiment. Let us put this maximum figure at 60 cents, and if the brothers in Montana want to put it at 15 cents per quarter in their Division, let them do so. We raised the tax to the maximum figure in Michigan, and if we had been allowed to put it at 60 cents it would have gone there willingly; and the boys are boys who husk corn.

BRO. M. A. BOWEN, of Montana: General, the argument made by the gentleman of my State reminds me of a story. A man once walked up to an apple stand to purchase some apples, and says: "Please give me a peck of apples." The charge was $10. "Why," he says, "I can buy apples in my town for 10 cents a peck." Says the old lady, "All right, you go back there and buy them." Now, if we want the privilege of assessing ourselves with this extra amount, it certainly does no harm to Brother Abbott, it certainly does no harm to anybody outside; it does no harm to

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us, because we are willing to pay it. In the absence of any argument against this amendment, it certainly should prevail.

COL. THEO. A. BARTON, of Rhode Island: Notwithstanding the fact that our Division officers have never been at any expense, it yet looks as though it may be necessary for some of the other Divisions to have this increase in order to pay the expenses of their Division officers. Therefore, I think it is better that we increase this maximum rate.

BRO. H. ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: General, I think the benefit of this amendment will be decided. I think some of the Divisions certainly need it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the amendment to strike out "fifty" and insert "sixty" in the section as reported. Those in favor of the amendment will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it, and the amendment is adopted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The section as amended, is as follows:

SEC. 2. Each Division Encampment shall, at its stated yearly meeting, assess a per capita tax on each Camp within its jurisdiction, not exceeding sixty cents on each and every member in good standing; this tax shall include the Commandery-in-Chief tax, and it shall be payable in four installments of equal parts, and the same shall be forwarded by the Quartermaster Sergeant to the Quartermasters of their respective Divisions on the first days of January, April, July, and October: *Provided*, That neither Camps nor Divisions shall be required to pay per capita tax on any Camp for the quarter in which the Camp was mustered.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no further objection, the section is adopted as last reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 3, strike out the letter "a" in the fifth line, and strike out the word "the" in the last line, so the section will read:

SEC. 3. Each Camp shall cause to the paid into the Camp fund, by each and every member, such sums as dues as the Camp shall determine upon, and the Camp per capita tax shall, in manner heretofore stated, be drawn from said fund.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Insert new section 4, as follows:

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Camp Commander and the Division Commander to see that the foregoing provisions are complied with in their respective organizations.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article IV, "Arrearages." In section 1, strike out the word "forwarded," in the last line, and insert the word "paid," so as to read:

ARTICLE IV.—ARREARAGES.

SECTION 1. Any Division in arrears for reports or dues shall be excluded from all representation in the Commandery-in-Chief, until the reports are made and the dues are paid.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 2, strike out the word "forwarded," in the last line, and insert "paid," so as to read:

SEC. 2. Any Camp in arrears for reports or dues shall not be allowed any representation in the Division Encampment to which it is attached until the reports are made and the dues are paid.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is stricken out entirely.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee striking out section 3 is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 becomes section 3. In the sixth and seventh lines from the top of page 47, strike out the words "nor of the Commander-in-Chief," so that the section will read:

SEC. 3. Any member of a Camp who is six months in arrears in the payment of his dues shall be prohibited from voting; shall not be permitted to enter any Camp room while the Camp is in session; shall be ineligible to any office in the Sons of Veterans, and shall be reported "Suspended" in the quarterly report to the Division headquarters, until such dues are paid. While so suspended, the Camp shall not be subject to the per capita tax on such member, and he shall not be counted in the representation of the Camp in the Division Encampment: *Providing, however*, That when a brother is unable, by reason of sickness or misfortune, to pay his dues, they may be remitted to him, on due investigation and favorable report by the Camp Council or a special committee appointed for the purpose, and a three-fourths vote of the members present and voting at a stated meeting of the Camp; but by the remission of dues the Camp shall not become liable for the payment of his per capita tax, nor shall he be counted in the representation of the Division Encampment or the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 as printed on page 47 of the Constitution is stricken out, and section 5 as adopted at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, printed in the addenda, inserted as section 4, inserting the word "Camp" before the word "Constitution" in the fifth line as printed, so as to read:

SEC. 4. Any member of a Camp who is one year in arrears in the payment of his dues shall be dropped from the roll, and reinstated only by the Camp which dropped him, and in the same manner as is provided in sections 1–7, article II, chapter II, of the Camp Constitution.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Insert new section 5, as follows.

SEC. 5. All Camps that have failed for one year or more to make their quarterly reports and to pay their per capita tax shall be considered disbanded, and their charters shall be revoked by the Division Commander.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as read.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 6 is stricken out entirely.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the Committee in striking out section 6 is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article V, "Inspection." In section 1, line 3, on page 48 of the printed Constitution, strike out the words "Commander-in-Chief," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Inspector General," so as to read:

ARTICLE V.—INSPECTION.

SECTION 1. There shall be a thorough and complete inspection of each Camp of the Order between April 15 and June 1 of each year. To this end the Inspector General shall, through the several Division Commanders, cause each Division to be divided into as many subdivisions as circumstances may demand, and, in addition to the different Inspectors already provided for, shall cause to be detailed or appointed an Assistant Inspector for each subdivision.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 2, line 1, strike out the words "of the Commandery-in-Chief," and insert in lieu thereof the words "subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief," so as to read:

SEC. 2. The Inspector General, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-

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Chief, shall prescribe the form of blanks to be used for the inspection of Camps and Divisions, and he shall, with approval of the Commander-in-Chief, issue such instructions in detail as he may deem necessary for the proper performance of the duty. He shall prepare an abstract of all the reports received from Division headquarters, and shall present the same with his report to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 3, strike out the word "the" in the first line, also the words "each locality under their care," in the last line, and insert in lieu thereof "their respective jurisdiction," so as to read:

SEC. 3. All books, papers, accounts, records and proceedings pertaining to the Sons of Veterans shall be open for examination at all times to all the duly-designated officers of the Inspector General's department, and such officers shall make it their special duty to see that the same are correctly kept; that all details are properly attended to; that all orders are properly understood and obeyed; and that in all respects the written and unwritten work of the Order is uniformly and properly carried out in their respective jurisdiction.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out section 4 entirely, and insert new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. In making inspections provided for in this article, in Divisions wherein State laws prohibit the carrying of arms by the Sons of Veterans, the fact that Camps are not armed and equipped shall not affect their rating.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article VI, "Discipline." Section 1 is not changed, and reads:

ARTICLE VI.—DISCIPLINE.

SECTION 1. The offenses cognizable by the Sons of Veterans shall be: (1) Disloyalty to the United States of America, or any other violation of any pledge given at the time of muster, or the violation of any obligation given at the time of assuming any office in the Order. (2) Disobedience of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, By-Laws, or lawful orders of the Sons of Veterans, coming from proper authority. (3) The commission of a scandalous crime against the laws of the land. (4) Conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order. (5) Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The following sentence is added to section 2: "In all cases, however, where the accused is found guilty of misappropriating funds, the sentence of the court must be dishonorable discharge from the Order." It will then read:

SEC. 2. The penalty shall be either: (1) Dishonorable discharge from the Order. (2) Degradation from office. (3) Suspension from membership for a specified period. (4) Fine. (5) Reprimand, at the discretion of the court. In all cases, however, where the accused is found guilty of misappropriating funds, the sentence of the court must be dishonorable discharge from the Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 3, strike out the third and fourth sentences and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Elective and appointive officers of Divisions shall only be tried by courts convened by order of the Division Commander; elective and appointive officers of the Commandery-in-Chief shall only be tried by courts convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief;" in the sixth sentence strike out all after the word "regulations" and insert, "and the court shall have power to forfeit all honors and privileges of past rank, and the sentence of the court must state whether or not

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they impose the penalty of such forfeiture. In all cases, any member of the Order is competent to sit upon any court-martial." The section will then read:

SEC. 3. All accusations shall be made in the form of charges and specifications, on blanks furnished by the Commander-in-Chief through the regular channel, and the same shall be tried by courts-martial. Courts-martial may be ordered by the Commanders of Camps, Commanders of Divisions, or by the Commander-in-Chief, for the trial of alleged offenders in their respective jurisdictions. Elective and appointive officers of Divisions shall only be tried by courts convened by order of the Division Commander; elective and appointive officers of the Commandery-in-Chief shall only be tried by courts convened by order of the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief shall be tried for alleged offenses only on request of the three elective members of the Council-in-Chief, and on such request a court shall be convened by the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; or the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief shall, on request of the three elective members of the Council-in-Chief, appoint a court of inquiry to investigate charges against the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief shall, whenever charges are preferred against any past officer, order a court of inquiry, or court-martial, as may be deemed advisable; and whenever any past officer shall be convicted of any offense, he may be punished as provided for by these rules and regulations, and the court shall have power to forfeit all honors and privileges of past rank, and the sentence of the court must state whether or not they impose the penalty of such forfeiture. In all cases, any member of the Order in good standing is competent to sit upon any court-martial.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out section 4 and insert:

SEC. 4. Courts-martial shall consist of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and a Judge Advocate shall also be appointed, and, except as otherwise herein provided, they shall be governed in their mode of proceeding and rules of evidence by the procedure and practice of the Federal Courts of the United States. A copy of the charges and a notice of the time and place of holding the court must be served by the Judge Advocate upon the accused, either personally, five days before the date fixed for the court, or by mail, addressed to his last known place of residence, at least 10 days before that time; and in case of the willful absence of the accused, after such notice has been given him, the court may proceed in all respects as if he were present and had plead not guilty, and the Judge Advocate shall incorporate in the record proof of service upon the accused. Upon the convening of the court, the Judge Advocate will obligate the members of the court, and the president of the court, who shall be the first brother named in the order, will thereupon obligate the Judge Advocate. After the hearing of the testimony, the verdict and sentence of the court will be determined by the unanimous vote of the court.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: To section 5 add the following: "Testimony may also be taken by deposition, either upon open commissions or interrogatories, before any officer of the Order." The section will then read:

SEC. 5. All members of the Sons of Veterans, when summoned, shall attend as witnesses before any courts-martial, and their testimony shall be taken on their honor as brothers. The evidence of persons not members of the Order shall be taken under oath, when not inconsistent with the laws of the place where the court is held. Where such extra-judicial oaths are forbidden by law, the evidence of witnesses not members of the Sons of Veterans may be received, at the discretion of the court, on their honor as men, and the fact that they have not been duly sworn shall be considered by the court in deciding upon their credibility. Testimony may also be taken by deposition, either upon open commissions or interrogatories, before any officer of the Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 6 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 6. No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or his

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successor in office, for his confirmation or disapproval and orders in the case, and no sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Sons of Veterans, except by a court-martial convened by the order of the Commander-in-Chief, until after the whole proceedings shall have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief (through Division headquarters), with the recommendation of the Division Commander, for approval or disapproval of the Commander-in-Chief, and his orders thereon.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 7 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 7. When charges are preferred against any brother holding office, the Division Commander or the Commander-in-Chief, in their respective jurisdictions, may suspend the accused from office. During the suspension of a Camp or Division Commander, their places shall be filled by the next officer in rank and command.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 8 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 8. In case the accused is charged with an offense under paragraph 3, section 1, of this article, the record of his conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be *prima facie* evidence of his guilt of the offense of which he is charged.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 9 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 9. Appeals may be taken from the decision of lower officers to the next higher, by submitting the whole testimony, together with the decision appealed from.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I would like to ask the Adjutant General if he has filed the recommendations of the Missouri Division which were forwarded to him?

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: I obeyed the instructions of the last Encampment, and forwarded all of them to Judge Hatch. I did not keep a copy of them.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: We have them all—we have about a bushel of them, but they are not indexed, and we could not find any particular one.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I wish I had those of the Missouri Division; I would like to offer them now as amendments.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article VII, "Bonds." Section 1 is unchanged, and reads:

ARTICLE VII.—BONDS.

SECTION 1. Every Quartermaster Sergeant shall give bonds in a sum to be named by his Camp, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

BRO. H. ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: General, I move as an amendment to this section, that the Quartermaster Sergeant file his bond before taking the oath of office. I know of a great many Camps that have suffered because the Quartermaster Sergeant had not filed his bond.

BRO. E. A. WELLS, of Illinois: I second the motion.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Brothers, it seems to me we are imposing, unnecessarily, hardships upon the Quartermaster Sergeant, as, for instance, it often happens in the Division or in the Camp that the Commander may appoint his officers that very night; he may, perhaps, be deciding between three and four brothers, and, upon the night of installation, he may appoint his officers then and there. Now, then, the Quartermaster Sergeant could not be installed, because a bond properly gotten up could not be prepared right at the time. He would have no time to go around and get proper bondsmen. He might want to get the president of the local

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bank, and the president of the bank might be out of town somewhere and could not be reached. Now, I submit that it would be a hardship upon that man, and it might also be a hardship upon the Camp Commander. There is that argument against the proposed amendment, besides several others.

GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: General, I certainly hope this amendment will not prevail, for the reasons advanced by General Maccabe. I have visited a great many Camps, and many on the night of installation, and I know that the Captain has in many instances appointed brothers on his staff whom he had not in mind until that night. They knew nothing about bondsmen. They did not anticipate it. If this amendment should prevail, we would have to install all except the Quartermaster Sergeant, and if it was a public installation, it would look bad. I would certainly dislike to be appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, and have to sit back and not be installed for the reason that I had not filed my bond, for some of the visitors might think I could not file the bond. My best girl would certainly think there was something wrong. It is the Camp Commander's duty to see that this bond is filed, and if it is not filed within a reasonable time he should relieve his Quartermaster Sergeant from duty and appoint somebody else.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: General, I know this question is of more vital interest to Camps than some brothers may think. In our own Camp we have suffered. The point my brother across the way wishes to make is this, that the Quartermaster Sergeant should file his bond before he receives the fund. I move as a substitute for the motion of Brother Rosenhaupt, to add to this section as reported by the committee the words, "before he receives the funds and the property of the Camp." That will give him a chance to be installed and file his bond afterward.

COL. F. P. CORRICK, of Nebraska: I second the substitute.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the adoption of the substitute. Those in favor of its adoption will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it, and the substitute is adopted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 1, as amended, reads:

SECTION. 1. Every Quartermaster Sergeant shall, before he receives the funds and property of the Camp, give bonds in a sum to be named by his Camp, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

BRO. JOSEPH R. SWAIN, of New York: General, I move to amend the section by making it read "within 30 days after installation."

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Make it 10.

GEN. MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: Leave it to the Camp Captain.

The motion was not seconded.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: General, if I am in order, it seems to me it would be very advisable for us to insert in some part of our new Constitution the provision which exists in the by-laws of the New York Division, requiring Captains to prefer charges against Quartermasters who do not file their bond, and remove them from office.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: It is not necessary. He can remove them without filing charges.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Where will those funds be deposited in the interval?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: With the old Quartermaster Sergeant. There being no further objection, the section is adopted as amended.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 2. Members of Camp Councils holding the funds of their Camps shall, severally and jointly, be required to give bond in a sum to be named by the Camp, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of their duty.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 3. Every Division Quartermaster shall give bond in a sum to be named by the Division Council, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

GEN. MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: I desire to move an amendment to this section, to strike out, after the word "sum," the words "to be named by the Division Council, with sufficient," and insert in lieu thereof the words "of not less than $1,000, with two or more sureties, who shall justify in twice the amount," so that the section will read:

SEC. 3. Every Division Quartermaster shall give bond in a sum of not less than $1,000, with two or more sureties, who shall justify in twice the amount, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

COL. F. P. CORRICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General, I am perfectly willing to accept this amendment, but it strikes me that the Division Council, who are selected because of their business capacity and their integrity, are just as well qualified to pass upon this as we are. Take, for instance, my friend Lyon. The Division Council, composed of such men, are best suited to the work of imposing this bond. They know exactly what amount of money is handled. Oftentimes a man will take the position of Quartermaster Sergeant as a personal favor. If the Colonel goes to a good business friend, like Colonel Barton, in Rhode Island, he would say, "I would like to, but I am full of business; I have not time." Now, that is the man you want for Quartermaster Sergeant. In the first place, he knows how to go through books, how to handle and keep books, and he does not like the idea of running around asking everybody to go on his bond. I say, make it as easy as possible, and only as strict as necessary. Simplicity should govern and rule. I submit that there is argument on this side of the question. I simply want to do what I consider best in the Division, and not make it particularly hard upon the Quartermasters of the several Divisions. I myself had quite a time with my Division Quartermaster. I had to try several of them before I secured the right one. It is extremely difficult to get the right man for the place, and do not let us make it any more difficult. A man accepts that position because he is a patriot, pure and simple, and we never have awarded him his right meed of praise. Let us make it easier to get good Quartermasters, instead of throwing obstacles in the way.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: General, I am like Brother Maccabe, and for another reason. I think it is going to be a loss and an expense. There are a great many brothers throughout the different Divisions of the United States who can readily file a bond for $600, which in many of the small Divisions is sufficient; whereas, if they are compelled to file a bond for $1,000 they cannot do it. They would not like to ask their friends to go on such a bond for them, and if they go into some fidelity company it costs the Division $15. Now I know that is the case in many Divisions. It will save many of the small Divisions $15 to have this bond for a smaller amount, and there is no use having it at $1,000.

GEN. MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: Now, brothers, let us face the facts. There is no use supposing cases. My friend Maccabe has a good idea of this thing, but he forgets one important point. Nine times out of ten, Division Councils are not consulted in this matter until weeks and months, and in some cases never consulted. Brother Maccabe has the honor of being a member of the Council in his Division and he looks after these matters. Here is my friend, Colonel Lyon, who last year run his Division without any kind of a bond. Who was to blame? Largely the Council, you will say. Now, without we specify in the Constitution that the bond

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must be given, it will not always be done. It is not a hardship for any man to give a bond for $1,000, if he is a reputable man. It is not a hardship if we fix the sum at $1,000 and require the bond; it is safety for the Divisions, and it is not taking any honor, any duty, from the Division Council. I do not believe they care for this duty any way.

COL. E. G. WORDEN, of Montana: If a man can get a bond for $500, the chances are he can get one just as easy for a $1,000. It is no more trouble. In our Division, the bond is $1,500, and that of the Adjutant is the same. We put the Colonel under bonds of $1,000 for his good behavior, and we do not have any trouble about it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the amendment offered by General Hall to the section as reported by the committee. As many as are in favor of the amendment will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes appear to have it. The motion prevails, and the amendment is adopted. There being no further objection, the section is adopted as amended.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: General, I rise to a question of information. As this section is now passed, I understand that the bond shall not be less than $1,000. I would like to know what portion of this revised Constitution will determine who has power to increase that bond. It will have to go to the Division Council ultimately, I guess, anyway.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: As I understand it, there was no provision made in the amendment of General Hall in relation to that, and the provision in regard to fixing the bond heretofore by the Division Council would not apply, as I understand it.

GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: General, I move an amendment to this section to this effect: "*Provided*, The Division Council may fix a greater bond."

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: I think it can be done by making it read in this way: "In a sum to be named by the Division Council, not less than $1,000." If those words are left in there, it will be all right.

GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: I will accept that modification of my motion. That reading is proper.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That will be taken by consent, if there is no objection. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The chairman of the committee will now report this section as it stands.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: The section will read as follows:

SEC. 3. Every Division Quartermaster shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his trust in a sum to be named by the Division Council, not less than $1,000, with two or more sureties, who shall justify in twice the amount of the bond.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no further objection, this section is adopted as last reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sections 4 and 5 are not changed, and read as follows:

SEC. 4. The Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall also give bonds in a sum to be named by the Council-in-Chief, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SEC. 5. The bonds of the above-named officers shall be approved and held by their respective commanding officers, as trustees for their several commands.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, sections 4 and 5 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out section 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 6. The Commander-in-Chief, within 30 days after his election, shall give a bond in such sum as the Council-in-Chief may determine, not less than $10,000. Said bond to run to and be approved by the members of the Council-in-Chief, and remain in the custody of the chairman thereof.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 7 is stricken out, and a new section inserted, as follows:

SEC. 7. Commanders of Divisions shall, within 30 days from the date of their installation, give a bond in such sum, not less than $2,000, with such sureties as may be prescribed by the respective Divisions, to be approved by the Division Council, and remain in custody of the chairman thereof.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

COLONEL VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: I suppose this section is now adopted; but when does it take effect, and what effect will this have on existing Division officers?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It will have no effect on officers already elected. It cannot be retro-active.

COLONEL VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: If the Constitution and ritual are changed, and the office of Colonel, or the title of Colonel, is abolished, does that take effect before the next election?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I would not think it would apply to officers already elected.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: I differ with the presiding officer. We cannot have Division Commanders and Colonels of Division at the same time.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: As I understood the question of Colonel Van Houten, it was merely in regard to the designation in the bonds already filed. Proceed with the report of the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article VIII, "Compensation." Strike out the words "not to exceed $1,000 for each per annum," so as to read:

ARTICLE VIII.—COMPENSATION.

SECTION 1. The Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall each be paid a salary, to be fixed yearly in advance by the annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: General, before we pass this article on compensation, I am opposed to the annual meeting fixing the amount to be paid the Quartermaster General and the Adjutant General specifically, when they appropriate, as they did last year, so much money. For instance: There were $3,000 appropriated last year, and if they should see fit to pay the Adjutant General $500, the rest goes for stenographers, and such other items. I am not in favor of that. I think we should fix the salary here, or else we should say that the amount appropriated for clerical help should be fixed in each annual meeting. If that is the way we understand it, I am in favor of it.

COL. H. ABELS, of Illinois: It seems to me the matter of fixing salaries for the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General should be left with the Council-in-Chief. The idea of fixing the salary for an officer of that kind in the Constitution is absurd.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is the way we have it. It reads now: "The Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall each be paid a salary, to be fixed yearly in advance by the annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief."

ADJT. GEN. CLAY D. HEROD, of Kansas: I submit that the amount appropriated for clerical help should be fixed by the Commandery-in-Chief. I move to amend the article to this effect, that the amount appropriated for clerical help shall be fixed yearly in advance by the annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, including the salary to be paid the Adjutant General and Quartermaster.

BRO. W. J. BIENING, of Iowa: General, I second that motion.

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GENERAL ABBOTT: I think we should insert, "The clerical help of the Commandery-in-Chief." We do not mean to fix the compensation for the clerical help of the Divisions.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That correction will be made. The question is on the adoption of the amendment. As many as are in favor will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to. There being no further objection, this section is adopted as amended. The committee will report it as modified by the amendment.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article IX. In the old Constitution Article IX is, "Uniform for Officers and Members." The committee insert new articles IX, X, XI and XII before this article on "Uniform for Officers and Members." Article IX in the Constitution as reported by the committee is "Dispensations," and reads as follows:

ARTICLE IX.—DISPENSATIONS.

SECTION 1. Commanding officers of the several Divisions may, whenever in their judgment it is necessary for the good of the Order, grant to Camps in their respective Divisions dispensations to muster recruits at the meeting at which their application is received; to hold a general election of officers in case an election has not been held at the time fixed by the Constitution; to hold special elections to fill vacancies; and to install officers publicly.

COLONEL VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: General, I object to that. I am beginning to think the power ought to be taken away from the Colonel to grant dispensations altogether. It is getting to be too frequently exercised. For example: There may be an applicant who cannot pass the scrutiny of examination, and some brother will write and ask for a dispensation, without assigning the real reason, (put it on the score of convenience, or something of that kind,) and in that way get the person admitted into that Camp, who could not pass through the regular ordeal. I think it ought to be taken away from the Colonel. I move to amend the section as reported by the committee, that part giving the Colonel power to grant dispensations, etc., to be stricken out.

BRO. GEO. B. GRAY, of Iowa: I second the motion.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: There is only one reason against that, and that is, it is often very desirable to muster-in recruits one or two or three days, or even the very night, before Memorial Day, or some other like occasion. The committee were of opinion that the power of Colonels of Divisions in this respect could be very properly curtailed. But what are we going to do? Brother Van Houten has a brother who comes from abroad, and desires to take part in the parade on Memorial Day, and decorate the grave of his father. Brother Van Houten would be proud to march shoulder to shoulder with that brother; but if this amendment proposed by him goes through, that brother cannot participate; he cannot turn out as a Son of a Veteran, with cap, and blouse, and badge, and everything. There is that argument in favor of the committee's report, that this power to grant dispensations may render some service to the organization just about Memorial Day. But I appreciate the fact that the power should be curtailed.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I favor the report of the committee for this reason. In addition to the Memorial Day argument, it frequently happens that the Colonel, in making the rounds of his Division, in visiting Camps, is going to visit a certain Camp on a certain night, and he will send word ahead to the effect that if they will have the recruits there he will muster them in to show them how it should be done, and ofttimes it raises a good deal of enthusiasm. They will get some recruits there, but they cannot go back and put them through the regular process; but under this power to grant dispensations they will have a love-feast and muster in a half-dozen or a dozen recruits, and it is an advantage to the Camp and a service to the Division on occasions of that kind. It is very useful. The only ar-

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gument against it seems to be that the Colonel himself is imposed upon and led to abuse the power. In that case the remedy is in his own hands. If a Camp sends in for a dispensation — to begin with, a brother should not send for it except through the regular and proper channel, the Captain of the Camp, attested by the First Sergeant — and if the Camp abuses that courtesy, within ten days after they have taken in any recruit that is not eligible, or at least that should not be in, the Colonel would hear of it, and he can then haul that Camp over the coals, and the next time they send for a dispensation they needn't get it. He can discipline his Camp himself. It seems to me the Colonel can apply the remedy to the only difficulty that has been suggested.

Bro. Jesse Root, of Missouri: General, if the brothers will remember, this forenoon or afternoon, or sometime to-day, a section was enacted which permits Camps to meet only once a month if they see fit, and in our State, and indeed in many of the other Divisions, many of the Camps do meet monthly. Well, suppose an application is received just after a meeting. It is a month before another meeting, and that application must be read and referred to a committee, and then it is a month before that committee reports. Then they have to send that recruit notice in writing, and it is three months before he gets through. There are many boys who go off to school, and only spend two months at home in the summer, and they cannot get through at all without this section. They would like to become members of the Order, and receive the benefits to be derived from membership when they go away. It is the case in my own Camp, I know.

Bro. H. S. Thompson, of Massachusetts: Suppose a man is to be elected and mustered in on the night his application is brought in. Suppose that man is unfitted to be admitted. Suppose, when he comes there, that man is black-balled. What are you going to do then? You will feel pretty mean. You have notified him to be present, and you will have to go and tell him that he is black-balled. I had a case of that kind in my own Camp that stirred up everybody considerably. There were ten men to be mustered. It was close to the end of the quarter, and I had notified them all to be present on that night, so that we could get them all in that quarter. Nothing had been said against any one of those applicants, and I got permission to elect and muster them in, in good faith, supposing everything would be all right. One was a man who had stood well in our community for years, a prominent business man in Boston. He was with the rest of them when they came that night, and that man was black-balled, and our Sergeant of the Guard had to go down and call that man out from amongst the others and tell him he was black-balled, after I had been to him personally and urged him to be present that night, when he wanted to be some place else very particularly, and didn't want to come. He had come at my personal solicitation, and then was black-balled and had to be sent home. Now, I believe in expediting these matters as much as possible, but in my opinion it lowers the dignity that attaches to membership in this Order to rush men through in this way.

Col. Geo. H. Hurlbut, of Illinois: General, I do not understand that this section relates to the election and muster. It relates to the application and election and muster all on the same night. I believe that is a power that should be left with the Division Commander. I think that it is proper.

Colonel Corbick, of Nebraska: I think the section should be adopted, for this reason: We have had considerable difficulty in some Camps in getting them on their feet, and I think it is an advantage often to send an officer with a dispensation to muster in recruits. In that way they can often get the Camp reinstated and on its feet again.

Gen. B. S. Weeks, of New York: I do not think any danger need be anticipated

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from that permission to grant dispensations. I hardly believe—I will *not* believe —that there are any Commanders in this Order who, for the sake of pulling a man through a knot-hole who could not get in openly, would apply for a dispensation, and thus bring an unworthy man into the Order. In our Camp, and in our Division, we are very anxious to increase our membership. I obtained such a dispensation, and we have used it frequently, and our number has thereby been increased. As soon as an application reaches the Captain he notifies three brothers of the Camp that upon that night he will appoint them upon the investigating committee, and they then have time between the receipt of that application and the time when the applicant comes up for election for investigation; so that, though they are appointed under the Constitution upon the night when the application comes up, they may have had it in their hands for two weeks or three weeks. I do not think we need fear leaving this matter in the hands of such Division Colonels as we have in this Order.

COL. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Brother Abbott misunderstood me if he thinks I said the Colonels were doing this. It is an abuse of the Colonels. It is an abuse of the Camps. I tell you what I know to be a fact. Some Camps have dispensations by which they set the law aside entirely, and make no pretense of obeying the law. Considering that they have the power to receive the application and muster-in the recruit on the same night, they never try to do anything else, and it has grown to be such an abuse in some Camps that something ought to be done to break it up. One of the first Division Orders I issued was, that unless good and sufficient reasons were shown, dispensations of this kind would not be granted; but they have got so used to doing that way, that applications are constantly coming in, and it causes the Division of Iowa more trouble than any other one thing; and I would be glad to-day if the law could be so strong that every one would know it, and be compelled to obey it. Take for example, the question of Memorial Day that was spoken of. We grant school children the privilege of marching with us; and if that young man that was alluded to was so anxious to decorate his father's grave, he could have made his application two or three weeks before Memorial Day; and if he was not able to do that, he could march with the sons of soldiers who are not members of the Sons of Veterans. I do see hardship to the Division to which I belong and have the honor to command, in this thing, and I see in it an abuse that is growing up all over this land that ought to be stopped.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: General, I know of my own knowledge that there is an abuse in this direction. I know in the Division of New Jersey that some Camp Captains have had—not under the present administration—a perpetual dispensation. When I was Captain of Camp No. 8, the Colonel of the Division came there one time and I said to him: "You have come at the right time; we have three men to muster in to-night, and have got to elect them, and we want a dispensation." He made out one at once, happening to have a blank one with him, and said to me: "Why don't you have a perpetual dispensation, good all the year through?" I said I didn't want anything of that sort. He says, "You ought to have it; we have got it down in our Camp."

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: I want to say just a word—not to get my name in the book—the argument that has been made here to-night against dispensations is all good, is a good thing, and will bear good fruit. I think Colonels will go home from here and not grant so many dispensations in the future, even if this section is adopted. As Brother Weeks says, it would not do to entirely prohibit the Colonel from granting Captains of Camps these dispensations. I believe they should use wise discretion in doing it; I believe they should only be granted under certain circumstances, and not be perpetual. I can see where a hardship would be worked

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upon Camps if we adopted Brother Van Houten's motion. If I may be excused for speaking of other orders—there are other brothers here that belong to the same orders I do—and we know that in other orders they do, without injuring the lodges, grant these dispensations. They use discretion in doing so and it is all right. Colonel Van Houten has done a good thing, and if he will keep on issuing the kind of orders he speaks of, he will have very few dispensations to grant; but I think the section should be adopted as reported by the committee.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is upon the amendment of Colonel Van Houten relative to the power of Colonels to grant dispensations, or rather to strike out the section which grants the power. Those in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying, Aye; those opposed, No. The noes appear to have it. The noes have it, and the motion is lost. If there is no further objection, this section will stand as reported by the committee. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2, as recommended by the committee, as follows:

SEC. 2. The Commander-in-Chief may grant dispensations to officers commanding Divisions, whenever it becomes necessary for the good of the Order, to muster Camps without first sending the application for charters therefor to the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters for approval; but in all such cases the application for charter must be forwarded to the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters for approval immediately upon the muster of the Camp.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I rise to a question of information. I want to describe a case, and then I want to ask if it is provided for. If it is not, it occurs to me it should be provided for under the head of "Dispensations." The question is this (and our Colonel will bear me out as to the necessity of a provision covering this point): A brother has been a member of a Camp, and he has been away from his Camp, or, for some reason or other, he has been suspended and dropped; he may be away still. In the course of six months or a year that Camp surrenders its charter and goes out of existence. According to the present Constitution, that brother can only be reinstated by the Camp that dropped him, and now that Camp has gone out of existence. How are you going to save that brother to the Order? We lose a great many brothers that way. There is no way to get them back. It seems to me the Constitution should make some provision, thereby giving the Colonel the power to grant a dispensation to some Camp to receive his application and muster him in, in lieu of the Camp that has gone to pieces. Some provision of that kind, it seems to me, should be made in the Constitution, because we do not want to lose these brothers. They may get in hard lines, and cannot pay their dues, or drift away, but when they want to come back we want to have them back.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: General, if Brother Abbott will draft a clause or a section covering the point he makes, the committee will recommend its adoption.

COL. CHAS. F. MORRISON, of Montana: I think General Griffin has provided for this contingency by a decision.

GENERAL ABBOTT, of Illinois: The brother is mistaken. General Griffin's decision does not cover it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott will prepare a section on this subject, which will be inserted in this article. There being no objection to the section as reported by the committee, it is adopted.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 of this article, as reported by the committee, is as follows:

SEC. 3. All dispensations shall be on printed blanks for that purpose, signed by the officer granting the same, attested by the Adjutant General or Adjutant, as the

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case may be, and a record thereof shall be kept at the headquarters from which the same is issued.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott has drawn an additional section for this article, covering the subject suggested by him, and the committee incorporate it in its report, and recommend its adoption. It will be section 4 of this article, as follows:

SEC. 4. The Commander-in-Chief, or a Division Commander, may grant a dispensation to any Camp to receive the application of and re-muster any brother who may have been dropped from the Order by a Camp which has ceased to exist: *Provided*, The applicant forward to the Commander issuing the dispensation the sum of one dollar.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: I think $1 is too little; I think we ought to make it $3.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: General, the section does not provide who shall grant the dispensation. The brother may drop out of the Illinois Division, and the Commander of the Maine Division might grant the dispensation under this section, and then the question comes up whether the Commander of the Maine Division was absolutely certain the man ever had been a member of the Order in Illinois. I think the Colonel to grant the dispensation should be the Colonel of the Division of which the brother was originally a member.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: But that Division may have gone out of existence.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: The applicant should furnish evidence of his eligibility; that is the main thing; and in the next place, I think $1 is too little.

GEN. MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: The average muster fee of the Order is $1.99. Why not make it $2, and hit the average of the Order?

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: To begin with, he has to pay the Camp for being mustered, and then pay $1 in addition to that. It seems to me the dispensation should be granted by the Division Commander of the Division into which the applicant is to be mustered, for what business has the Commander of the Indiana Division to grant a dispensation to muster somebody into the Division of Illinois?

COL. N. L. HARRISON, of New York: But how is the Commander of another Division to know? I quite agree with Brother Pollitt in the idea that the fee should not be less than $2. The fee should be made so that it will be the same as an enlistment, because if they become dropped in one Division it would be cheaper for them to get in this way, by paying $1, instead of paying the $2 or $3 that they owe in the Division which dropped them.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: I move to amend the section as reported by the committee by striking out "one" and inserting "two."

COLONEL CORRICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

COL. E. G. WORDEN, of Montana: General, it seems to me we should provide for this thing in another way, rather than by a dispensation. Take the illustration brought up here: that man is dropped by a Camp in Illinois, say; he moves out to Montana; he wants to become a member of the Camp in Montana. Instead of granting a dispensation, why cannot we make a provision by which a member, who has been dropped by a Camp that afterwards passed out of existence, can get an honorable discharge? Let us have a provision by which he can write back and get an honorable discharge from the Colonel of the Illinois Division. Then he can take that honorable discharge with his dollar to the Camp in Montana, and be admitted.

BRO. F. O. WILKINSON, of Ohio: How could he get an honorable discharge from a Division that has gone out of existence? How could he get an honorable discharge from the Colonel of the North Dakota Division, for instance?

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: The committee will accept the amendment moved by General Pollitt, changing the amount from $1 to $2, and report the section as amended, as follows:

SEC. 4. The Commander-in-Chief or a Division Commander may grant a dispensation to any Camp to receive the application of and re-muster any brother who may have been dropped from the Order by a Camp which has ceased to exist: *Provided*, The applicant forward to the Commander issuing the dispensation the sum of two dollars.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section is adopted as reported by the committee.

COL. E. G. WORDEN, of Montana: Now, General, I move that the committee be instructed to report an additional section to this article, providing for an honorable discharge.

COLONEL VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: I second the motion.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: How are you going to grant an honorable discharge from a body that has gone out of existence?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the motion of Colonel Worden. Those in favor of so instructing the committee will signify the same by saying, Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it; the motion is adopted, and the committee will report an additional section to this article, providing for an honorable discharge.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In accordance with the vote of the Commandery, the committee report an additional section to be added to this article, as follows:

SEC. 5. A member having been dropped by any Camp which afterwards ceased to exist, may be granted an honorable discharge by the Commander of the Division in which he was dropped, upon the payment of two dollars.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: I would like to be informed how a man can be dropped by a Camp which is not in existence.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The section says, "which afterwards ceased to exist."

COL. E. G. WORDEN, of Montana: That is in cases where he has been dropped for non-payment of dues.

GEN. MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: He is never "dropped" for anything else; if it is for anything else he would be dishonorably discharged.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: I desire to offer an amendment, so that in place of granting the brother an honorable discharge it will read: "Shall receive from the Colonel of the Division, attested by the Division Adjutant, and under seal, a transfer card, which shall have full force."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I hear no second to the amendment.

COL. GEORGE VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: General, there is this objection to this section, and that is, that several brothers through their own negligence may allow a Camp to go down, and afterwards, if they feel that their standing is not just as they would like to have it, they can apply for an honorable discharge, not for the purpose of joining another Camp and helping it along, but for the purpose of putting it in their pockets and putting themselves in a better position.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: In that case the brother would not be dropped by the Camp.

COL. H. O. BIXBY, of Vermont: General, I second brother Weeks's amendment.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: I withdraw my amendment.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I desire to move an amendment to the section as reported by the committee, that the Commander of a Division may either grant a transfer card or an honorable discharge.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair hears no second to this motion, and there is nothing before the Commandery, except the section as reported by the committee. If there is no motion to amend that meets with a second, the chair will rule that the

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section is adopted as reported by the committee. It is so ordered. The chairman of the committee will proceed with the report.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: General, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that it is after 11 o'clock, and time to adjourn.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: On behalf of the committee, I ask unanimous consent to finish this report. It will take but ten minutes longer, if you will only quit talking.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Unanimous consent is asked to proceed with the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the committee will proceed.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: We come now to article X, "Seals," section 1 of which, as reported by the committee, is as follows:

ARTICLE X.—SEALS.

SECTION 1. The Commandery-in-Chief, the several Divisions and Camps shall be provided with seals, as follows: The seals of the Commandery-in-Chief and the several Divisions of the Order shall consist of the full coat-of-arms of the Order, surrounded, for the Commandery, with the words, "Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, United States of America," and for the several Divisions of the Order, with the words, "——— Division, Sons of Veterans, United States of America." The Camp seals shall consist of the crest of the coat-of-arms, surrounded by thirteen stars, and under the roll shall appear, in Roman numerals, the year of the organization of the Order, to wit, MDCCCLXXXI. The whole shall be surrounded with the words, "——— Camp No. —, Sons of Veterans," and the location, town or city and State, shall be added to the same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2, as reported by the committee, is as follows:

SEC. 2. The Adjutant General shall attest with the seal of the Commandery-in-Chief all charters, commissions, dispensations and Special Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief: *Provided*, That whenever it becomes necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to issue Special Orders while absent from his headquarters, he may detail any brother of the Order to act as Assistant Adjutant General, and such Special Orders need not be attested by the seal of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3, as reported by the committee, is as follows:

SEC. 3. The Adjutants of the several Divisions shall attest all charters, commissions, Special Orders and dispensations issued and granted by the Commanders of their respective Divisions, and all official reports made by the Adjutants in the same manner: *Provided*, That commanding officers of Divisions may, when absent from their headquarters, issue Special Orders, and appoint Acting Adjutants for the time being to attest such Special Orders, and in all such cases Special Orders need not be attested with the Division seal.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is all of article X. Now comes article XI, "Orders." Section 1 is as follows:

ARTICLE XI.—ORDERS.

SECTION 1. The Commander-in-Chief shall, from time to time, issue General Orders, as the business of the Order requires, and such General Orders shall contain the written or printed signatures of the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General, and the Adjutant General shall forward to the Commanders of the several Divisions a sufficient number of all General Orders for the use of Division officers and Camps in the several Divisions. It shall be the duty of the Adjutants of the several Divisions to transmit, immediately upon receipt of same, at least one copy of all General Orders to the commanding officer of each Camp in their respective Divisions. The Commander-in-Chief may also, from time to time, issue Special Orders relating to

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any special business of the Order. All Special Orders shall be attested by the Adjutant General, or any Assistant Adjutant General, and when issued from permanent headquarters, shall be attested with the seal of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Bro. Jesse Roote, of Missouri: Commander, I desire to protest. The General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in sufficient number, are to be sent by the Adjutant General to the Divisions, and the Division Commanders are to send them to the different Camps. Now, it seems to me that that is an expense that can be dispensed with. If the Commander-in-Chief would send one or two copies to each Division Commander, and let him take out what is pertinent to his Division and put that in his Orders, it would save a good deal of expense to the order; it would save printing several thousand copies of General Orders each month.

General Pollitt, of New Jersey: Every brother of this organization, no matter how humble, is entitled to know what is going on in the Order, as much as it is possible to know, and the only way to accomplish that is to publish these orders.

The Presiding Officer: Does any brother desire to move an amendment to the section as reported? If not, the section is adopted. Proceed with the reading of the report.

Chairman Brown: Section 2 is as follows:

Sec. 2. Commanding officers of Divisions shall from time to time, as the business of their respective Divisions may require, issue Division Orders and Special Orders, which shall be attested by the Adjutants of the respective Divisions in the same manner as General Orders and Special Orders of the Commander-in-Chief are attested.

The Presiding Officer: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported by the committee.

Chairman Brown: Section 3, as reported by the committee, is as follows:

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Adjutants of the several Divisions to forward to the officers of the several Camps in their respective Divisions, at least two copies of all Division Orders issued by their respective Commanders.

The Presiding Officer: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

Chairman Brown: Section 4, as follows:

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the commanding officers of Camps to cause all General Orders and Division Orders received by them to be read at the first stated meeting of the Camp after the receipt of such orders. The First Sergeant shall file and preserve in his office all General Orders and Division Orders received by him.

Col. L. D. Lyon, of South Dakota: General, I have had considerable experience in regard to this matter. You send out your Division Orders, and you don't hear from them. They are required to file them. Now every Camp ought to have a general-order file-book, and that general-order file-book ought to be included in the Camp package. That is, every Camp that is mustered should receive a general-order file-book and file its orders, and that should be included in the Camp-packet list. There is nothing in this section about it, and I think it is a matter the Council-in-Chief should consider, and I wish they would include in the Camp-package list a general-order file-book.

The Presiding Officer: The chair hears no motion to amend the section, and takes it there is no objection to it as reported. There being no objection, the section is adopted.

Chairman Brown: Section 5, as follows:

Sec. 5. Division Commanders shall forward to the Commander-in-Chief at least one copy of all Division Orders issued by them, and to the Adjutant General at least two copies thereof. The Adjutant General and the Adjutants of the several Divisions shall file and preserve in their respective offices copies of all General and Division Orders issued, and also of all Special Orders issued from their respective headquarters.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 6, as reported by the committee, is as follows:

SEC. 6. All General and Division Orders shall be of uniform size, 5½ inches wide by 8½ inches long. The Commander-in-Chief and the Commanders of the several Divisions shall number their orders by commencing with No. 1, the first order issued in each year, and continue numerically till the close of the year.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XII, "Commissions." Section 1, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.—COMMISSIONS.

SECTION 1. The retiring Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General shall issue to the Commander-in-Chief elect his commission, upon being notified by the Chairman of the Council-in-Chief that the Commander-in-Chief has given his bond as required by law.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. The Commander-in-Chief shall issue to all elective and appointed officers of the Commandery-in-Chief, and the elective officers of the several Divisions, commissions, which shall state the rank and date of rank of the officer to whom issued.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. All commissions issued by the Commander-in-Chief shall be attested by the Adjutant General, with the seal of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4, as follows:

SEC. 4. Division Commanders shall issue commissions to appointed officers of the several Divisions, and the officers elect of the several Camps in their respective Divisions. All commissions issued by Division Commanders shall state the rank and date of rank of the officer to whom issued, and shall be attested by the Adjutant, with the Division seal."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5, as follows:

SEC. 5. Commanding officers of Camps shall issue warrants to the appointed officers of their respective Camps. All warrants shall state the rank and date of rank of the officer to whom they are issued, and shall be attested by the First Sergeant, with the seal of the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article IX now becomes article XIII, "Uniform for Officers and Members." Strike out section 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE XIII.—UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The uniform for members of this Order shall be of dark-blue cloth, and shall consist of coat and trousers, cut according to the fatigue uniform as worn by the line officers in the United States army; a fatigue cap, of the pattern used in the United States army, with gold cord embroidered or metallic wreath in front, containing in silver embroidery or metallic letters "S. V." in Old English silver bullion embroidery or silvered metallic Roman characters respectively, and the number of the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

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CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sections 2 and 3 are stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee striking out sections 2 and 3 is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 4 becomes section 2. Strike out the words "coat and vest," in the first line, so that the section will read:

SEC. 2. The regulation buttons shall be of gilt, convex, with plain border—large size, seven-eighths of an inch in exterior diameter; small size, nine-sixteenths of an inch. Device: The full coat-of-arms of the Order, according to sample on file at headquarters of the badge and decoration department.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5, now section 3. Strike out all after the word "embroidered" at the bottom of page 54, so that the section will read:

SEC. 3. The officers of the Commandery-in-Chief and Division officers may omit to wear the number of their Camp within the wreath. Elective Commandery-in-Chief officers shall wear in the center of their caps the effulgent sun, embroidered in gold bullion, with divergent rays in all directions, in the center of which shall be embroidered in raised Roman silver letters, "S. V." All officers of the Commandery-in-Chief staff ranking as Brigadier Generals shall wear a silver crescent encompassing a gold star—embroidered.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out the whole of section 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following as section 4:

SEC. 4. All officers shall wear the full-dress sword belts prescribed by the United States army regulations for officers of corresponding rank, and the regulation Sons of Veterans sword with nickel scabbard.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Add new section 5, as follows:

SEC. 5. The top of the cap shall contain a device adopted by the several Division Encampments, to be known as the Division badge.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article X, "Insignia of Rank," now becomes article XIV. In section 1, strike out down to the first subdivision and insert: "The insignia of rank to be worn by officers during their period of service, and no longer, shall be as follows;" and in the first subdivision strike out the last three lines, and strike out the whole of the third subdivision and insert, "The miniature rank straps worn by the officers respectively shall be as follows: Commander-in-Chief, four silver stars; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, three silver stars; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, two silver stars; Division Commander, a silver eagle; Senior Vice Division Commander, a silver leaf at each end of the field; Junior Vice Division Commander, a gold leaf; Camp Commander, two bars; Senior Vice Camp Commander, one bar; Junior Vice Camp Commander, a blank field; personal staff of Commander-in-Chief, one silver star; personal staff of Division Commander, one bar," and strike out the last paragraph of section 1, relating to swords and sword belts, so that the section will read:

ARTICLE XIV.—INSIGNIA OF RANK.

SECTION 1. The insignia of rank to be worn by officers during their period of service, and no longer, shall be as follows:

First. For all officers of Camps, a miniature rank strap of blue field, made of correct proportions, the outside measurement not to exceed nine-sixteenths of an inch wide, and one and eleven-sixteenths of an inch long; and whilst in active command,

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or on formal occasions, shall be worn on the left breast immediately above the membership badge.

Second. For all other officers, the field of the miniature strap shall be of black velvet.

Third. The miniature rank straps worn by the officers respectively shall be as follows: Commander-in-Chief, four silver stars; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, three silver stars; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, two silver stars; Division Commander, a silver eagle; Senior Vice Division Commander, a silver leaf at each end of the field; Junior Vice Division Commander, a gold leaf; Camp Commander, two bars; Senior Vice Camp Commander, one bar; Junior Vice Camp Commander, a blank field; personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, one silver star; personal staff of Division Commander, one bar.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee, striking out section 2, is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 now becomes section 2. In the second line, strike out the word "staff" and insert the word "officers," so that the section will read:

SEC. 2. The rank of non-commissioned officers of Camps shall be marked by chevrons of blue silk, the same size and form as used and worn from 1861 to 1865; and of Divisions, of black satin.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, for years, in every Encampment, I have been trying to get some provision made for the poor Chaplain. We are giving him something to do in the ritual at last, but never yet has he been provided for in the insignia of rank, and it seems to me our committee ought to be instructed to do something of that kind. The Chaplain is not provided for in the Camp, Division, or Commandery-in-Chief. I move the committee be instructed to provide an insignia of rank for the Chaplain-in-Chief, and report it to the Commandery.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I second the motion.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: I suggest, General, that the Chaplain pray out his own salvation.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: The committee have left out all reference to wearing the badge and insignia when on duty, as formerly provided in section 2.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is provided for in another place.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Proceed with the regular order.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XI, now article XV, "Badges, &c." Sections 1 and 2 stricken out, and a new section 1 inserted, as follows:

ARTICLE XV.—BADGES, &C.

SECTION 1. All officers and members of the Order, when in Camp, on parade or other duty, shall wear on the left breast of the coat the regulation badge of the Order, with the ribbon indicating their rank, as prescribed in section 5 of this article, with the insignia of rank as provided in section 1, article XIV, chapter V.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 becomes section 2, and is amended so as to read:

SEC. 2. All Past Camp Commanders who have served a full term, or have been elected to fill a vacancy, and served to the end of the term, may wear the prescribed iron cross of the Order, attached to the regulation Camp officers' ribbon. All Past Division Commanders may wear the prescribed silver cross of the Order, attached to the regulation Division officers' ribbon. All Past Commanders-in-Chief may wear the prescribed golden star of the Order, attached to the regulation Commandery-in-Chief ribbon. For meritorious service the Commandery-in-Chief may award, at any

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stated annual meeting, the prescribed golden cross of the Order, to be attached to the regulation Commandery-in-Chief ribbon. Officers of Past Grand Divisions, who have been awarded the golden cross of the Order or other decorations as prescribed by previous laws, may continue to wear same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old section 4 is stricken out, and a new section, as follows, inserted, which will be section 3:

SEC. 3. Brothers may wear the miniature badge representing the shield of the Order as a button-hole or pin decoration, and the bar pin or button-hole decoration heretofore in use.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 5 becomes section 4. Strike out the words "Captain, First and Second Lieutenant," and insert "Camp Commander, Senior Vice Camp Commander and Junior Vice Camp Commander," so as to read:

SEC. 4. There shall be four prescribed ribbons in the Order. All officers of the Commandery-in-Chief shall wear, attached to the regulation badge, while holding office, a ribbon, the center a broad strip of old gold, with a narrow border of red, white and blue on each side, the same as is now worn. All Division officers shall be entitled to wear a ribbon with a red center and a red, white and blue border on each side, the same as now worn and in use. The Camp Commander, Senior Vice Camp Commander and Junior Vice Camp Commander shall be entitled to wear a ribbon with a blue center and a red, white and blue border on each side, the same as is now worn. The members shall wear attached to their regulation badge a ribbon of red, white and blue stripes of equal width, the same as is now worn. The Commandery-in-Chief officers' ribbon, the Division officers' ribbon and the Camp officers' ribbon shall be worn attached to the regulation badge by *officers only*, while holding office.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 6 becomes section 5, and is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 5. The regulation badges of the Order shall not be plated, gilded or changed in any manner.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Add new section 6, as follows:

SEC. 6. All badges shall be worn on the left breast of the coat, the tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the upper end of which shall be from two to four inches (according to the height of the wearer) below the upper line of the shoulder, and in accordance with the regulations of the United States army as same may hereafter be made.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XII, "Flags and Colors," now article XVI. Section 1 is not changed, and reads:

ARTICLE XVI.—FLAGS AND COLORS.

SECTION 1. Each duly-constituted body of the Order may have two flags of the full regulation size of 1861–'65, to wit: Six feet 6 inches fly, and 6 feet deep on the staff; also two small colors of silk, as hereinafter described.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 2, in the twelfth line, insert after the word "arms" the words "and colors," and strike out the last paragraph of the section, so that the section will read:

SEC. 2. *Camps.* The first, or national color, of stars and stipes, with the name

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and number of the Camp, the name of the Order and the location of the Camp on the stripes, in an appropriate manner, in gold letters. The second, or Camp color, of blue, with the arms of the Order in the center of the flag, and, appropriately arranged around the same, the name and number of the Camp, the name of the Order and the location of the Camp in gold letters. The reverse of the Camp color shall contain the arms and colors of the State in which the Camp is located, and same wording, in gold letters, as the obverse. The fringe of the flags shall be of worsted, silk, gilt or gold bullion, and the cords and tassels of worsted and silk, silk, gilt, or silk and gold mixed. Both flags shall be provided with the jointed staffs, brass spear-heads or gilt eagles, substantial belts, and good oil-cloth covers. The two small or Camp colors shall also be of blue, with worsted, silk, gilt or gold-bullion fringe, and poles of convenient length, properly ornamented. In the center of each color shall appear the number of the Camp. These colors shall also be provided with suitable oil-cloth covers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Sections 3 and 4 are unchanged, and are as follows:

SEC. 3. *Division Encampment.* For first, or national color, of stars and stripes, with the words "——— Division (giving the full name of State), Sons of Veterans, United States of America," on the stripes, in gold letters, in an appropriate manner. The second, or Encampment color, of red, same shade as the national color, with the coat-of-arms of the Order in the center of the flag, the ——— Division (giving the full name of the State) above the center piece, and the words "Sons of Veterans, United States of America," below the same, all in gold letters. The reverse of the Encampment flag shall contain the arms of the State of which the Division is composed in the center, with the same words in the same manner as the obverse. The fringe of the flag shall be of silk or gold bullion, and the cords and tassels of silk, or silk and gold mixed. Both flags shall be provided with jointed staffs, gilt eagles, substantial belts, and good oil-cloth covers. The two small or Encampment colors shall also be of red, same shade as the national color, with silk or gold-bullion fringe, and staffs of convenient length, properly ornamented. In the center of each flag shall appear the crest and motto of the Order; above the center the words "——— Division," (giving the full name of State,) and below, the same words, "Sons of Veterans, United States of America." Both flags shall be provided with suitable oil-cloth covers.

SEC. 4. *Commandery-in-Chief.* The first, or national color, of stars and stripes, with the words, "Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, United States of America," on the stripes in an appropriate manner, in gold letters. The second, or Commandery color, of old gold. In the center of the flag shall appear the coat-of-arms of the Order; above the same, in gold letters, the words, "Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans," and below the coat-of-arms the words, "United States of America." The reverse of the flag shall contain the coat-of-arms of the United States in the center, with the same words in the same manner as the obverse. The fringe of the flags shall be of gold bullion, and the tassels and cords of gold. Both flags shall be provided with first-class jointed staffs, fine gilt eagles, substantial belts, and oil-cloth covers. The two small or Commandery colors shall also be of old gold, with gold-bullion fringe, and staffs of convenient length, properly ornamented. In the center of each flag shall appear the crest and motto of the Order; above the center piece, with the words, "Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans," and below the same the words, "Of the United States of America." Both flags shall be provided with suitable oil cloth covers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the sections are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 5, strike out the words "according to established custom and usage," so that the section shall read:

SEC. 5. The Commandery, Division and Camp flags and colors shall be displayed at all stated or special meetings of their respective bodies, and on parade.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Article XIII, "Coat-of-Arms," now becomes Article XVII.

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Strike out the first paragraph of section 1, and insert the words, "The coat-of-arms shall be as follows," so as to read:

ARTICLE XVII.—COAT-OF-ARMS.

SECTION 1. The coat-of-arms shall be as follows:

Shield.—The field is white; two sabres crossed, points up, in proper colors, encircled by a wreath of laurels, green; on a chief azure (heraldic blue cobalt); the rising sun, gold; in the disc the monogram "S. V.," in vermillion; on the white field arrange 13 stars of 5 points, as in the cut, in vermillion.

Supporters.—On the right, a soldier in fatigue uniform (without arms) of 1861–'65, viz: Dark-blue blouse, light-blue pants, Zouave cap, cross and waist belts of brown leather, on the buckle the letters "U. S." On the left, a sailor—navy-blue shirt and pants, black silk necktie, and regulation cap.

Crest.—An eagle (American) on rocks, in proper colors.

The scroll containing the mottoes is white, shaded at the ends with crimson lake, letters black; the ornaments bordering the shield, and under the same, of gold; the flags, naval and military, with cannon and muskets, all in their proper places, and colors.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XIV is stricken out; seals being provided for already.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee striking out old article XIV is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XV is stricken out, being superseded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee striking out old article XV is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XVI, now article XVIII, "Disbursements." Strike out section 1, and insert new section, as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII.—FINANCES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

SECTION 1. The money and supplies of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be in the custody of the Quartermaster General, of the Division in the hands of the Division Quartermaster. The disbursement of funds of the Commandery-in-Chief and of the several Divisions shall only be in behalf of the Sons of Veterans, its incidental expenses, and to promote and forward the interests and welfare of the Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is amended so as to read:

SEC. 2. Disbursements shall only be made by direction of the Commandery-in-Chief and the several Division Encampments, the Council-in-Chief and Division Councils, respectively: *Provided*, That during the intervals of the meetings of the different Councils, the Commander-in-Chief and the Commanders of the several Divisions may order disbursements to meet the usual and ordinary expenses of their respective bodies. All requisitions for money upon the Quartermaster General and Division Quartermasters shall be drawn by the Adjutant General or Adjutant, respectively, and such requisitions must be approved and signed by the Commander-in-Chief or the Division Commanders for their respective bodies.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XVII, now article XIX, "Password and Countersign." In section 1, in the second line, strike out the words "settle upon," and insert "select," so that the section will read:

ARTICLE XIX.—PASSWORD AND COUNTERSIGN.

SECTION 1. The Commander-in-Chief shall select, and by means of a cipher distribute, the semi-annual password and countersign to Divisions not in arrears. He shall so regulate the sending out of the same that they will reach the headquarters of each Division by the first days of June and December of each year. The several

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Division Commanders will, in turn, see that by cipher the new password and countersign reaches each Camp on or before the night set for the installation of the newly-elected officers, and that the same are duly promulgated on that occasion, but only to such Camps as have sent in all reports and paid per capita tax. The Commander-in-Chief shall change the password and countersign whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the Order demand it. The password shall in all cases be the name of an officer or individual; the countersign that of a battle or place.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 2 is unchanged, and is as follows:

SEC. 2. The Commander-in-Chief shall also promulgate, at the time and in the manner above specified, a G. A. R. password and countersign, the same to be duly communicated to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the request that it be promulgated in that organization; said password and countersign to be used as a test of a comrade's right to admittance to the various meetings of our Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XVIII, now article XX, "Rituals, &c." Strike out the article entire, and insert in lieu thereof, as section 1, the following:

ARTICLE XX.—RITUALS, ETC.

SECTION 1. The general use of the ritual for Camp service is prohibited; no Camp shall be allowed over four rituals, and the Camp Commander shall make it his especial duty to see that each and all of his subordinates are fully instructed as to their duties and parts.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the article is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XIX, now article XXI, "Religion and Politics," is not changed, and reads:

ARTICLE XXI.—RELIGION AND POLITICS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of the Commandery-in-Chief to see that the Order fully maintains, for all coming time and in all respects, its claims of being a strictly non-sectarian and non-political association.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the article is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XX, "Titles and Tactics," is stricken out, for the reason that it belongs to the military rank.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out old article XX is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XXI, now article XXII, "Resignation and Leave of Absence." In section 1, strike out the final letter "s" on the word "leaves" in the first line, and change "or" to "and" in the first line on page 66, and in the same line strike out the word "respectively," so that the section will read:

ARTICLE XXII.—RESIGNATION AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SECTION 1. Leave of absence and resignation of commissioned officers shall be applied for and forwarded to the commanding officer in charge of the headquarters from whence the commission was issued.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In section 2, strike out the words "Colonel commanding," and insert "Division Commander," so as to read:

SEC. 2. Elective officers of Camps absenting themselves from the jurisdiction of their Camps for 30 days, or more, shall apply to the Division Commander for leave of absence.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Section 3 is unchanged, and reads:

SEC. 3. Elective officers of Divisions absenting themselves from the Division 30 days, or more, shall apply to the Commander-in-Chief for leave of absence.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the section is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Old article XXII is stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the action of the committee in striking out old article XXII is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out article XXIII, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

ARTICLE XXIII.

SECTION 1. No member of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., shall use the name of the Order as a sign for any advertising purpose. Newspapers and magazines published in the interest of the Order by members of the Order alone excepted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the article is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Strike out article XXIV, and insert a new article, as follows:

ARTICLE XXIV.

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for members of this Order to use either the term "Comrade" or "Brother" in addressing each other.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the article is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That finishes the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution. Now comes "Rules of Order for the Commandery-in-Chief, and all Subordinate Branches of the Sons of Veterans." Rules 1 and 2 are unchanged, and read:

RULES OF ORDER

For the Commandery-in-Chief and all Subordinate Branches of the Sons of Veterans.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

1. The commanding officer shall state every question properly presented to the meeting, and shall pronounce the decision of the same on all subjects. Before putting the question to a vote, he shall ask: "Is the Commandery ready for the question?" If no member shall rise to speak, the commanding officer shall rise and put the question, and after he has arisen, no member shall be permitted to speak upon it.

2. The commanding officer may speak to points of order in preference to other members rising for that purpose. If two or more members of the Commandery rise to speak at the same time, the commanding officer shall decide which member is entitled to the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, rules 1 and 2 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In the third rule of order, strike out the words "This question shall be put to the Encampment by the next officer in rank and command," so that the rule will read:

3. The commanding officer shall, if he so elects, decide all questions of order without debate, subject, however, to an appeal to the meeting by any member, when the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Encampment?"

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rules 4 and 5 are unchanged, and read:

4. No question shall be put by the commanding officer that has not been duly seconded and stated; and, if any two members demand it, the commanding officer shall require the question to be reduced to writing, and presented in that form.

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5. When the decision of any vote is doubted, the commanding officer shall direct the proper officer to count the vote in the affirmative and negative, and report the result to him.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, rules 4 and 5 are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 6, "Members," is unchanged, and reads:

MEMBERS.

6. Each member desiring to speak shall arise and respectfully address the commanding officer. He shall strictly confine his remarks to the question under debate, and shall carefully avoid all personalities, and all indecorous or sarcastic language.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In rule 7, strike out the letter "a" in the next to the last line, so as to read:

7. Any improper conduct, the use of any abusive, disorderly, or profane language, the disobedience of the orders of the commanding officer, or any misbehavior of any member in the meeting, shall render him liable to be tried by court-martial, and to punishment for his misconduct.

THE PRESIDING OFEICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 8 is unchanged, and reads:

8. A member speaking shall not be interrupted, except to call him to order, or for the purpose of explanation.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In rule 9, strike out the word "again" in the last line, so as to read:

9. If a member, while speaking, is called to order, he shall, if so directed by the commanding officer, take his seat until the question is decided, when, if permitted, he may proceed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 10 is unchanged, and reads:

10. Any conversation calculated to disturb a member while speaking, or to hinder the transaction of business, shall be deemed a violation of order, and, if persisted in, shall incur censure.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In rule 11, strike out, in the second line, the last syllable of the word "seconder," and also strike out the last two lines, so as to read:

11. A motion may be withdrawn by the mover and second before a vote is had.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 12 is unchanged, and reads:

12. A division of a question containing two or more distinct propositions may be demanded by any member.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 13. In the second line, strike out the words "or offering any business," so as to read:

13. The name of a member making a motion shall be entered on the minutes.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 14 is unchanged, and reads:

14. All members present entitled to vote shall vote on all questions, unless excused by a vote of the meeting, to be taken without debate.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In rule 15, strike out the word "for" in the first line, and also in the last line, so as to read:

15. No member shall speak longer than five minutes on any subject or question, and no member shall speak more than once on any subject or question until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so, and then only by permission of the commanding officer, and not longer than five minutes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 16, unchanged, and reads:

16. When a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the objectionable words shall, if required, be reduced to writing.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: In rule 17, "Debates," in next to the last line, strike out the words "have to" and insert the word "shall," so as to read:

DEBATES.

17. When a question is before the meeting, the only motion in order shall be: First, to take a recess; second, to lay on the table; third, the previous question; fourth, to postpone indefinitely; fifth, to postpone for a definite period; sixth, to postpone; seventh, to refer; eighth, to amend; all of which motions shall have precedence in the order named, and the first three shall be decided without debate.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Amend rule 18, so as to read as follows:

18. When the previous question is moved by a member of one Division and seconded by at least two members of other Divisions, or, in Division Encampments, when moved by a member of one Camp and seconded by at least two members of other Camps, it shall preclude all other motions and debate; and it shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" If the main question be ordered, the vote shall at once be taken, without debate.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 19, "Motions, etc.," is unchanged, and reads as follows:

MOTIONS, ETC.

19. A motion to adjourn is always in order, except — first, while a member is speaking; second, while a vote is being taken; third, when to adjourn was the last preceding motion. A motion to adjourn cannot be amended, but when made to adjourn to a given time or place, it is open to amendment and debate. If a motion to adjourn is carried, the commanding officer shall close immediately in due form. If in Camp meeting, or if in Division or Commandery Encampment, it is understood to mean a recess until the following day, except at the last day's session, when it means an adjournment *sine die.*

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rule is adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rules 20, 21 and 22 are unchanged, and read as follows:

20. But two amendments can be pending at one time.

21. The reading of any paper relative to the subject under consideration shall always be in order.

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22. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, it shall not again be acted upon at the same meeting.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rules are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rule 23 is stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, rule 23 is stricken out as reported by the committee.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Rules 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 become 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, are unchanged, and read as follows:

23. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be taken first on the largest sum or number, or the longest or latest time proposed, or in the order of nomination, if to be filled in with the name of a person.

24. The yeas and nays may be required and entered upon the minutes at the call of any three members, and each member present shall be required to place his vote on record, unless excused.

25. All reports and resolutions shall be submitted in writing, and when from a committee they shall be signed by a majority of the same.

26. When a majority report is followed by a report from the minority of the committee, the former shall lay upon the table until the latter is presented, after which, on motion, either may be considered.

27. When a report has been read, it shall be considered properly before the meeting without any motion to accept.

28. When a report is submitted with a resolution attached, action shall be had on the resolution only, unless the report be considered improper or incomplete, when it may be re-committed. When no resolution accompanies the report, such report may be altered or amended, or adopted as read. No report or resolution properly before the meeting shall be withdrawn without its permission, the same to be given or refused without debate.

29. The questions not debatable are: First, to adjourn, when to adjourn simply; second, to lay on the table; third, for the previous question; fourth, to take up any particular item of business; fifth, to grant leave to speak; sixth, to grant leave to withdraw a report or resolution; seventh, to excuse from voting.

30. Cushing's Manual shall govern all cases of order not embodied in the foregoing rules, and it is hereby especially provided that these rules of order shall not be altered, added to, or amended, except upon propositions submitted in writing, and by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, at a stated yearly meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

31. These rules of order shall apply to all branches of the Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, the rules are adopted as reported.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All the rest of the printed Constitution, including the Addenda, is stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this action of the committee is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That ends the report of the committee. It is signed, E. W. Hatch, chairman, J. B. Maccabe and O. B. Brown.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, before any motion is put, I should like to ask consent to call attention to one matter that seems to be inconsistent. It is found on page 42 of the Constitution. The committee reported no change in section 1, article I, General Rules and Regulations. The inconsistency is: "Application for a charter shall be signed by at least 10 persons eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, as provided in chapter II, article I." I understand that that has already been fixed as 15 members.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: That is so.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I presume, by general consent, that can be changed and made consistent. Another matter is, that it shall be accompanied by a charter

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fee of not less than $10 nor more than $15. It should be not less than $10 nor more $20. The Divisions ought to have more latitude in this matter.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: General, I now insist upon the regular order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If the regular order is insisted upon, we must now take recess until to-morrow morning.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I ask unanimous consent to make this motion. I move that the limit be made $20 instead of $15; that the maximum limit be made $20, leaving the minimum at $10, as it is at present.

COL. CHAS. F. MORRISON, of Montana: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.*

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: It will be remembered that the committee were instructed to report a section providing some insignia of rank for the Chaplain-in-Chief. The committee now report a section to be inserted in the proper article, that the insignia of the rank of Chaplain-in-Chief, etc., be the shepherd's crook, upon a field as set forth in the Regulations.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I understand that that is the report of the committee, and it will be adopted as such if there is no objection. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and the section is adopted as reported by Brother Maccabe.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, I move that the report of the committee as it stands, as it has been amended by this Commandery in its various sections, be now adopted as a whole.

COL. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: I second the motion.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: General, I rise to a point of order. Each one of those sections has been adopted separately, and the motion is unnecessary.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair holds the point of order not well taken. It is moved by Colonel Bundy, seconded by General Weeks, that the report of the committee as amended be now adopted as a whole. Those in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying Aye. The contrary, No. The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the motion prevails. In accordance with the special order adopted yesterday morning, the Commandery will now take a recess until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 26, 1891.

In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, the Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by the Major General, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The Adjutant General will proceed to read the minutes of yesterday's session.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: Commander, I move that the minutes of yesterday's sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief be approved without reading.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Military Rank.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: General, the Chaplain-in-Chief's report has not been read yet. Let us have that.

*NOTE.—Section 1, Article V, printed at top of p. 206, is therefore amended in the seventh line, and should read $20 instead of $15.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, we will hear the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief at this time.

The Chaplain-in-Chief submitted his report.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

GALESBURG, ILL., August 20, 1891.

Gen. L. J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief:

Having been honored by appointment as Chaplain-in-Chief on your staff, I respectfully submit to you the following report:

The object of the labor assigned to the Chaplain-in-Chief is to give an idea of the part taken by the Sons of Veterans in Sunday service and the services on Memorial Day. The eight questions previously submitted seem to embrace all that is of importance in this matter; consequently, no new ones were added by the present incumbent of this office.

It seems, however, that many Camp Chaplains have failed to faithfully perform their duty; consequently, the reports generally submitted by the Chaplains of the various Divisions are incomplete. We are not informed as to the method generally employed by Division Chaplains, but are of the opinion that the proper course to pursue is for the Division Chaplain to issue a circular letter, calling special attention to the value of these reports, and urging the necessity of earnest attention. Mention of this matter in General Orders usually receives only general recognition, while something more specific would produce desired results.

We have received reports from 21 Divisions, and it is surprising to find how few Camps have sent in reports. If these reports are to be taken as a true index to the number of brothers actually participating in memorial services, there is a dilatoriness manifested much to be deplored. The truth is, that two or three times as many Camps participated as reported. These words are not spoken in a complaining way, but only to insist that the principles of our beloved Order are too noble and too sacred to be disregarded. "To keep green the memories of our fathers, and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union, aid needy and distressed veterans, protect and care for widows and orphans, perpetuate the memory of the heroic dead" these are principles that should touch a responsive chord in every patriotic bosom. As our organization is a school of patriotism founded upon these imperishable principles, and designed for their emulation, the importance of these reports showing how generously the brothers responded to service cannot be estimated.

The reports of this year aggregate on the various questions more than last year, but considering the growth of the Order, the gain is not as great as it should be.

Number of Camps reporting	1,034
Number of brothers in Camp	31,858
Number of brothers in line	20,180
Number of brothers in line, uniformed	13,108
Number of brothers in line, armed	5,037
Number of brothers in Sunday services	13,939
Number of deaths	168
Camps furnishing firing squads	209
Camps where addresses were delivered by Sons of Veterans	162

Pennsylvania reported largest number of brothers in Camps, largest number of brothers in line, furnished greatest number of firing squads, had most men armed, most attending Sunday services, and reported largest number of deaths. Massachusetts had most men uniformed. Kansas furnished most orators.

Camps having 100 per cent. of membership in line: Pennsylvania, Camps Nos. 80, 96, 144, 175, 177, 180, 208, 246, 281; Kansas, Camps Nos. 29, 41, 93, 148, 191, 193, 226, 234; Illinois, Camps Nos. 262, 373, 299, 110, 8, 281; Massachusetts, Camp No. 2; Nebraska, Camps Nos. 72, 84; Michigan, Camps Nos. 102, 169; New Jersey, Camps Nos. 9, 31; New York, Camps Nos. 153, 172, 180, 184, 191; Alabama and Tennessee, Camp No. 20; Wisconsin, Camps Nos. 33, 65; Maine, Camp No. 8; Minnesota, Camps Nos. 30, 37; Vermont, Camp No. 18; Iowa, Camps Nos. 107, 197; Indiana, Camp No. 127.

The Divisions furnished orators for Memorial Day as follows: Massachusetts, 4; Nebraska, 7; Michigan, 2; New Jersey, 3; Kansas, 38; New York, 12; Connecticut, 1; Colorado, 4; Wisconsin, 4; Maine, 2; California, 3; Maryland, 5; Illinois, 19; Min-

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nesota, 5; Montana, 2; Vermont, 3; New Hampshire, 14; Iowa, 9; Pennsylvania, 25; Indiana, 15. Kansas, 1st; Pennsylvania, 2d; Illinois, 3d.

TABLE No. 1—CHAPLAIN'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT, BY DIVISIONS.

NAME OF DIVISION.	*No. of Camp*	*No. of brothers belonging to Camp*	*No. of brothers in line*	*No. of brothers in uniform*	*No. of brothers armed*	*No. of brothers attending Sunday service*	*No. of deaths in Camp this year*	*No. of Camps furnishing firing squad*	*No. of Camps where addresses were delivered by a S. of V.*
Illinois	106	2,370	1,617	700	384	1,240	12	19	19
Minnesota	22	551	382	241	163	233	6	3	5
Montana	4	.....	56	26	20	40	1	1	2
Vermont	54	1,446	817	572	278	627	12	4	3
Massachusetts	127	4,710	2,967	2,896	777	2,199	26	4	1
New Hampshire	34	874	540	364	72	370	7	3	14
Iowa	37	904	474	263	80	378	8	8	9
Indiana	65	1,919	1,312	380	276	980	11	17	15
Wisconsin	48	1,034	600	384	201	391	7	8	2
Maine	34	954	550	366	227	389	3	4	2
California	18	455	227	125	111	170	2	6	3
Maryland	20	862	427	312	217	398	8	5	5
Pennsylvania	136	4,941	3,190	2,575	923	2,258	31	38	25
Colorado	12	306	250	200	106	169	4	6	4
New York	109	3,132	1,958	1,350	326	1,570	9	9	12
Connecticut	37	940	559	535	281	430	4	3	1
Alabama and Tennessee	9	140	184	32	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	126	3,529	2,257	741	483	1,733	11	44	38
Nebraska	33	910	549	206	161	379	1	11	7
Michigan	55	1,173	747	409	339	589	3	14	2
New Jersey	15	698	517	401	92	358	2	2	3
Total	.....	31,858	20,180	13,108	5,537	13,939	168	209	162

Pennsylvania had most Camps reporting 136
Massachusetts stands next, with 127
Kansas, third, with 126

NOTE.—Massachusetts deserves special mention, because her report reached headquarters June 10.
Divisions not reporting: Ohio, Arkansas, South Dakota, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Washington, Oregon.

TABLE No. 2—SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAS THE GREATEST NUMBER OF BROTHERS BELONGING TO IT.

DIVISION.	*Camp No.*	*Number of members*	DIVISION.	*Camp No.*	*Number of members*
Massachusetts	96	175	Maine	4	96
Nebraska	90	48	California	9	53
	103	48	Maryland	2	138
Michigan	10	48	Illinois	26	84
New Jersey	8	240	Minnesota	1	76
Kansas	9	86	Montana	.....	.....
New York	20	89	Vermont	19	75
Connecticut	1	72	New Hampshire	14	91
Alabama and Tennessee	12	63	Iowa	249	45
Colorado	1	61	Pennsylvania	2	248
Wisconsin	37	73	Indiana	44	65

Camp No. 2, of Pennsylvania, shows the largest membership 248
Camp No. 8, of New Jersey, stands next, with 240
Camp No. 96, of Massachusetts, third, with 175

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TABLE No. 3—Showing which Camp in Each Division has the Greatest Number of Brothers in Line.

DIVISION.	Camp No..	Number of members..	DIVISION.	Camp No..	Number of members..
Indiana	146	50	Wisconsin	80	35
Pennsylvania	174	124	Colorado	1	40
Iowa	235	29	Alabama and Tennessee	18	40
New Hampshire	14	56	Connecticut	6	45
Vermont	19	32	New York	20	75
Montana	1	35	Kansas	144	64
Minnesota	15	36	New Jersey	8	185
Illinois	126	51	Michigan	10	38
Maryland	2	109	Nebraska	90	39
California	7	19	Massachusetts	95	111
Maine	4	50			

Camp No. 8, of New Jersey, shows the largest number 185
Camp No. 174, of Pennsylvania, stands second, with 124
Camp No. 175, of Massachusetts, third, with 111
Camp No. 2, of Maryland, fourth, with 109

TABLE No. 4—Showing which Camp in each Division has the Largest Number of Brothers in Line, Uniformed.

DIVISION.	Camp No..	Number of members..	DIVISION.	Camp No..	Number of members..
Indiana	149	26	Wisconsin	37	61
Pennsylvania	2	100	Colorado	1	40
Iowa	35	23	Alabama and Tennessee	24	13
New Hampshire	14	56		26	13
Vermont	19	32	Connecticut	6	45
Montana	7	13	New York	20	75
Minnesota	1	43	Kansas	144	40
Illinois	26	40	New Jersey	8	169
Maryland	2	109	Michigan	10	38
California	15	20	Nebraska	16	25
Maine	3	42	Massachusetts	96	111

Camp No. 8, of New Jersey, shows the largest number 169
Camp No. 96, of Massachusetts, stands second, with 111
Camp No. 2, of Maryland, third, with 109

TABLE No. 5—Showing which Camp in Each Division has the Greatest Number of Brothers in Line, Armed.

DIVISION.	Camp No..	Number of members..	DIVISION.	Camp No..	Number of members..
Massachusetts	81	68	Maine	3	42
Nebraska	16	25	California	15	20
	85	25	Maryland	2	109
Michigan	55	31	Illinois	8	26
New Jersey	7	25	Minnesota	1	43
Kansas	16	25	Montana	7	13
New York	6	38	Vermont	19	32
	8	38	New Hampshire	14	14
Connecticut	6	45	Iowa	35	24
Alabama and Tennessee	.....	.....	Pennsylvania	2	38
Colorado	1	40	Indiana	51	40
Wisconsin	42	34			

Camp No. 2, of Maryland, shows the largest number 109
Camp No. 81, of Massachusetts, stands second, with 68
Camp No. 6, of Connecticut, third, with 45

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TABLE No. 6—Showing which Camp in each Division had the Largest Number of Brothers Attending Sunday Service.

DIVISION.	Camp No..	Number of members..	DIVISION.	Camp No..	Number of members..
Indiana	20	40	Maine	4	45
	146	40	Wisconsin	43	25
Pennsylvania	16	63		80	25
Iowa	229	20	Colorado	16	24
	31	20	Alabama and Tennessee	20	27
New Hampshire	14	50	Connecticut	31	27
Vermont	36	32	New York	20	50
Montana	1	15	Kansas	9	45
Minnesota	9	30	New Jersey	8	93
Illinois	309	42	Michigan	55	31
Maryland	2	85	Nebraska	90	29
California	15	18	Massachusetts	96	76

Camp No. 8, of New Jersey, shows the largest number	**93**
Camp No. 2, of Maryland, stands second, with	**85**
Camp No. 96, of Massachusetts, third, with	**76**

TABLE No. 7—Supplemental Report for the Division of South Dakota.

	Number.
Camps reporting	**21**
Brothers belonging to Camp	**427**
Brothers in line	**252**
Brothers in uniform	**151**
Brothers armed	**136**
Brothers attending Sunday service	**176**
Deaths in Camp this year	None.
Camps furnishing firing squad	3
Camps where addresses were delivered by a Son of Veteran	1

I cannot close my report without thanking the brothers for the very kind and courteous good-will exercised toward me during the past year. Generally the responses to my communications were prompt and satisfactory, and I improve this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks. And to General Webb, who has so gallantly led our Order along the highway of prosperity, rendering untiring service and making noble sacrifice, I extend my sincerest gratitude, assuring him that it has been an honor and a pleasure to me to be a member of his staff. Trusting that he may be spared many years to still further enrich the Order by his wise counsel, his faithfulness and devotion, and that the brothers will be as loyal to his successor as they have been to him, I remain respectfully, in F., C., and L.,

C. A. Garst, *Chaplain-in-Chief.*

Chaplain-in-Chief Garst: General, I will say, in addition to my report, that the report from South Dakota escaped my notice. I have the report that was handed me, but in order to include it, it would be necessary for me to change my whole report; and unless I can make some general supplemental report, by simply reading the number of brothers they had in line, I do not conceive how I can include that in my report. If the Commander-in-Chief rules that that is allowable, I will make that supplemental report.

Col. L. D. Lyon, of South Dakota: General, I would like to have the report from South Dakota incorporated in the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief when it is printed. I only got the report about two weeks ago, and, not knowing the address of the Chaplain-in-Chief, I brought it with me and delivered it to him here.

The Presiding Officer: If hear I no objection, the Chaplain-in-Chief will be allowed to make the correction before filing the report. The chair hears no objection, and it will be so ordered. Is the Committee on Military Rank ready to report? Colonel Stadden does not seem to be here.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, while we are waiting for Colonel Stadden, I have a couple of telegrams to read to the Encampment.

Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief: PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 25, 1891.

My greetings to you and delegates assembled. Sincerely hope your deliberations will be productive of much good to our Order. Deeply regretting that my private business prevents my being with you, I am, Fraternally yours,

E. J. SAN SOUCI, *Lieut. Gen.*

DENVER, COLO., August 26, 1891.

To the Tenth Annual Encampment, Sons of Veterans, L. J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief:

Farragut Camp No. 1, Division of Colorado, in session assembled, sends greeting to officers and members of the Tenth Annual Encampment assembled. Take care of Kenneday and Anderson.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Colonel Stadden is now present, and we will hear the report of the Committee on Military Rank.

Colonel Stadden submitted the committee's report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY RANK.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief:

SIR — Your Committee on Military Rank beg leave to report that, in conformity with their instructions from the Ninth Annual Encampment, they have prepared a plan of organization and a code for the government of a military rank, to be known as the "Sons of Veterans' Guards," and herewith present a brief abstract of the same.

I.— FORMATION.

(1) Whensoever 32 members of one or more neighboring Camps, in good standing, shall have duly applied for and received a warrant from the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose, they shall be mustered in as a company, electing their own officers. (2) Ten companies shall constitute a full regiment, under command of a Colonel, elected by the line officers: *Provided*, That whenever five companies are organized within one Division they shall be formed into a regiment under command of a Lieutenant Colonel. (3) Whenever two or more full regiments are organized within a Division they shall be formed into a brigade, with the regulation officers, the commanding officer to be elected by the field and line officers.

II.— REGULATIONS.

The Guards to be governed by a code of regulations based upon those of the United States army, as adapted to the needs and uses of this rank, by the Commandant and Military Board, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

III.— REVENUES.

(1) The necessary expenses of the Guard, as a whole, shall be defrayed by the levy of a muster fee and commission fees. (2) Brigade, regimental and company expenses shall be raised and expended according to the special by-laws of these bodies, approved by the Commandant and Commander-in-Chief.

IV.— UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

(1) The uniform shall conform as closely as may be to the fatigue pattern of the United States army. (2) The equipment shall be that at present in use by the United States army.

V.— TACTICS.

Upton's Tactics shall be the official drill manual.

In accordance wherewith, we offer the following resolutions and move their adoption:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be and he hereby is instructed to appoint a Commandant and an advisory board of five military members, empowered to organize and establish a military rank, in conformity with the provisions of chapter —, article —, of the revised Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and to report in detail

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at the next National Encampment as members of the Commandery-in-Chief *ex officio;* and further

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be and it hereby is appropriated for this purpose, to be expended by said board, upon orders drawn on the Quartermaster General by the Commandant, countersigned by the Commander-in-Chief: *Provided*, That all communications and announcements to members of the Order as such, or to any of its organized bodies, (other than the military rank,) shall be approved and promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief: *And provided further*, That, on application of at least 21 members in good standing, approved by Commandant and Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief shall issue a warrant to form the Company.

GEO. B. STADDEN,
HARRY S. FULLER,
E. H. MILHAM,
Committee on Military Rank.

COL. GEORGE B. STADDEN, of Illinois: General, I now move the adoption of the resolution concluding the report of the committee.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I second the motion.

COLONEL STADDEN, of Illinois: General, I wish to state that the committee had prepared a report in detail of how this body shall be organized and governed; but after consulting with the joint committees, it was thought advisable to simply give the outlines of this military rank, so that the Commandery need not be tired by the reading; and, furthermore, inasmuch as this is an experiment, and any iron-clad laws we might lay down at this time might be found during the year not to apply at all, and to work an injury to the end which we all wish to attain, the good of the Order, we thought this course advisable. Therefore, we submit this resolution: That a board be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, with the Commandant, and that they organize this military rank during the coming year, on the plan laid out by the committee. If they find that this committee plan is not the proper one, they can change it. We want to give this board the power to organize the military rank in the proper manner, they then to report to the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief for formal approval and indorsement. That is stating it as shortly and briefly as possible.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: Commander, I wish to offer an amendment to that clause in the report in regard to the number required for the company.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: As the chair understands it, the question is upon the adoption of the resolution, and no amendment to the report is in order. The only course of procedure would be to recommit this report to the committee. The question is not now upon the report, but upon the resolution attached to the report.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, in order to facilitate the business, would it not be well to divide the question. With the consent of the chairman of the committee, I move, first, that the report of the committee be accepted, and secondly, that the resolution offered by the committee be adopted. In that way the committee's report will be before us, and the resolution will be before us separately. Otherwise, they will get mixed up.

COL. E. W. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, I move that the resolution be tabled for the present, to make way for a motion that the report of the committee be read section by section. That is the only proper way to get at it.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: Does not that carry with it the entire report?

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Most assuredly it does. Now, I move that the report of Colonel Stadden, as chairman of the Committee on Military Rank, be taken from the table and acted upon, section by section.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Proceed with the reading of the report.

Colonel Stadden read the first section of the report, as follows:

Your Committee on Military Rank beg leave to report that, in conformity with their instructions from the Ninth Annual Encampment, Commandery-in-Chief, they have prepared a plan of organization and a code for the government of a military rank, to be known as the "Sons of Veterans' Guards," and herewith present a brief abstract of the same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, this section will be considered adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Proceed.

Colonel Stadden continued the reading of the report, as follows:

I. *Formation.* Whenever 32 members of one or more neighboring Camps in good standing shall have duly applied for and received a warrant from the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose, they shall be mustered in as a company, electing their own officers.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: General, I move an amendment to that section, striking out "thirty-two," and inserting "twenty-one;" for the reason, that making it 32 would shut out most of the Camps in the Division of Nebraska.

The motion was seconded.

BRO. F. O. WILKINSON, of Ohio: General, I move to amend the amendment, by making it read "twenty-four men and three officers."

GEN. D. W. WOOD, of Indiana: General, I second the amendment made by Brother Wilkinson.

BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Misssouri: General, I certainly hope that this amendment will not prevail. This committee has been at work for 12 months on this subject, and ought to know what is best. It does not shut out the Colonel's Camps in Nebraska. It provides that when 32 members of one or more neighboring Camps have applied for, etc.; and if you have not got 32 men in one Camp, let two Camps come together. It seems to me 32 is a small enough company.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: General, probably I am better posted on the Camps in Nebraska than my brother from Missouri, and I say to this Encampment that this section of the report will shut out a very large majority of the Camps in Nebraska, and not only that, but a large majority of the Camps throughout the western Divisions. With 21 men we have four sets of fours and five officers, and that makes a very respectable showing. It is impossible, you will find, to get two or more Camps in the country to join in a uniform regiment, or company.

BRO. F. O. WILKINSON, of Ohio: General, what is the need of five officers? Who ever heard of a company that had five commissioned officers?

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I am not in favor of the amendment. I think our good friend from Nebraska offers the very strongest possible argument against it. He says his Camps are not close together. Then let them say this to each other: "Boys, we want a military organization, a military company; let's go over to the next town, to the next cross-roads, and see the boys over there and organize a Camp, and then we will organize a military company." That is just the point we are fighting for. There is just where we believe this military rank is going to benefit the Order. It is going to bring more Camps in, and bring them closer together. He offers the very strongest argument possible for requiring the company to be a big company, because then Camps will spring up all over his Division, and they will stay alive. If you have 32 men, you can have a platoon in one Camp and a platoon in another.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEBOD: General, I disagree with the Past Commander-in-Chief. I have had something to do with the uniform rank, and I know it is almost impossible to get a uniform rank in any lodge or in any order. I want to tell you that if the report of the committee is adopted, requiring 32 men, it will shut out

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nine-tenths of the Camps in the Order, and we will not have any uniform rank at all. Away will go the arguments made here yesterday, that the uniform rank would allow Camps to make a better display. We know there are other orders that have uniform ranks that are successful, and they even go lower—they put it at 16. I, for one, would never vote for less than 24 men. I can see that it is possible to reach up to 24 men, but if you make it 32 men, there are very few Camps that can organize a company with that number; and then the argument of our Brother Pollitt would be true, that it would shut out the military feature entirely. Let us put it at 24 men, and then it will be possible to have a uniform rank in at least half the Camps in the Order.

Col. F. McCrillis, of Illinois: General, I am not in favor of this amendment, and I think I have good reason for my position. This is not simply a question of military rank; it is a question of the Sons of Veterans' Guards. I am in favor of something practical—something that is to be a military organization. If we are going to have 16 or 18 or 24 men, it is nothing but a squad; that is the idea. We are to form military companies; and when a certain number of companies have come in, then we are going to have a regiment. I am sure that our brothers do not want to see companies of 24 men mustered into the military guards. That would not be a company; it would simply be a squad. And how many of those men would you get out? You have got 24 men, all told, in your company. When you turned out, you would not get but from 15 to 16 of them. Now, if we are going to have this military, let us have it military. We ought to have 100 men in a company, not 24. That is the way I look at it.

Colonel Stadden, of Illinois: General, I wish to correct what I believe to be a false impression. The idea of the committee, and they have studied this thing carefully for the past year, is that a company shall be composed of one Camp, if the Camp can raise 32 members; if not, that it shall be composed of two or more Camps. Now my good brother Herod says he knows of uniform ranks that have only 16. I want to say that he don't know of a good one where the requirement is as low as 16. The uniform rank, K. of P., have it 27. If you form as a military company proper, you have to have your Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, First Sergeant, four duty Sergeants and four Corporals, and five sets of fours, making 32 men. Now there are lots of Camps that 24 will shut out—lots of Camps that 16 will shut out, if we are talking for one Camp. But let us talk for all. Now the idea is, if there is a Camp at Minneapolis that can furnish 16 men, that is a platoon. If St. Paul has a Camp that can furnish 16 men, that is a platoon, and the two make a company; and it matters not whether it is in the Nebraska Division, the Illinois Division, or the Ohio Division, when we have a company we have a company, and you have got all the proper officers. The idea is not to have a great number of officers that will represent nothing. We want officers absolutely representing a company, or absolutely representing a regiment; and in adopting this report providing for 32 members we simply provide for a company; not that it shall come from one Camp, but from one or more neighboring Camps.

Col. E. G. Worden, of Montana: General, I do not pretend to be well posted in military affairs, but I can very clearly see the point made by Colonel McCrillis and the gentleman back of me. I can see that, in order to maintain a company, there must be men in it. Now, then, we will take the western part of Dakota and Montana. The suggestion which was made by the Past Commander-in-Chief, that we go to the next cross-roads and organize a Camp, is all right, but I would say that it is often the case that in our Divisions the next cross-roads is from 20 to 50 miles distant, and perhaps is only just a cross-roads. While we have some good large towns, yet there is considerable distance between them. Take some parts of Montana, and

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some parts of Colorado, and western Nebraska, and in through there, and you cannot go to the next cross-roads and form a Camp in order to form a company. I think the scheme should be made so that we can have our companies. I am in favor of that.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: General, I move you that the number of men be placed at 100 instead of 32. I do it for this reason.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is out of order. It is in the nature of an amendment, and there are already two amendments pending.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Then I will speak upon the amendment pending. I wish I had the eloquence of Brother Bundy to express my thoughts, but brothers, you are doing something here to-day that means the disorganization of the Sons of Veterans. I am positive of it. I speak advisedly. I thought this over last night as I went to my room, and although I had a good speech in my mind then, I cannot reproduce it; but in conversation with one of our brothers last night, a brother from New England, who is in favor of this uniform rank, I found that the basis of this movement was simply the idea of grasping the shoulder-straps from off our shoulders. That is the germ of this whole movement, as I am told by a brother who is Colonel of a New England Division. In their State they have a law that prohibits armed bodies, and I asked him if this uniform rank was established how on earth they would be benefited by it. He said they would not be benefited by it. Then, if they are not to be benefited by it, the western Divisions I know are not to be benefited by it, and why this movement? Now, I tell you, brothers, you are going to destroy your western Divisions if you persist in this thing.

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: General, I rise to a point of order. Brother Lyon is not speaking to the question. His remarks are in reference to adopting the military rank, which has already been adopted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair thinks the point of order is well taken.

GENERAL BAGULEY, of West Virginia: General, I would say that this is not a matter of getting shoulder-straps off, as I understand it, but rather of making the command under the officer who wears them correspond to the shoulder-straps. That is our object in forming the military rank and company. Now, what is the basis of a military company in the United States army? What is the maximum and minimum number composing a military company? What provision have the different States made on this subject in the organization of the National Guards? I believe, if brothers will look the matter up, they will find that every State in the Union has provided that the minimum number composing a company in the National Guards shall be 32, and that the same thing prevails in the United States army. If we are going to have a military company, let us have the same minimum as obtains in the United States army and in the National Guards; otherwise we would not be entitled to our military titles and shoulder-straps any more than at the present time. If we are going to have a military company, we must have the minimum number of members as laid down in the United States army regulations, and as the different States have provided for the National Guards.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: General, I desire to offer a substitute for the whole thing, and that is, that the number of members entitled to form this military company shall be left to the Advisory Board, who from time to time shall fix the number.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: I second the substitute offered by General Tobias.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: General, I am opposed to the substitute, for this reason: I think this matter should be settled right here and now. This Commandery-in-Chief certainly has something to say, and ought to have a chance to

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know when and how this is to be settled. We, of the western Divisions, are just as loyal and feel just as patriotic as our brothers in the East, but we have not as large a membership in our Camps; and in reply to Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, I will say we have Camps in Nebraska on nearly every cross-roads, but our cross-roads are not so close together as they are in the New England States. Our Camps will not average in number over 18, but we have a few Camps that run up as high as 30 or 35, and in our Camp in Omaha we have 75.

BRO. JOHN LYNCH, jr., of Illinois: General, I move the previous question.

BRO. M. A. BOWEN, of Montana: I second the motion.

The chair put the question, and the previous question was ordered.

The chair put the question on the adoption of the substitute, and the substitute was not agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is now upon the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, fixing the number composing a company at 24 men and three officers.

The amendment to the amendment was not agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is now upon the amendment to the report of the committee, striking out 32 and inserting 21. Those in favor of the amendment say Aye; those opposed, No. A division is called for. Those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet. Those opposed will now rise. Thirty-four having voted in the affirmative and 43 in the negative, the amendment is lost. The question is now upon the adoption of the report of the committee, which fixes 32 as the number of men composing a company. Unless there is objection, the section will be considered adopted.

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: General, I rise to a point of order. We are proceeding under a demand for the previous question. That carries with it the substitute, the amendments, and the original motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair so rules. Those in favor of adopting the report of the committee, fixing the number to compose a company at 32, will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The motion seems to be carried. A division is called for. Those in favor of the motion to adopt the report of the committee will rise to their feet. Those opposed, the same sign. Forty-five having voted in the affirmative and 55 in the negative, this section of the report of the committee is not adopted.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: General, I now move that this part of the report be recommitted to the committee, to be re-reported to this Encampment so modified that 21 members shall constitute a company.

COL. F. P. CORRICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

The chair put the question, and the motion was agreed to. Ayes, 64; noes, 20.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Proceed with the reading of the report.

Colonel Stadden continued the reading of the report as follows:

Ten companies shall constitute a full regiment, under command of a Colonel, elected by the line officers; *Provided*, That whenever five companies organize within one Division, they shall be formed into a regiment, under command of a Lieutenant Colonel.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, five companies of 21 men each would form a monstrous regiment, wouldn't it? I desire to offer an amendment—

COL. E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: General, I rise to a question of information. In all probability the Washington Division will not be able to have more than four companies. I would like to know what we are going to do with four companies?

COL. G. B. STADDEN, of Illinois: General, let us have a military rank, or do away with it. It is nonsense and ridiculous to have a regiment of five companies of 21 men each, or a battalion of that size. It is equally ridiculous to have a regiment

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composed of 10 companies of 21 men each, 210 men. Now then, I should judge from what my brother from Washington says, that he is not satisfied because they cannot have a regiment out there with four companies. For God's sake, if we are going on on this plan, let us make a brigade out of every company in the Order.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: General, I move to attach to this section a proviso that no regiment be organized until the companies that are to compose that regiment shall have a membership of at least 400 men in the aggregate.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: I second General Pollitt's motion.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: General, I think it is sheer nonsense to have a regiment composed of 210 men. There are two Camps, Camp 2, of Philadelphia, and Camp 8, of Paterson, each of us could have a regiment right in our Camp. I think it is nonsense. I want to say, that if the friends of the military rank and military titles and military discipline in this Order, who are so confounded anxious to get something to help the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.—if they submit to this proposition to make military companies consist of 21 men each, and then 10 of those companies to make a regiment, I am right here to say you are going to make us the laughing-stock of this nation. You see just where you get to. In the first place, concerning all these boys out in the country: they are raising wheat and corn, and cannot raise a bigger Camp than 25 or 30 men. They want 21 men to make a Company because they want to get into this military rank. They don't want to stay outside. If there is going to be any aristocracy they want to be in it. What is the result? They are strong enough here this morning to vote down this report of the committee, making it 32 men, and fix it at 21. If you follow that out to its logical conclusion, by the time you have got a brigade or a division organized you will have just about one good solid regiment. Now, it is all nonsense to talk about 10 companies of 21 men each. Talk about titles and shoulder-straps! I had rather be Quartermaster Sergeant of Hugh C. Irish Camp than be the Colonel commanding a regiment of 210 men; because if I were Quartermaster Sergeant I would have alongside of me, at least, a good solid organization.

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: General, I think that Colonel Stadden and all the members of this Encampment who favor the military rank have lost sight of the fact that the resolution referred to did not fix 21 as the maximum; it fixed 21 as the minimum. They are proceeding on the hypothesis that no company will exceed 21 men. There is no reason in the world why Hugh C. Irish Camp should not turn out a company of 100 men, or why ten other Camps in New Jersey should not turn out 100 men each. They can have a regiment down there that will compel respect. I do not believe it is best for the little Camps in Indiana, and the little Camps in Illinois—with all due respect to their Past Colonel—and the little Camps of the Hawkeye State and the Grasshopper State, for us to say that they shall not have a regimental formation until they have 400 or 500 or 600 men. If these Camps are patriotic enough to form 10 companies, and those Camps should fall down to the minimum—which I don't believe they will—I think they are entitled to a regimental formation, even though they have but 210 members.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GARST: General, in direct line with what my good brother has said, I want to say that while we are attempting to establish what we are pleased to call a military rank, I do trust that the boys will remember that we are still a brotherhood, and that when we are met together here to legislate for the good of the Order, we are not to legislate against sections; we know neither East nor West; we are a brotherhood. When you begin to make the requirements of one company more than the boys of this western company are able to meet, you are discriminating against them. There is no way out of that. When you made this minimum 21 you did what was equitable to all parts of this Union, and to the Sons of Veterans in all

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parts of this Union, and I say, that on the principle of equity and on the principle of brotherhood, that is right. Again, there have been a good many comparisons made that are extraneous. There has been a comparison between the patriotic order of the Sons of Veterans and the regular army of the United States. If the Commander of our military rank had a million men at his back, there is not a man in the regular army that would respect his rank straps; and even if you had 100 men in every company, and if you had your companies better disciplined than they have, they would sneer at your rank straps just the same. So when you go to establish a company here you don't have to do it according to the military discipline of some other organization. We can make our own standard; we have a right to do it, and it don't make any difference whether it is in conformity with others or not. If we desire to be military, it is not necessary for us to be measuring ourselves all the time with them. We have organized for the specific purpose of perpetuating the principles of our fathers and caring for the memory of our fathers, as well as the defense of the country. Let us meet our own ends and leave others to take care of their own. I say in fixing the minimum at 21 you have done equitably by all the Camps in the Division. I know something about Illinois —

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: General, I rise to a point of order. I believe the brother is speaking under a misapprehension as to the question before us. The question as to how many men shall constitute a Company has been settled.

Chaplain-in-Chief Gabst: I only want to say that if there be Camps in the Illinois Division, as has been suggested, that can put 32 men into a Company, or more, they will put them in, and there are a great many that will put in over 21, and it will not be any great length of time until we have the 400. I think we ought to make this minimum low enough so that there will be a perfect equity throughout the whole country, from Maine to California; but I want to indorse the wisdom of General Pollitt's motion.

Gen. G. B. Abbott, of Illinois: General, yesterday we had to fight for a chance to organize our military rank, and it seems to me to be very unjust and a wrong to brothers who have come here in perfect good faith and earnestly tried to build up what we believed to be a valuable branch of the Order, to endeavor to defeat us now in this way — by throwing every possible obstacle in the way of success. It seems to me unbrotherly, unpatriotic, and unjust. Let us but give this thing one fair trial, an honest, honorable trial, and then, if it don't go, we will come in here and surrender on every point. The question of unjust discrimination that has been referred to, in requiring a certain minimum membership for a regiment, does not seem to me at all applicable; it don't apply at all to the situation. My father's neighbor, in 1861, was discriminated against because he was lame, or because he was ruptured, or because he had lost a hand. The Government, for the good of the service, discriminated against him. That was not a special misfortune. The Government did not particularly wish to cast a slur upon him in saying that he was not eligible to the service; the Government said, for the success of the undertaking we must have men of certain qualifications. So, for the success of the undertaking of this military rank, we must have certain military qualifications; and it is no discrimination against a brother or a Camp that he or the Camp is not able to meet those qualifications. It is a necessary qualification to have a certain number for a regiment. We want to stop this sneering at us. We don't want to give the United States soldiers the opportunity to sneer at us any longer. We have stood it long enough. That is the very thing we want to get rid of. Now, I would like to know what would make us more the subject of sneers and ridicule than to turn out a regiment of 210 men fully armed and equipped. There would not be half of them privates in the lines. I insist that the Commandery-in-Chief give us a fair show on this thing,

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and, if we don't succeed, you may do us up next year. We want just 12 months. Let us have a chance for our white-alley on this question. I hope this motion will prevail to make the minimum number for regimental formation 400.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, I move the previous question on the matter now before the house.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: I second the motion.

The chair put the question, and the previous question was ordered.

The chair put the question on the amendment of General Pollitt, and the amendment was agreed to, 70 voting in the affirmative, noes not counted.

(The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to call attention to the fact that, under the orders issued for the parade, it will be necessary for the members of the Commandery-in-Chief to form at the place designed at 2 o'clock sharp, for the parade will move promptly at that time, and therefore it will be necessary for the Commandery-in-Chief to meet a short while before that. What is the pleasure of the Commandery in regard to it?

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I move that we meet at half-past 1 o'clock sharp, and proceed to the place of formation.

BRO. E. C. TRUEBLOOD, of Missouri: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, is there any special business before the Encampment at this time? If not, I want to ask unanimous consent to make a very important motion that was forgotten last night.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is a committee from the Ladies' Aid present in the ante-room, and also Mrs. M. R. Wickens, who is Senior National Vice-President of the Woman's Relief Corps. If there is no objection, the Commandery-in-Chief will take recess until after these ladies have paid their respects to this body, and we have reciprocated. Colonel Stadden, of the Addington Court-Martial Committee, requests to be relieved from that duty, and I will appoint Colonel Hurlbut, of Illinois, on that committee in his place. I will appoint Inspector General Hall, Judge-Advocate General Weeks, Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, General Maccabe, Colonel Fuller, and Major General Loebenstein a committee to escort the ladies to the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

By unanimous consent, the Commandery took recess to receive Mrs. Wickens and the committee from the Ladies' Aid.

The ladies entered, escorted by the committee.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander-in-Chief, I have the distinguished honor to introduce to you Miss Mulholland, chairman of the committee representing the Ladies' Aid Society; also Mrs. M. R. Wickens, National Senior Vice-President of the Woman's Relief Corps.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Miss Mulholland, ladies representing the Ladies' Aid, and Mrs. Wickens, second officer in command of the Woman's Relief Corps, in behalf of these Sons of Veterans, we thank you for your visit and trust that it will be pleasant. We will endeavor to make it as pleasant as possible while you are with us. Will you please come forward to the platform? Officers and brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Miss Mulholland, representing the Ladies' Aid Society.

MISS MULHOLLAND: Officers and members of the Tenth Annual Encampment, S. of V., U. S. A.—brothers:

Welcome, *thrice* welcome, and God-speed
In your work so grand and true;
Once more we join our ranks, and say
Together we would work alway,
In the paths prescribed for you.

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The veterans' sons of every State
  Have gathered from afar,
To pledge their loyal faith anew,
And greet the grand red, white and blue
  In the beauteous State, "North Star."

Our fathers toiled midst shot and shell,
  And carved their destinies in blood—
Left comfort, hope and peace behind;
Pressed onward with resolve of mind,
  To work a *nation's* weal and good.

God's star of victory at last
  In radiant splendor o'er them shone;
And when they formed the G. A. R.,
They took the emblem of the star
  And proudly wear it as their own.

And *you*, who follow in their steps
  Of courteous loyalty and truth,
'Neath Minnesota's star so bright
Cement anew the bonds of light
  'Twixt our country's age and youth.

On war-scarred forms and silvered brows
  The weight of passing years must press;
God grant the Sons, with willing mind,
And their Ladies' Aid so true and kind,
  May make that burden less.

And when Death's reveille shall sound
  In the silent midnight hours,
Their loving ones fresh comfort find,
As o'er their lowly mound we bind
  Our wreath of sweetest flowers.

The Ladies' Aid of S. of V.
  Must follow where you lead;
God grant the path lies clear and straight
To the grand parade at Heaven's gate,
  Whose glories all may read.

And on this sunny morning here,
  Caressed by sun and dew,
Moved by those memories that cling,
A fragrant offering here we bring
  With grateful hearts to you.

Let the flower each of you shall wear
  (There's enough for all, I guess)
Speak better than my pen can tell
Of hopes of hearts that wish you well
  In the Order, L. A. S.

We'll work until your name shall sound
  From mountain, gulf, and sea,
And the Army Grand encamped above
Look down with grateful pride and love
  On the Aid and S. of V.

And as a starter, to show you how we can do it, this is the nearest I can get to a sunflower. [Applause.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I thank the Ladies' Aid for the kindly expressions voiced by Miss Mulholland. I am sure this organization makes a hearty response. The genuine applause by the boys themselves is evidence that they thank the Ladies' Aid; and, talking about sunflowers, I desire to introduce to you Mrs. M. R. Wickens,

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the Senior National Vice-President of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mrs. Wickens is a product of Kansas.

MRS. M. R. WICKENS: Sons, I don't know whether the Commander-in-Chief means that I am just the very biggest sunflower that Kansas could produce, or not [laughter]; but, Sons, it gives me great pleasure this morning to come to you, as the National Senior Vice-President of the Woman's Relief Corps, representing your mothers. They said to me in Detroit, "Mrs. Wickens, we want you to go to Minneapolis. Will you go and present to our boys our good word? Say to them that we extend to them our greetings and our God-speed in their work." And I say to you, it was a very great pleasure to me when they asked me to perform this mission, because last year, at St. Joseph, you conferred upon us in Kansas the highest honor in the gift of your organization. You elected Commander-in-Chief Webb, of our State—our son Leland—to the highest position in your Order; and we have felt very proud indeed of this recognition of Kansas; and I felt very proud indeed to come here in company with the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and our own Colonel, for we are very proud of Kansas productions in every direction. [Applause.] I felt very proud indeed to come with them at the close of their administration, and I felt we could come feeling that the trust you put in their hands at the beginning of last year has been well cared for. As I visited your national headquarters at Topeka, I felt that you had been wise in your selection; and I hope the close of the year has proved for you this fact. While they are to you Commander-in-Chief, and Adjutant General, and Quartermaster General, they are to us "our boys"—as Grandmother Garfield always said, in speaking of the President, "My son James," not the President of the United States. This morning, though Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General and Quartermaster General before you, they are "our boys."

I want to express to you our hearty coöperation and earnest sympathy in every effort you put forth. The Woman's Relief Corps stands ready to cheer and encourage you, and will continue to do so while I have the honor to be one of the girls—my hair is a little gray, but I am a girl just the same. We are a grand family of loyalty—the Grand Army, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, and the Ladies' Aid. We combine together, that the paths of the declining years of the comrades, who went forth when they were just such an army as you Sons represent today, may be made smooth and pleasant. When the country called, when our flag had been fired upon at Fort Sumpter, they stopped not to count the responsibility or the financial prospect. They stood by their country. They did not go for the paltry sum of $13 a month. They went to save this country, to make it possible that you, Sons of Veterans, should live under the droop of that flag that they bore aloft on so many battle fields. Now, very many of them, in their declining years, are in difficulties—they have not, perhaps, the financial rating that they might have had—and it is your duty and ours to pay them the debt we owe in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty, and the Woman's Relief Corps stands here appreciative of every effort that is put forth by the Sons in this noble work. I need not say anything further. Your time means a great deal. I only want to say to you that I appreciate, more than I can tell, the privilege of representing our Order of 117,000 loyal women, banded together with you in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty. [Applause.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There has always been a bond of sympathy between Kansas and New York, and I will call on Brother Hedges. Ladies, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Past Colonel Hedges, of New York. He is a modest man and will not come any nearer to you, but he can talk. [Laughter.]

COL. JOB E. HEDGES, of New York: Commander in-Chief, and ladies, I am a little bit diffident, not having been chosen to escort the ladies from the altar to the plat-

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form here to receive the efflation of our eloquence—(how's that?); but the fact remains that we are not only gratified, ladies, but we are deeply touched with this evidence of your regard, and if I might quote the muse of the divine Shakespeare, I would say: "We owe thee much: within this wall of flesh, there sits a soul counts thee her creditor, and with advantage intends to pay thy love." The Division of New York, and, therefore, the Order [laughter], has been engaged for the past few years in a struggle which may be entitled a struggle for consolidation. I have always felt myself that the position was illogical and absurd, although I was confident, during that struggle, if there was any consolidation that ought to take place it should be on the other side of the ranks. If this is the skirmish line we have before us this morning, I can only say that the struggle will not be as fierce hereafter as it has been heretofore in our State of New York. [Applause.]

There is no question but what, if I should prolong this outburst of sentiment and genius, and proceed into the fields of rhetoric and metaphor, this meeting would be larger in numbers, and much more extended in time. I feel, however, that—

> "Loveliness is young Ambition's ladder
> Whereunto the climber upward turns his face;
> But when once he has reached the upmost round,
> Then unto the ladder he turns his back,
> Looks in the clouds, spurning the base degrees
> By which he did ascend."

I can, therefore, only express my deep, hearty and cordial regard and say, what I know we all feel, that we thank you for your attendance and attention.

MISS MULHOLLAND: May I reward the brother by presenting him with a decoration? [Applause.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you did not hear the remark of Miss Mulholland. She said to Brother Hedges, "You may imagine this is a daisy, the emblem of modesty." [Applause.] Chaplain-in-Chief Garst is called for.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GARST: Commander, ladies, and brothers of the Encampment, you can scarcely imagine the embarrassment of the Chaplain-in-Chief when called upon on an occasion like this. The Chaplain is scarcely ever called on to officiate on such occasions. His duties are of a more solemn character, but I did feel, while my friend from New York was speaking so touchingly, that possibly my services would be needed. [Laughter.] Nevertheless, I am not here to pay my respects to him, nor to cover myself with glory and honor, but I am here in response, as I trust, to an invitation of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America, —not of the New York Division—to speak a word in behalf, not simply of the sacrifices and services of our fathers, but of the part that our sisters and wives are taking in the commemoration of the services and sacrifices of our fathers. While our friend from New York was speaking, or just previous to that time, one of my friends said that he did feel that there was a necessity for work on the part of the ladies, because, while attending an Encampment in a sister State, he saw placed across the bosoms of certain ladies this inscription, "Daughters of the Confederacy;" and if that is a title to be proud of, how much more should it be a title to be proud of to be a member of that society that recognizes the sacrifices and services of our forefathers with the stamp and seal of the Almighty Father himself placed upon them. In behalf, therefore, of the Commandery-in-Chief, which cordially sympathizes with the intents and purposes of the Ladies' Aid, I extend the hearty welcome of which my distinguished friend from New York speaks, recognizing the fact that it is the ordinary things of human life that are woven into the great fabric of character; and furthermore, that these little acts in these patriotic organizations, these little silken threads, are the threads that weave themselves into the grander fabric of patriotism.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Chief Mustering Officer Pollitt is called for.

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GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander-in-Chief, brothers, and ladies, it ill becomes a plain, ordinary and somewhat substantial Sergeant of the Guard to follow the remarks which have been made by the Past Department Commander of the New York Department Sons of Veterans, and also the eloquent remarks made by our friend and brother, Chaplain-in-Chief Garst. I do not know that I can say anything that would add to the force or effect of what has already been said, except to say that as an ordinary Jerseyman I am very much interested in womankind. My mother was a woman, and of course that makes me take a great interest in them [laughter]; and I have a little girl at home that I am trying to train up in ways that are patriotic, and incline her to love of country, and to think much of the fact that her forefathers did something toward establishing and perpetuating this nation. I know of truth, in my own town, that the Ladies' Aid Society of Camp No. 8, which I believe rejoices in the distinction of being as large a society as there is anywhere in the country, has been of substantial benefit to us; it has always, in every way, endeavored to help the organization along, and they have always responded promptly to any demand we have made upon them for help in the way of entertainments and the like of that. All has been said this morning that could profitably be said, and I cannot for the life of me understand why I have been called upon—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have been wondering, myself, why it was. [Laughter.]

GENERAL POLLITT: But I want to say, ladies and brothers, that although I may not understand exactly why I have been called on, yet at the same time the ladies will always receive consideration from me. I wish always to bear in mind the fact that they have been of substantial use and benefit to this nation. What we would have done without them, I don't know. If they could have been in this hall 10 minutes before they came, and heard the noise and commotion that was then ruling, and felt the calm that came over the body when it was announced that they were at the door, they would realize at once woman's place in this world. It is her business to calm disturbances. [Applause.] Sometimes, of course, the pendulum swings the other way, but [laughter] I submit to you, Commander-in-Chief and brothers, that even in that case the women are not always wrong. I feel very much obliged to the brothers for this opportunity to say something. I feel inclined to urge upon our lady friends to come again, so that I may have an opportunity to make another speech. [Applause.]

MISS MULHOLLAND: Permit me to decorate General Pollitt with the nearest approach to a Jersey lily that I can find, as a reward for his pretty compliment as to our soothing influence. I wish to inform him also that the Ladies' Aid Society have tied the pendulum up, and will keep it tied. [Applause.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I suggest that we devote the rest of the morning to the entertainment of the ladies.

MISS MULHOLLAND: General Webb, permit me to say, that though nothing would please us more than to stay here and listen to the beautiful remarks of our brothers, it is due neither to our order nor to yours that we should monopolize this time. Permit me, on behalf of this committee and on behalf of the Ladies' Aid Society, to say, that all the loving things that you could say are taken for granted, and we will retire.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I wish to say one more word in addition to all that has been said, and that is, to emphasize the expressions of hearty good-will towards the organization represented by these ladies, our fraternal regards, and our assurance that we will try to prove worthy of the ladies.

MISS MULHOLLAND: And, General Webb, I would like to suggest one thing further, that hereafter in addressing communications, compliments, invitations, or

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anything of that kind, to the Ladies' Aid Society, the brothers adopt our official title, which is "Sister." [Applause.]

The ladies retired, escorted by the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will come to order. The Major General will please assume the chair. Colonel Stadden has the floor, as chairman of the Committee on Military Rank.

COL. GEO. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: General, I wish to make one remark, because it may save us trouble hereafter. The committee was instructed to report the number to constitute a company as 21. They have failed to report it; consequently that section has not been acted upon by this Commandery.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I understand they will report at a later hour on that section.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: I think, my brothers, before we proceed with the regular order, that the seance just had with our sister organization should be entered as a matter of record in the proceedings of this Encampment. I therefore move you that the speeches made and the poem read be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting.

COL. E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I wish to move a reconsideration of the question last before this Encampment. I move a reconsideration of the vote on the amendment offered by General Pollitt, requiring that there shall be 400 men before there can be a regimental formation. I move the reconsideration for the purpose of reducing the number, for reasons which I believe will be an advantage all around.

BRO. F. O. WILKINSON, of Ohio: I second the motion.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: I now move an amendment to make the number 320 men.

GEN. D. W. WOOD, of Indiana: I second the motion.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I will state that the reason for the motion is simply that this number will conform more properly to the regimental formation, and it will give some of these smaller Camps a chance to get in. It will accommodate on both sides, and I think it is the wise and proper thing to do.

The motion was agreed to.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, I want to ask unanimous consent to make a very important motion that was forgotten last night. I move that the Constitution which we adopted last night shall not go into effect until the first of January, 1892; and that the committee having in charge the revision be continued in power for the purpose of seeing that it is properly printed, and given power to make any verbal amendments that may be necessary to secure a proper Constitution.

COL. T. A. BARTON, of Rhode Island: I second the motion.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, I rise to a point of order. The motion of General Weeks is certainly out of order, unless the action of the Commandery last night is reconsidered. The adoption of the Constitution last night made it the law of the Order from that time, and, unless that action is reconsidered, this motion of the Judge-Advocate General is out of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair rules that the point of order is well taken.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Then, General, I move the reconsideration of the action taken last night.

BRO. J. R. SWAIN, of New York: I second the motion.

The chair put the question, and the motion was agreed to.

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COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, I rise to another point of order, and that is, the whole proceedings, so far as this reconsideration is concerned, is void *an initio*, because the mover of the motion was not here last night to vote upon the question.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, the brother is mistaken. I was here and sat next to Colonel Bundy, and asked him what a certain badge on his coat was.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: General, is it not the fact that the business before this Encampment is the hearing of the report of this Committee on Military Rank. I submit that the present motion is not in order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: By unanimous consent the privilege of the floor was accorded General Weeks for the purpose of introducing a motion. Since that time other business has taken place, and —

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: General, I raise the point of order that the floor was granted the Judge-Advocate General simply for the purpose of making a few remarks, and not for the purpose of making a motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair thinks the point of order well taken, and the motion is out of order.

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: General, I wish to object to the ruling of the chair. The stenographer can tell us for what purpose General Weeks was accorded the floor.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, if we are to waste time here and tangle each other up in technicalities, and go on acting under a Constitution that nobody knows anything about — if that is what you want to do, go on. I am satisfied. I can stand it just as long as anybody else. But I want this Order to act under a Constitution which every member of the Order has in his pocket, and can refer to; and that was my purpose in asking the privilege of the floor, and my recollection of it is, that I asked the privilege for the purpose of making a specific motion, and that motion I endeavored to make; but by some parlimentary technicalities we have succeeded in wasting 15 minutes, and are up a tree, and that is all there is of it.

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: General, it is important for every member of this Encampment to have a printed copy of the Constitution before we proceed under it. I believe if any legislative body in any State would assume to revise entirely the Constitution of the State, and then declare that Constitution in force without submitting it to a vote, or giving the people an opportunity to understand it, they would be hurled from power the first chance the people got at them. We are not ready to adopt a new Constitution for this Order and declare it in effect at once, and proceed under that Constitution, when there is not one man out of the entire number here that knows anything about it. General Weeks says that it is his recollection that he asked the privilege of the floor for making this motion, and the stenographer's notes would show whether he did or not.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Does the brother from Indiana appeal from the decision of the chair?

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: I do appeal from the decision of the chair, because I believe that General Weeks stated that he wanted to make a motion, and the official report will show that he so stated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Will the official stenographer read the language of General Weeks, in asking unanimous consent?

The reporter read as follows:

"Judge-Advocate General Weeks: General, I want to ask unanimous consent to make a very important motion that was forgotten last night. I move that the Constitution," etc.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair was in error and will reverse its ruling.

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BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: I withdraw the appeal.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I understand the chair then to rule that the motion to reconsider is adopted, and my motion, providing that the Constitution shall not go into effect until the 1st of January, 1892, and that the present committee be continued in power, with the power of editing that Constitution in the course of publication, is before the house.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That is the understanding of the chair.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: General, when you talk about editing a Constitution — we have had too much of that in the past — we want the Constitution printed and promulgated as it was adopted. It can be printed in a very short time just as it is. I do not think any committee ought to have the power to edit it, which might be construed into power to change it to suit the committee.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I move as an amendment that we grade the time when the different parts of the Constitution shall go into effect. If the motion prevails as made by the Judge-Advocate General, then the subject-matter that is properly before this Encampment this morning is entirely out of order, because the Constitution we adopted yesterday provides for the formation of a military rank. If that don't go into effect until January, then we cannot make any legislation in reference to the military rank until after the 1st day of January. I think, so far as the Commandery-in-Chief is concerned, the Constitution could go into effect now just as well as not. So far as it refers to matters pertaining to Camps and Divisions, it might go into effect on the 1st of January, or upon promulgation through the Commander-in-Chief.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I will accept the amendment suggested by General Abbott, and make my motion so that the portion of the new Constitution relating solely to the Commandery-in-Chief shall go into effect at once, and the balance of it on the 1st of January.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: General, why is it necessary to hold this up till the 1st day of January? Cannot these Constitutions be printed before that time? It seems to me it could be done in two weeks.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, I think it possible the Constitution could be printed before that time; but new Camp officers go into office on the 1st of January, the new Division officers will not be elected until after the 1st of January, and if it goes into effect before that time all of the titles of the sitting officers of Camps will be changed, and the methods of managing the Camps will be changed, to a certain extent; therefore, I thought the 1st of January was the most favorable time at which to make the change.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: General, I move an amendment to the motion — that the Constitution be printed and promulgated by the 1st day of October, 1891.

The amendment was not seconded.

BRO. J. R. SWAIN, of New York: General, I think there is a misunderstanding in regard to the word "editing." Last night some amendments were made in the Constitution that it was shown would conflict with some of the previous provisions. In one case I can call to mind, where it was "fifteen" it had been changed to "twenty." To provide for such things as this is the legitimate object of the resolution. I think that the resolution should give the committee the power to edit it so that succeeding sections shall not conflict with those that go before, and that the articles and sections may be given their proper number; because the number of succeeding sections may possibly have been changed by amendments, either striking out old, or putting in new sections.

BRO. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: General, I desire to move an amendment to the motion, fixing the time when this Constitution shall go into effect, to wit: That

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the part relating to Camps and Divisions be published and go into effect on the 1st of December. That is when the new officers come in.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: That is all right; I will accept that amendment.

The chair put the question on the motion of General Weeks, as amended, and the motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Proceed with the regular order. Colonel Stadden has the floor.

COLONEL STADDEN (continuing):

3. Whenever two or more full regiments are organized within a Division they shall be formed into a brigade, with the regulation officers, the commanding officer to be elected by the field and line officers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section of the report is adopted.

COLONEL STADDEN (continuing):

Regulations. The Guards to be governed by a code of regulations based upon those of the United States army, as adapted to the needs and uses of this rank by the Commandant and Military Board appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section of the report is adopted.

COLONEL STADDEN (continuing):

Revenues. 1. The necessary expenses of the Guards, as a whole, shall be defrayed by the levy of a muster fee and commission fees.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section of the report is adopted.

COLONEL STADDEN (continuing):

2. Brigade, regimental and company expenses shall be raised and expended according to the special by-laws of these bodies, approved by the Commandant and Commander-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section of the report is adopted.

COLONEL STADDEN (continuing):

Uniform and Equipment. 1. The uniform shall conform as closely as may be to the fatigue pattern of the United States army.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section of the report is adopted.

COLONEL STADDEN (continuing):

2. The equipment shall be that at present in use by the United States army.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section of the report is adopted.

COLONEL STADDEN (continuing):

Tactics. 1. Upton's Tactics shall be the official drill manual.

In accordance wherewith we offer the following resolutions, and move their adoption.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection, this section of the report is adopted.

COLONEL STADDEN: That is all the report.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I wish to offer an amendment to the report, to make it conform with the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and that is, that the tactics shall be the official tactics of the United States army.

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COL. G. VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COLONEL STADDEN: Now, the committee was ordered to report back the section providing the number to constitute a company. The committee reported, as follows:

ARTICLE I.—FORMATION.

SECTION 1. Whenever 21 members of one or more neighboring Camps, in good standing, shall have duly applied for and received a warrant from the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose, they shall be mustered in as a company, electing their own officers.

COL. C. E. HOLMES, of New York: General, I move to amend by inserting the words "in one Division" after the word "Camps" in the first line, so that it will read: "Whenever 21 members of one or more neighboring Camps in one Division, in good standing," etc.

COLONEL STADDEN: The committee will accept the amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no further objection, this section of the report of the committee will be adopted.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: General, I move an amendment, that the number be placed at 32 instead of 21.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair rules, that the matter having been referred to the committee with instructions, and the committee having complied with the instructions, that the amendment is not in order.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Then, General, I move to reconsider.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother did not vote with the majority on the original vote, and therefore is not competent to move a reconsideration.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: General, I move the adoption of the committee's report as amended.

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COL. G. B. STADDEN, of Illinois: General, the committee now offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be and he hereby is instructed to appoint a Commandant and an advisory board, of five military members, empowered to organize and establish a military rank, in conformity with the provisions of chapter —, article —, of the revised Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and to report in detail at the next National Encampment as members of the Commandery-in-Chief *ex-officio;* and further

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be and it is hereby appropriated for this purpose, to be expended by said board, upon orders drawn on the Quartermaster General by the Commandant, countersigned by the Commander-in-Chief: *Provided*, That all communications and announcements to members of the Order, as such, or to any of its organized bodies (other than the military rank) shall be approved and promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief: *And further provided*, That on application of at least 21 members in good standing, approved by Commandant and Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief shall issue a warrant to form a company.

Now, I move the adoption of the resolutions.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: I now move a reconsideration of the last motion before the Encampment, which I believe was the adoption of the report as a whole.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The last motion was the motion to adopt the resolutions.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Then I move a reconsideration of the motion adopting the report of the committee as a whole. The object is merely parliamentary.

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BRO. JESSE ROOTE, of Missouri: I second the motion.

The chair put the question, and the motion was not agreed to.

BRO. J. D. HOUSTEN, of Ohio: General, I wish consent of the Encampment to make a statement with reference to the Chaplain-in-Chief's report. The gentleman from the South Dakota delegation asked permission of the Encampment to have their report incorporated in the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief. My report was made and sent to the secretary of our Encampment, or the Adjutant, but failed, for some reason, to reach the Chaplain-in-Chief. It was made and sent, and read at our Encampment, and I wish the consent of this Commandery-in-Chief to have that report, as it is, or as I shall make it again, put into the hands of the Chaplain-in-Chief and incorporated in his report.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, the report will be referred to the Chaplain-in-Chief, with instructions to incorporate it in his report along with the report from the Division of Ohio.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: General, before we adjourn, I want to call attention to a fact that there was a statement made and a promise made by a member of this Encampment that has not been kept. Brother Krackowizer said, that if we got through the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations before Wednesday noon, he would walk on his head from here to the West hotel. I submit that this noon would be a proper time to do that.

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: General, I want to ask consent to say a word. The four candidates for Commander-in-Chief are here together, and they have arranged to make the election the special order of business for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Under the Constitution adopted last night, the election cannot take place until after all other business before the Commandery-in-Chief has been disposed of. I hope, therefore, it will be the effort of every member of this Commandery-in-Chief to close up all the business, so that we can have the election before noon to-morrow. Let everybody understand it, so that they will come here prepared to vote and to do the business that is before us.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, in accordance with the special order of business, the Commandery-in-Chief will now take recess until to-morrow, Thursday, August 27, 1891, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, August 27, 1891.

The Commandery-in-Chief met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief at 9 o'clock A. M.

COL. MOSES P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: Commander, I move the minutes of yesterday's session be approved without reading.

COL. W. R. RUSSELL, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, I move that the vote adopting the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations be reconsidered. I do it for the purpose of following it with a motion of this kind, to amend the provision in relation to the Council-in-Chief, so that the Council-in-Chief shall consist of three elective members, together with the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Order. There is no necessity for electing five and leaving these two officials out.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is not seconded, and consequently is not before the Commandery-in-Chief.

GEN. RAPHAEL TOBIAS, of New York: I move that permission be given Colonel Bundy to proceed and explain his purpose.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: With the consent of the Commandery-in-Chief, Colonel Bundy may proceed.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, under the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, as at present in force, so far as they apply to the Commandery-in-Chief, we have five members of the Council-in-Chief elective, and the Senior and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief have practically nothing whatever to do. What is the necessity of this? I put it merely upon the ground of necessary retrenchment in our expenses. What is the necessity of electing each year a number of ornaments, and paying their expenses in coming to these Encampments. Let us give the Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief a vote in the Commandery-in-Chief, and let us give them a vote in the Council-in-Chief. They already have a vote in the Commandery-in-Chief, and by giving them a vote in the Council-in-Chief we will save the expenses of two members of the Council-in-Chief, and give these officers something to do. I think it is a fair business proposition, and therefore I make the motion.

COLONEL HILLIARD, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I make the point of order that the Constitution provides that the amendment to the Constitution must be seconded by at least two or more Divisions. I make this point of order not because I am opposed to the motion, but to make it legal.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: This is not a motion to amend the Constitution. This is a motion to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations was adopted, for the purpose I have indicated.

GENERAL RAPHAEL TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I am not opposed to Brother Bundy's motion, but I think Brother Bundy ought to hold his motion over until we get a larger attendance in the Commandery.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I have no desire to do anything unfair. I think most of the members are here.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to say one thing, brothers. I was present with the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations when this matter was adopted, and the reason which was given for its adoption at that time was, that the Commander-in-Chief being largely responsible for the expenditures and management of the affairs of the Order, ought not to be upon the body which should audit its accounts; and inasmuch as the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief and Junior-Vice Commander-in-Chief are very likely to succeed the Commander, it was thought to be good policy to leave them out and make the body consist of five elective members; none of them, under any circumstances, could be called to command the order, and thus be called upon to audit his own account. That was the reason for the adoption of it. I say that for the committee, because the chairman of the committee, Brother Brown, is not here, and neither is Brother Maccabe, to speak for the committee.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I submit that such a thing is barely possible, and I submit also that it is not a good business plan to incur this additional expense to provide for the merest possible chance — to provide for a thing that never has happened in the Order in the past, and is never really likely to happen in the future. It may possibly happen, but in that event only one of these men — one of these officers — would be on the Council-in-Chief; in any possible contingency a majority of four would still be elective; they would not be appointive members, any

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of them, and I cannot conceive that it is good logic to incur this additional expense merely to have ornaments come to this Encampment at the expense of the boys who pay the per capita tax. Let us get things down to a business basis.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will understand that what the Commander had to say was not for the purpose of influencing the votes of members, but simply to explain on behalf of the committee, none of whom are present, the ground of the committee's action. Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question upon the motion of Brother Bundy, which is, to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations was adopted, for the purpose of allowing Colonel Bundy to make a motion to so change the provisions of the law with reference to the Council-in-Chief, that it shall consist of three elective members and the Senior and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. That is the question now pending.

GEN. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Do I understand that under the terms of this motion made by Colonel Bundy, that it will shut out any other amendments that members on this floor might desire to offer?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If it is reconsidered, while it is true the motion is made for that purpose, yet when it is reconsidered the whole question is subject to debate and such amendments as the Commandery-in-Chief may desire to make.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. My motion is to reconsider the vote by which this particular section was adopted, and the reconsideration is moved for one particular purpose, which was specified in the motion. If it had not been so specified in the motion, then the ruling of the chair would be correct.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair acknowledges itself in error. The report of the committee was adopted section by section, and it is now moved to reconsider the vote by which this particular section was adopted. That leaves this entire section open to such further action as the Commandery-in-Chief desires to take. The report of the committee having been adopted section by section, the chair now rules that a motion to reconsider the vote by which a particular section was adopted will only open up that section for reconsideration and amendment; and therefore this motion to reconsider only applies to the section named by Colonel Bundy.

GEN. RAPHAEL TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I would like to ask if we didn't adopt it as a whole after we got through adopting it section by section?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The ruling of the Commander-in-Chief is that if this motion prevails it leaves subject to amendment the section in relation to the Council-in-Chief only, and no other. Now the question is upon the motion of Col. Bundy. All in favor of that motion will say Aye; contrary, No. The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it; the motion prevails, and the vote adopting the section referred to is reconsidered.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, it takes a two-thirds vote to reconsider. We will have to have a division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That point of order is well taken.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: I would like to ask, Commander, whether we are now acting under the amended Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and does not that require that so many members of the Commandery-in-Chief shall constitute a quorum to do business?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have not the amended Constitution, Rules and Regulations to refer to.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I submit, in all fairness, if we reconsider any portion of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, we should recon-

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sider all, and leave it all open to amendment. I have a motion to offer in relation to it. I submit that we cannot reconsider one portion and leave the rest.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair thinks the Chief Mustering Officer is mistaken. I think it is competent for the Commandery-in-Chief to reconsider the vote by which any particular section was adopted.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Does it require a two-thirds vote to reconsider a motion before this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair thinks it does—a motion of that kind. This Constitution has been adopted, and now it is the law of this Order, whether it is printed or not; it is the fundamental law of the Order, and can only be amended under its own provisions, which provide that it requires a two-thirds vote. This motion is in the nature of an amendment to the Constitution—a motion to reconsider the vote by which a section of the Constitution was adopted.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: That does not cover my point exactly. The rules of order allow us any three sessions in which to reconsider, and this would not, provided anybody makes a motion to reconsider, become the absolute law of the Order, so far as the rules are concerned, until after the three sessions have been held, in which a motion to reconsider could be made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will Colonel Bundy please inform the Commander-in-Chief where those rules are?

COLONEL BUNDY, of Ohio: In the rules of order, in the back part of the Constitution, at page 71.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Every section, or almost every section, of that Constitution has been amended, and that is not now the Constitution of the Order.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I don't know whether it is or not.

GENERAL POLLITT, of New Jersey: If it does require a two-thirds vote to amend the by-laws, will not a majority vote allow the by-laws to be reconsidered, so that we can get at the amendment?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair thinks not. The object of the whole proceeding is to amend the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. That is the effect of it.

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, are we operating under the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We are.

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Then, if that is true, is a motion to reconsider in order? Would not a motion to amend be the proper way to get at it? If it is the law of this body and we are operating under it, then it occurs to me that an amendment to that section is the proper thing. I make that point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is the opinion of the chair that this motion must be treated as though it were a motion in the way of amendment to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. That is the effect of it, and it requires a two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution. The chair is further of the opinion that the point of order raised by Colonel Rowen, of Iowa, is well taken and that you cannot amend the Constitution in this way.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Then the motion to reconsider is not necessary at all. It would be surplusage. I now make my motion as simply a motion to amend the Constitution in the particular I have stated.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think that is proper.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Then I withdraw the motion to reconsider and move to amend the Constitution as reported by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, so that the Council-in-Chief shall consist of the Senior Vice-

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Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and three elective members.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Allow the chair to make a suggestion to Colonel Bundy. I doubt very much if this motion is in order. We have adopted a regular order of business, and nothing else is in order unless that order of business is suspended.

COLONEL W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: The question of the adoption of the Constitution is still before us, having come before us, until its final disposition by this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think it has been adopted.

COLONEL W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Then, Commander, I would like to ask consent —I don't believe there is any opposition to this proposition—I will ask consent to introduce this amendment at this time.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Colonel Bundy asks unanimous consent to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of introducing the amendment to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations indicated by him.

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I do not wish to interfere with any business of this Encampment, but it seems to me that nothing is to be gained by introducing this amendment now. I should think that our good brother from Ohio ought to consent to wait until the regular order of business is disposed of.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Does the chair rule that the election of officers must come on at 10 o'clock.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair rules that, under the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the election cannot be held until all the other business of the Encampment is transacted.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Cannot the Constitution, Rules and Regulations be suspended by a two-thirds vote for the time being?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: No, sir; you cannot suspend the Constitution.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: I would like to ask what the regular order of business is for the morning?

GEN. MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: Commander, I call for the regular order of business.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, at the request of a number of members of this Encampment, I desire to inquire whether the action of this Encampment taken yesterday, providing that the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution should at once go into effect, carries with it the method of voting, so that, in the election which is to be held at this time, all votes shall be announced by the Colonel of the Division, and shall be *viva voce* votes.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair is of the opinion that the election must be conducted in the manner prescribed by the newly-adopted Constitution, Rules and Regulations. The regular order is called for. The next thing in order, as the chair understands it—

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I withdraw my objection to the introduction of the proposed amendment by Colonel Bundy.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Colonel Rowen's objection being withdrawn, if there is no other objection, Colonel Bundy is entitled to the floor.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the amendment I have already offered is, that the Constitution, Rules and Regulations be so amended that the Council-in-Chief shall consist of the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and the three elective members. I move the adoption of that amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think there is a provision in this Constitution which

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will require Colonel Bundy to refer by section and chapter to the provision which it is sought to amend.

COLONEL VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Commander, the Constitution itself is not printed, and the provisions of the particular part referred to by Colonel Bundy are well known, and I think it would be useless to take up the time of this Commandery-in-Chief to look up in the report of the committee the chapter, article and section that is referred to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It must be done before it can be made a matter of record.

COLONEL VAN HOUTEN, of Iowa: Certainly it can be done, but we need not wait for it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Very well, if that is the pleasure of the Commandery. Is the Commandery ready for the question? It requires a two-thirds vote. All in favor of the amendment offered by Past Colonel Bundy, of Ohio, will rise to their feet and stand until they are counted. Those opposed will rise. Eighty-six having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, the amendment is adopted. The next thing in the order of business is the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals. Is the committtee upon the court-martial of Colonel Addington, of New York, ready to report?

COLONEL C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, that committee has not yet prepared their report. It will not be ready for some time.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that the rules of order of the Commandery-in-Chief be suspended, and that the election of officers be made the special order of business for 11 o'clock this morning.

COL. F. P. CORBICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is out of order. The Constitution provides that the election of officers shall not take place until all the other business of the meeting has been transacted. It is a constitutional provision and cannot be suspended in this way.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: Commander, it is part of the rules and regulations that they may be suspended by a two-thirds vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair does not think that is correct.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I think I remember very distinctly that you were not present at the time this part of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations was considered. This provision was reported in the order of business, among the rules and regulations, and it is not a Constitutional provision. The committee reported that it might be suspended by a three-fourths vote. I offered an amendment making it a two-thirds vote, and after some discussion the section was adopted with that amendment. It seems to me eminently proper in this case, and that the rules can be suspended by a two-thirds vote.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, I rise for the purpose of making an inquiry. I understand the brothers are speaking with reference to a Constitution that is said to have been adopted. The question is as to the number necessary to set aside the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up some other business.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair has ruled that no motion to suspend the regular order and take up the election of officers is in order until all the other business before the Commandery-in-Chief is completed.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, I want to ask whether this Encampment is not one continuous session, and if the adjournments are not recesses only, and that therefore this Constitution cannot go into effect until this whole session has been completed and the proceedings signed and certified by the Com-

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mander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General as being the proceedings of this Encampment?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair rules that the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations as reported by the committee and adopted are in full force and effect, so far as the Commandery-in-Chief is concerned. There is no provision of law which makes it necessary that they shall be signed by the Commander-in-Chief at all. They have been adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief, the highest body in the organization, and they are in full force and effect.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: With all due respect for the holding of the Commander-in-Chief and presiding officer of this assembly, I desire to appeal from the decision of the chair on that question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Major General, the decision of the Commander-in-Chief is appealed from by Colonel Newton, of Indiana.

MAJOR GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Brothers, the decision of the Commander-in-Chief has been appealed from. The question is, Shall the decision of the Commander-in-Chief stand as the decision of this Encampment?

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Will the brother kindly state why this appeal is taken?

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: I think it is right that the members who are here should think on this question, and know what they are doing. The question is, Do these laws now take effect so as to bind this Encampment from yesterday, or do they take effect after this Encampment shall have adjourned? Now, in ordinary legislation, no law goes into effect immediately unless there is an emergency clause. I raise this question now, lest we may get into some trouble hereafter. I desire not to take up any time in this Encampment. I have raised the question: now when you vote on it, vote as you think it ought to be. I think these laws do not apply now.

THE MAJOR GENERAL: All those in favor of sustaining the decision of the chair—

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that the Major General has no right to put this question. Under the rules adopted yesterday, the question of an appeal from the decision of the chair is to be put by the presiding officer, and not by the next in command, as formerly.

THE MAJOR GENERAL: The Commander-in-Chief having called the Acting Lieutenant General to the Chair, I must rule that the Acting Lieutenant General is the presiding officer for the time being, whose duty it is to put the question.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: General, I rise to a point of order, and that is, that our esteemed brother on the other side is entirely out of order in appealing from the decision of the Chair, simply because yesterday the Commandery voted upon this question, and voted that in all matters pertaining to the Commandery-in-Chief the Constitution adopted day before yesterday should go into effect at once.

THE MAJOR GENERAL: The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of this Commandery?

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: General, I suppose under the rules I have a right to give my reasons for the ruling made. It is immaterial to me how the Commandery-in-Chief settles this question; but it is very evident that it must be settled now, in order that we may transact business at this meeting. Brother Brown, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, raises a point of order based on the Constitution itself, which the Commander-in-Chief held to be in full force and effect. He cites that very Constitution in support of the point of order which he makes. The chairman of the committee himself recognizes that part of the Constitution as adopted and in force. Past Colonel McCrillis raises the question that the Commandery itself has passed upon this question. I suggest that the way it was

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passed was on a motion made by the Judge-Advocate General that it should take effect the 1st of January, then again the 1st of December, and that the part in relation to the military rank should not take effect until the military rank had been promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief. All of those things were discussed, and it was held by the Commander-in-Chief that the law was in full force and effect upon the adoption of it. I think it was a serious mistake, because we don't know anything about it. I do not care how you decide it; but it must be settled now, so that the question will not be coming up continually hereafter.

The Major General put the question on the appeal, and the decision of the chair was sustained.

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: General, in compliance with a request, I will read the section of the new Constitution in relations to alterations and amendments:

SECTION 1. 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 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 COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What is the provision as to the election of officers; as to the time when it shall take place.

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: The twelfth and last order of business is, "The election and installation of officers;" to which is added the following foot-note:

This order of business may be transposed by a two-thirds vote at any stated meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, a quorum being present, except that the election and installation of officers shall not be held until all other work of the Commandery-in-Chief has been completed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first section read by the chairman of the committee provides that any section may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Commandery-in-Chief. This latter section read by the chairman of the committee, being in itself a section, is within that provision in regard to suspension, and may be suspended by a two-thirds vote. The question before the Commandery then is on the motion of Colonel Bundy to suspend the regular order of business and make the election of officers the special order for 11 o'clock today.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Then the chair holds that the provision excepting from suspension the rule in relation to the election of officers and installation does not hold.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Constitution provides that any section may be suspended by a two-thirds vote. This provision making the exception, being a section, may itself be suspended by a two-thirds vote.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Then, Commander, speaking to the question, it does not seem to me that this suspension should now take place. After due deliberation the committee made that exception, and the Commandery-in-Chief sustained that exception, sustained it notably, yesterday, after reconsidering the report. It seems to me to suspend this provision now would be to break faith with all our arrangements and understandings, and to break the Constitution no sooner than we have adopted it. I think the suspension would be bad policy, and I hope the rules will not be suspended.

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, if I understand the motion of Brother Bundy, it is that the rules of order be suspended. Now, it is not his intent to suspend the rules of order. If he wants to suspend anything, it is the order of business for the Commandery-in-Chief, and not the rules of order.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I will accept that amendment.

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Col. J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: I am not making it as a motion; I am a member of the committee.

Gen. G. B. Abbott, of Illinois: Commander, I am against the proposition made by Colonel Bundy. I think a little about this matter as Brother Krackowizer does. Certainly all the legislation and all the remarks made in this Encampment up to this morning, have shown the sentiment to be, that we should transact our business first, and have the election of officers afterwards. Now, we all know that our tickets for transportation going home are not good till Saturday morning; there is important work to be done by this Encampment, and it does not seem to me to be the right thing to elect officers, and then let three-fourths of the members of the Encampment go out sight-seeing, leaving a few of the faithful ones to stay here and transact the business, and then, next year, be kicked for what they did. In the language of Brother Lidders, of Illinois, last year, "Let's play ball." Let us get to work and expedite business, and then elect officers. When these people who want to elect officers understand that they cannot do that until the business of the Encampment is first attended to, they will go to work and transact the business, and that is what we are here for. I hope this motion will not prevail.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, General Abbott says we must "play ball." He very well understands, as chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, of which I am a member, that we will not be able to submit our report at best until to-morrow morning. The committees on the Addington court-martial and the Payne court-martial are not ready to report, and if we don't take up the election of officers, there is nothing else we can take up. My experience is, that the boys who come here for the purpose of electing officers, as has been said, have sufficient confidence in the judgment of such good brothers as General Abbott, that they are perfectly satisfied with what is done after the election, whether they stay here, or have gone to their several homes to attend to their business. There never has been any kicking or hauling over the coals, or anything of that kind, as might be supposed from the allusion of General Abbott. It is my experience that the few brothers who remain here, who are particularly interested in the Order at large, can transact the business just as well without so many points of order and without so many statesmen in the house as they can with them; and therefore, believing that the regular order will throw the election of officers to such a late period, and that while some of our brothers are laboring under the strain of mind that the campaign induces, it will be almost impossible to get right down to business, I think the Commandery will do well to lay aside the regular order, and make the election of officers the special order for 11 o'clock. It has been my experience with Encampments for a good many years, both Division and National, that the best legislation has always been done after the election of officers.

Gen. O. B. Brown, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to say upon this point that there is always a feeling at certain times that we should put off the election of officers until after the other business is transacted. However, it has often been done differently, and has never resulted in any detriment to the Order. It has been the general agreement among all the members of this Commandery-in-Chief, and the general understanding with the candidates themselves, that this election should take place at 11 o'clock to-day. I think therefore that it would be advisable, and for the best interests of the Commandery-in-Chief, that this spirit of electioneering be taken out of our meeting as soon as we can get it out. Let us proceed now and elect our officers and install them, and then we will have General Webb on the floor as a member again, and have the benefit of his experience and skill in shaping the legislation that comes before us. He will be more valuable to us at the present stage of our

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Order, giving us his advice on the floor, than he is in the chair. He of course does not feel like taking an active part on the floor when his duty is in the chair. Now, I say, let us proceed with this election, have done with it, and take away all further necessity for electioneering work among the brothers, and then stay here and wind up the business in good shape. I hope the motion will prevail.

COL. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise as a member of the committee. I want to inform my colleague on this committee, that if he is in favor of the suspension of the rules of order, I, as a member of the committee, am not. We have discussed this same thing intelligently time and again, and we made the rules of order as they are for good reasons, and now if we suspend them, what have we been doing? We have simply been tying knots in the air for nothing.

COL. F. P. CORRICK, of Nebraska: I move the previous question.

GEN. D. W. WOOD, of Indiana: I second the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The chair put the question on the motion of Colonel Bundy, and the motion was agreed to.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I raise the point of orde that there is no evidence that there is a quorum present, or that two-thirds voted in the affirmative, which is necessary in order to suspend the rules of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of the motion of Colonel Bundy will rise to their feet. Those opposed will rise. Ninety having voted in the affirmative and three in the negative, the motion to suspend the regular order and make the election of officers the special order for 11 o'clock prevails, and it is so ordered. The next thing in order is the report of the Committee upon Officers' Reports.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, as chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports I wish to state that the work of the committee has been delayed for two reasons. One member of the committee, as originally appointed, has not arrived, and it was not until a short time ago that his place was filled. In the meanwhile we were deferring some work for his especial consideration. I refer to General Griffin. In addition to that, the members of my committee have been placed on other committees which have been holding important sessions, and it has prevented their going forward with the work of our committee. Therefore I beg the indulgence of the Encampment until we can get our committee together and perfect our work. We have made considerable progress, but we have not completed our work.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the Committee on Officers' Reports will be granted further time to report.

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: I desire to ask, on behalf of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, unanimous consent to bring in a little matter which has been overlooked. At the last Commandery-in-Chief meeting, at St. Joseph, this committee was directed to report what a Camp packet was. By consent of the Commandery-in-Chief, we will now make a report as to what shall constitute a Camp packet. This has been made up with the assistance of the Commander-in-Chief and the Quartermaster General, and is as follows:

A Camp packet shall consist of —

1 Form A, Descriptive book.
1 Form B, Quartermaster Sergeant's receipt book.
1 Form C, First Sergeant's requisition book.
1 Form D, Minute book.
1 Form E, Ledger.
1 Form F, Cash-book.
1 Form G, Roll-book and comrades G. A. R.
1 Form H, Black-book.
1 Form I, General Order file-book.
1 Regulation badge.
1 Blue-book.
1 Form 11, Constitution, Rules and Regulations.
1 Form 9, Receipts of the evening.

—18

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1 Form 2, Chaplain's card.
3 Form 13, Camp Council quarterly reports.
4 Form 20, Burial-service books.
4 Form 21, Rituals.
5 Form 4, Transfer cards.
5 Form 5, Leave of absence.
5 Form 5½, G. A. R. comrades.
5 Form 6, Honorable discharge.
5 Form 7, Past officers' credentials.
6 Form 17, Non-commissioned staff warrants.
6 Form 10, Quartermaster Sergeant's monthly reports.
6 Form 19, Quartermaster Sergeant's and Camp Council bonds.
10 Form 1, Requisitions for supplies.
10 Form 8, Delegates' credentials.
10 Form 8½, Alternates' credentials.
20 Form 3, Non-commissioned staff warrants.
20 Form 14, Notice to delinquent members.
20 Form 18, Ode cards.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: This is an additional report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. If there is no objection the section will be adopted as reported. I have just discovered that Past Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., Gen. John P. Rea, is present in the Commandery. Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, will you please introduce him?

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General Webb it affords me the highest pleasure to introduce to this Encampment Gen. John P. Rea. I want to say that when I was Commander-in-Chief I met no stronger support for our organization anywhere than I found in the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at that time, who is our visitor on the present occasion. [Applause.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Officers and brothers, you have heard the introduction of the Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. General Rea, it is not necessary for me to repeat words of welcome. We are glad to have you with us. We know during these many years how much you have done for us. We heard you last night at the camp fire, and I am sure that the young men here represented are proud to know that you are for us and with us all the time. I want to ask the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations if its report in relation to a Camp packet embodies the recommendation made by the Commander-in-Chief in his report, with reference to a form to be prepared for making applications to the war and navy departments for the history of an applicant's ancestor.

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander, the report did not make that provision.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is such a recommendation in the report of the Commander-in-Chief, and that part of it was referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: We will add that to our report. We will add to the list the following words:

"20 No. 19, Form of request upon war or navy departments for ancestor's military record."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report will be so amended. The chair hears none.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HAZELTON: Is there a General-order file-book included? It was suggested here yesterday that that be done. That costs 40 cents. I was requested by the Committee on Constitution to prepare that list, and I have done so from memory. I have not the old list here, but it takes in all that is in the old list and that in addition. If you wish to put that in, all right. I merely call your attention to it, so that you can act upon it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, the report of the committee is adopted.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander, I wish to make a motion in relation to

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life membership in the Commandery-in-Chief, and I ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, Inspector General Hall is recognized for the purpose of making a motion in relation to life membership.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander and brothers, since 1887, in Des Moines, we have had with us in every Encampment a man who has been sent by his Division as a common delegate, who has always been employed in the work of the Order, who has been a hard worker, and his services are conceded by all to have been invaluable to the Order. I refer to Oren Britt Brown, of Ohio. I believe it is the sentiment of the brothers throughout this Order who know the value of his services, that he should be made a sitting life member of this body. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending that he be granted this high honor, and I move that his name be placed upon the rolls of this Commandery-in-Chief as a life member.

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I will ask the indulgence of the Encampment that I may second that motion. I do it from my heart. If there is a man in this Commandery, if there is a true brother in this Order, if there is a noble man on God's footstool, it is Oren Britt Brown, of Ohio, God bless him. [Applause.] His services have been invaluable to this glorious organization. His labors have resulted in great credit to him, and to the organization in the Division of Ohio. There is not a man in this Encampment who will say aught against Britt Brown in any respect. Nothing can be said against him. He is a loyal son of a veteran. He is ready at any and all times, whether in the midnight storm or in the noonday's sun, to render service to the Sons of Veterans. God bless him — I can say no more in his favor than simply to second his nomination as a life member, and hope that he will be unanimously elected.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, although there is not any necessity, and it is not even in order to third a nomination, I most heartily urge the election of Brother Brown to life membership in this Commandery. His service every one knows; his faithfulness every one appreciates; and no word I could utter could add one single laurel to the wreath adorning his brow.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise on behalf of the solid delegation from the Division of Ohio, and on behalf of every brother in that State, to bear testimony to this Encampment that every good word that has been said about Bro. O. B. Brown, by these distinguished brothers from other Divisions, is true. I do not know that it is necessary for me to say anything else, for I could not, if I desired, improve upon the eloquent remarks already made.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: Commander, on behalf of the solid delegation from the Division of Nebraska, I desire to support the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the Commander-in-Chief was on the floor, Kansas would also support it. All those in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying Aye; those opposed, No. The motion prevails unanimously.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move a committee be appointed to escort Brother Brown into the hall.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair will appoint Colonel Bundy, of Ohio, Inspector General Hall, Judge-Advocate General Wecks and Brother Joe Maccabe, of Massachusetts, a committee to escort Brother Brown into the hall.

The committee retired.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I desire to call attention to the case of Captain Emery. Captain Emery was Past Captain at New ——. For two years he was mustering officer in my Division, and he went down into the far South, tak-

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ing a transfer. There being no Camp in the South where he could deposit his transfer card, it lapsed a few days ago, and he has thereby lost his membership in the Order—I give place to Brother Brown.

Bro. Brown entered, escorted by the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Brown, you need no introduction to this body. Your services in this organization all along the line have been recognized by your brothers in the Tenth Annual Meeting, and by their unanimous vote have made you a life member of the Commandery-in-Chief.

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and brothers, truly I can scarcely speak. I have no words to express to you my feelings upon this occasion. It is the greatest honor that I have ever had conferred upon me—the greatest that I ever expect to receive. To receive the unanimous vote of a body like this, with whom I have been associated so many years, to find that my poor efforts in behalf of the Order have met the hearty approval of my friends and my brothers, is indeed more than gratifying to me. From the bottom of my heart I thank you, and assure you that I appreciate this great honor conferred upon me.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: I wish to state, Commander, that Captain Emery returned from the South to his Division of Illinois and went out to our Division Encampment this last month. He came forward claiming his seat as a Past Captain, but the great Division of Illinois had nothing to do but declare that he was not entitled to it. The matter came up in our Division, and by unanimous consent we were instructed to bring it to the attention of the Commandery-in-Chief, provided that Brother Emery united with a Camp before the meeting of the Encampment. Brother Emery returned immediately to the South, and I have a letter from him stating that he joined the Camp at Birmingham, Ala., on the Thursday evening prior to August 18. Colonel Friedman, Past Colonel of that Division, is here in the Encampment and attests that fact. Now, brothers, I only want to say a word in favor of Brother Emery. When I was Colonel of that Division, after I got a Camp charter, I could spend most of the time between the application and the date of muster trying to get somebody to go there and muster in the Camp, and failing to do so up to the day before the muster, I could always telegraph Brother Emery to go there and muster that Camp, and then go to bed feeling that if Brother Emery was alive the next night the Camp would be mustered. That is the kind of work he did. I am proud to come before you and ask now, inasmuch as he is a member of the Order, and inasmuch as his transfer card lapsed only a few days because he could not find a Camp to present it to in that section of the country, that this great body extend to him the courtesy of restoring him to his rank as a Past Captain of the Order. I move you that this body take that action.

COL. MOSES P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COL. E. M. VAN CLEVE, of Minnesota: Commander, we have a matter of this kind that I had not expected to bring up until later on in the Encampment. I want to ask to correct the record so as to do a simple act of justice; that is about what it will amount to. In the early days of the Order in Minnesota, one of the very first men who was a member of the Order here; who was Captain of our Camp; who was really in command of the Division of Minnesota when it was in deep water, under appointment from the then Commander of the old Third Grand Division, through some neglect or oversight never received his commission, and is still without the honors to which he was entitled. I speak of Bro. George W. Knowlton, once of Maine, then of Minnesota, and now of Massachusetts. All of us in Minnesota who were here in the early days of the Order know just what he did. It would take

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too much time for me to explain it all, but this much I can say: he saved the Order from going to pieces in the State.

He held the Order together. Instead of striving to retain the honors for himself he asked the Commander of the Third Grand Division to issue a commission as Commander of this Division to myself. He turned the Order over to me one night when there were some 16 or 17 members of Camp 4, and told me that that really was the Division of Minnesota. There were in name four Camps. There was in reality but one. The other three had long since gone to pieces. No. 1 was then in Stillwater. It was afterward kept up in St. Paul. No. 2 was in Ox-Centre, and No. 3 at Oronoco. We know what Brother Knowlton has done, and I want to ask on behalf of the Division of Minnesota that Brother Knowlton be placed upon the records here as Past Colonel of the Minnesota Division — what he is in reality. I shall only be too glad to call him Colonel.

The Commander-in-Chief called the Major General to the chair.

Commander-in-Chief Webb: General, it was my good fortune, by the suffrages of my brothers, to preside over the destinies of the Third Grand Division for 13 months. I know this is not a matter of record, because when I assumed command I did not get any record of any kind. I managed to get hold of a few supplies, but I didn't get any records; but I know the fact that Brother Knowlton was placed in command of the Minnesota Division at the time when we had what we called the Provisional Division; that he did his duty well at all times and under all circumstances; and in according honors to those who have served this Order faithfully and well, I believe that it is nothing more than justice to Brother Knowlton that this motion should prevail. I am most decidedly in favor of conferring upon him the rank of Past Colonel of a Division. I second the motion made by Brother Van Cleve.

The motion was agreed to.

Col. G. W. Knowlton, of Massachusetts: General and brothers, I certainly appreciate most heartily the honor that this Encampment has conferred upon me. There are a few of us still sticking to the work of the Order that were in it in its early days, who know what the men had to contend with at that time; who know of the sentiment that was against this Order in its early days, because those who are our friends now did not understand our purposes and objects. I wish to thank you all, brothers, from the bottom of my heart.

Col. M. P. O'Brien, of Nebraska: Commander, while we are on this subject of past rank and past honors, I have a case in Nebraska similar in some respects to the cases already passed upon by the Commandery, but different in one respect. I prepared a resolution and handed it to the Committee on Resolutions, and they are unanimous I believe in its support, and I ask leave of the Commandery-in-Chief now to have the Committee on Resolutions make that part of their report at that time, so that while we are on the subject we may dispose of it. I refer to the case of H. G. Clarke, who formerly occupied nearly all the commissioned offices in the Division of Nebraska, and was not eligible to membership in the Order. The preamble and resolution explain themselves, and I ask that the Commander-in-Chief, who knows the facts, will make a statement in reference to this case after they have been read.

The Presiding Officer: Unanimous consent is asked to hear a partial report from the Committee on Resolutions in reference to the case of H. G. Clarke, of Nebraska. Is there objection? The chair hears none. Colonel Young is chairman of that committee.

Col. E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, the Committee on Resolutions recommend the adoption of the following whereas and resolution:

Whereas, It appears from the records of this organization that Harry G. Clarke, formerly of Garfield Camp No. 3, Division of Nebraska, has performed great and

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lasting services for the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., in the Division of Nebraska, having served as follows, to wit: Member of the Provisional Division, 1883; special aide on Division Staff, August, 1883; Chaplain of Division, 1883; representative at large to Commandery-in-Chief, 1884, Philadelphia, Pa.; elective member of Division Council, 1884; elected Lieutenant Colonel January 30, 1884; elected delegate to Third Grand Division Encampment, Chicago, July, 1884; Chief of Staff, Third Grand Division, 1884; elected Colonel of the Division of Nebraska June 11, 1885, in which last capacity he served until April, 1886; and

WHEREAS, It is now well established that the *foster* son of a soldier is not eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and that said Clarke believed that he was entitled to be a member of the Order during all the time that he was working for it, and it was not until recently that he discovered that he was not, his own father never having been a soldier; and

WHEREAS, Said Clarke is desirous of retaining his connection with the Order he did so much to advance: therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., in this Tenth Annual Encampment assembled, that as a matter of justice, as well as in recognition of his services aforesaid, said Harry G. Clarke be, and he hereby is, constituted an honorary life member of the Commandery-in-Chief, with rank of Past Colonel, and that he be commissioned as such from the date of the adoption of these resolutions.

COL. E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: I move the adoption of the resolutions.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: General, I desire to state that at the Commandery-in-Chief meeting in Buffalo, Iowa brought there the name, I think, of a Grand Army man who had created the Division, and labored to build up the Division of Iowa, and at that Commandery-in-Chief meeting they almost unanimously refused to make him a life member of this organization. Now, you must either go back on the record there made—perhaps the members of this Commandery largely were members of that organization—you must either go back on that record or else you must defeat this motion. I say it is not right to approve this and reject another of equal merit. I desire to move as an amendment to the resolution to insert the name of Sidney Pruyn, of Iowa.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to submit a question and have a ruling from the chair—whether or not that resolution can properly be entertained by this Encampment. It is not recited that H. G. Clarke is a son of a veteran, or a Grand Army man. Now the adoption of that resolution, and according to this brother the rank of Past Colonel, simply means the destruction of the basis and the foundation of this organization.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: Commander, if there is no objection, I will ask leave to strike out that part of the resolution creating him a Past Colonel.

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I object to it in that shape. Our Constitution provides who shall be members of this organization. To my mind this is one of the grandest organizations in this country. We get our right to membership in this organization by patriotism, by the sacrifices and by the valor of the best element that ever existed in this country. Now to say that an outsider, no matter how able he may be, no matter how enthusiastic he may be, no matter how strong or grand his character may be—to say that he shall come in here and be upon a par with us whose fathers did go through the war, is a wrong to us and a wrong to our organization—a destruction of the basis of the organization. I submit to you that that resolution cannot properly be entertained by this Encampment, and call for a ruling of the chair upon that question.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair will say in ruling upon this question that it hopes some member will appeal from the decision of the chair, and allow the En-

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campment to decide it definitely. The chair sustains the point of order, and rules the motion out of order.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: With all due respect to the chair, I appeal from the decision. I thought before this discussion was ended I would have a chance to state the reasons why we asked this favor. I expected General Webb would also have a chance to be heard upon the floor of the Encampment; and for those reasons I desire to appeal from the ruling of the chair.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Brothers, the decision of the chair has been appealed from. The question is, Shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of the Encampment? Those in favor of the decision of the chair being sustained—

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: General, is an appeal from the ruling of the chair debatable?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair holds that it is not. Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the chair will signify the same by saying Aye; those opposed, No. The ayes have it; the ruling of the chair is sustained, and the motion is out of order. The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the special order of business at this time is the election of officers.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, the hour having arrived for the special order, which is the nomination and election of officers, I move the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, Under the special order of business: (1) That we do now proceed to the nomination and election of officers, in the following order: Commander-in-Chief, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and three members of the Council-in-Chief severally.

Resolved, (2) That Divisions having brothers to present as such candidates be accorded the floor in alphabetical order, for the purpose of making such nomination, and the seconds of any and all Divisions to such nominations shall follow the same in like order.

Resolved, (3) That no nominating speech shall exceed ten nor any second five minutes in delivery, and nominations being concluded, that balloting begin and proceed without interruption or recess other than for meals until a choice shall be made.

Resolved, (4) That before the balloting begins Divisions shall be seated together, in order to facilitate and expedite business.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander, I have an amendment to offer which I hope the brother will accept. It is to strike out ten minutes for nominating speeches and insert five, so as to limit the nominating speeches as well as those seconding nominations to five minutes. If the brother will accept that amendment I will second his motion.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER: I will accept the amendment.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: I want to modify that. I want to make it so as to limit nominating speeches to five minutes, and speeches seconding nominations to three minutes.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I will accept it that way.

The chair put the question, and the resolutions were agreed to.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, I desire to offer the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That in the election of officers of the Commandery-in-Chief, when a Division is called the delegates representing that Division shall rise, when the Colonel of the Division shall canvass such delegation and cast the vote thereof; and when so cast it shall not be changed at that ballot; and that such delegation shall remain standing to be counted and duly compared with the record of representatives in the hands of the Adjutant General.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair would ask the chairman of the Committee

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on the Constitution, Rules and Regulations if the new Constitution does not provide the method of conducting the elections?

GEN. O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander, it does.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then I do not think this motion is in order. The next business in order is nominations for Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions in alphabetical order for the purpose of hearing nominations.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Iowa was reached, R. Shaw Van placed in nomination Gen. Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts.

When the Division of Massachusetts was reached, Charles D. Rooney seconded the nomination of General Maccabe.

When the Division of Michigan was reached, N. G. Cooper placed in nomination Gen. Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan.

When the Division of Missouri was reached, Col. B. W. Frauenthal seconded the nomination of General Hall.

When the Division of Nebraska was reached, Col. Moses P. O'Brien seconded the nomination of General Hall.

When the Division of New Hampshire was reached, Cyrus H. Little seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of New York was reached, Col. Job E. Hedges placed in nomination Gen. Bartow S. Weeks.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was reached, Bro. John A. Wood seconded the nomination of General Weeks.

When the Division of Rhode Island was reached, Col. Theodore A. Barton seconded the nomination of General Hall.

When the Division of South Dakota was reached, Col. C. C. Bras seconded the nomination of General Hall.

When the Division of Vermont was reached, Col. K. W. Morse seconded the nomination of General Hall.

When the Division of Washington was reached, Col. E. W. Young seconded the nomination of General Maccabe.

When the Division of Wisconsin was reached, Bro. E. W. Krackowizer seconded the nomination of General Hall.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, that concludes the list of Divisions.

BRO. J. T. COOPER, of Kansas: Commander, I desire to second the nomination of Bartow S. Weeks.

COL. M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, from the Division of the South, I second the nomination of General Hall, of Michigan.

BRO. E. A. WELLS, of Illinois: Commander, I desire to second the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the nomination of Jos. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts.

COL. E. M. VAN CLEVE, of Minnesota: Commander, I desire to second the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

COL. MOSES P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: Commander, I move that nominations be now closed, without any more nominating speeches or seconding speeches.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there are no other candidates to be placed in nomination, nominations for the office of Commander-in-Chief are now closed.

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I would like to know whether members of the Council-in-Chief are credited to their respective States, or to the Council-in-Chief. Personally, I would like to vote with the Hoosiers.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Brown, will you please read the section of the new Constitution governing the election of officers.

General Brown read the section, as follows:

Article IV, section 2. The Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief and the Council-in-Chief shall be chosen at the stated yearly meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for a choice. Such election shall be conducted as follows: The Adjutant General shall call the roll of the Commandery-in-Chief officers, and each officer shall announce the candidate of his choice; the Adjutant General shall then call the roll of Divisions in alphabetical order, and when each Division is called the commander of such Division, or the chairman of its delegation, shall arise and announce the vote of his Division. If any member of a Division shall request it, the names of the delegates from such Division shall be called, and each delegate respectively shall thereupon arise and announce the candidate of his choice. Life members shall vote with their respective Divisions.

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

COL. J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I move that there be three tellers appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to assist the Adjutant General.

COL. MOSES P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I suggest that each delegation stand up as it is called, and allow the Adjutant General to check them off.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That will be taken by consent. The Commander-in-Chief will appoint the following tellers: Bro. Norman Cooper, of Michigan; Gen. Raphael Tobias, of New York; and Past Colonel Stevens, of Massachusetts. The Adjutant General will proceed to call the roll of the Commandery-in-Chief officers, each of whom will announce the candidate of his choice. He will then proceed to call the roll of Divisions in alphabetical order, as provided by the Constitution; and when each Division is called, the Colonel or the chairman of its delegation will arise and announce the vote of his Division.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll of Commandery-in-Chief officers and Divisions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the ballot. The Adjutant General and tellers will announce the result of the ballot.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Total number of votes cast, 131; necessary to a choice, 66. Bro. Marvin E. Hall receives 56 votes; Brother Weeks, 36; Brother Maccabe, 37; Brother Milham, 2.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no choice. The Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the second ballot. Total number of votes cast, 131; necessary to a choice, 66. Brother Hall has 55; Brother Maccabe, 38; Brother Weeks, 35; Brother Milham, 3. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election. The Adjutant General will proceed to call the roll.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: Commander, I ask permission to retire and allow the Washington delegation to cast my vote, if that can be done. [Cries of "No," "No," "No."] My presence is demanded elsewhere. I am for Maccabe for Commander-in-Chief, and I am for Helena for the next place to hold the Commandery-in-Chief meeting, and I do not see why I cannot be permitted to retire, allowing the Washington delegation to cast my vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair will decide, without any further ceremony,

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that that cannot be done. If the brother wants to vote he must stay here; and so with all the other brothers. The Adjutant General will proceed with the calling of the roll.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the third ballot. Total number of votes cast, 132; necessary to a choice, 67. Brother Maccabe receives 40; Brother Weeks, 36; Brother Hall, 56; and there is no choice. The Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the fourth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 132; necessary for a choice, 67. Brother Hall receives 54 votes; Brother Weeks, 37; Brother Maccabe, 41; and there is no election. The Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the fifth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 132; necessary to a choice, 67. Brother Maccabe receives 38 votes; Brother Weeks, 40; Brother Hall, 54. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and the Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

The Commander-in-Chief called the Major General to the chair.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Major General, presiding.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Hear the result of the sixth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 133; necessary to a choice, 67. Brother Maccabe receives 35 votes; Brother Weeks, 38; Brother Hall, 60. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and we will proceed to the next formal ballot.

COL. LEO W. KENNEDAY, of Colorado: General, I move we take a recess until 2 o'clock.

COL. C. H. ANDERSON, of Colorado: General, I second the motion.

The chair put the question, and the motion was not agreed to.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Hear the result of the seventh ballot. Total number of votes cast, 134; necessary to a choice, 68. Brother Maccabe receives 41 votes; Brother Weeks, 36; Brother Hall, 57. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and the Commandery will proceed to the next formal ballot. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

COL. LEO. W. KENNEDAY, of Colorado: General, I move we take a recess until 2 o'clock.

COL. C. H. ANDERSON, of Colorado: I second the motion.

The motion was not agreed to.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Hear the result of the eighth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 134; necessary to a choice, 68. Brother Maccabe receives 42 votes; Brother Weeks, 36; Brother Hall, 56. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and the Commandery will proceed to the next formal ballot. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

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THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Hear the result of the ninth ballot. Hall, 54; Weeks, 40; Maccabe, 39; Bundy, 1. Total number of votes cast, 134; necessary to a choice, 68. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast there is no election, and the Commandery will proceed to the next formal ballot. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, I move that the Commandery-in-Chief take a recess for one hour.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The vote has not been announced and a motion is not in order. Hear the result of the tenth ballot: Hall, 54; Weeks, 34; Maccabe, 39; Milham, 6; Stadden, 1. Total number of votes cast, 134; necessary to a choice, 68. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and we will proceed to the next formal ballot.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, I now renew my motion that the Commandery-in-Chief take a recess until half-past 2 o'clock.

BRO. C. L. BOHANNON, of Minnesota: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Those in favor of the motion say Aye; those opposed, No. The motion seems to be lost. A division is called for. Those in favor of the motion to adjourn until half-past 2 o'clock will rise to their feet, and stand until they are counted. Those opposed will now rise. The motion is lost. Proceed with the calling of the roll.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Hear the result of the eleventh ballot. Hall, 43; Weeks, 34; Maccabe, 36; Stadden, 15; Milham, 4. Total number of votes cast, 132; necessary to a choice, 67. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and we will proceed to the next formal ballot. The Adjutant General will proceed with the calling of the roll.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Hear the result of the twelfth ballot. Hall, 55; Weeks, 32; Maccabe, 39; Stadden, 1; Milham, 6. Total number of votes cast, 133; necessary to a choice, 67. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and we will proceed to the next formal ballot.

BRO. Z. T. BURTON, of Montana: General, I move this Commandery-in-Chief do now take a recess for 20 minutes.

COL. F. P. CORRICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Those in favor of the motion will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The noes appear to have it. A division is called for. Those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet. Those opposed, the same sign. The motion is lost. Proceed to call the roll.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Hear the result of the thirteenth ballot. McCabe, 53; Weeks, 35; Hall, 41; Milham, 4. Total number of votes cast, 133; necessary to a choice, 67. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

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COL. B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: General, I move that, after the reading of this ballot, we take a recess for 30 minutes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is not in order.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: General, I have some friends outside, from New York, and I ask to be relieved from duty as teller.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Brother Harrison, of New York, you will take the place of Brother Tobias, who asks to be relieved as teller. Hear the result of the fourteenth ballot: Hall, 56; Maccabe, 41; Weeks, 37. Total number of votes cast, 134; necessary to choice, 68. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and the Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

COL. B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: General, I move that we take a recess for 30 minutes.

COL. F. P. CORBICK, of Nebraska: I second the motion.

The motion was not agreed to.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the presiding officer.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Hear the result of the fifteenth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 134; necessary to a choice, 68. Brother Maccabe has received 38 votes; Brother Weeks, 41; General Hall, 55. There being no choice, the Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: General, I move that we take a recess for one hour.

COL. H. O. BIXBY, of Vermont: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Those in favor of the motion will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The noes appear to have it. A division is called for. All in favor of the motion will rise and stand until you are counted. Those opposed, the same sign. The motion is lost. The Adjutant General will proceed with the call of the roll.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the sixteenth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 128; necessary to a choice, 65. Hall receives 53; Weeks, 36; Maccabe, 39. There being no choice, the Adjutant General will proceed to call the roll for another formal ballot.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the seventeenth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 128; necessary for a choice, 65. Maccabe, 40; Weeks, 37; Hall, 46. There being no choice, the Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

COL. G. B. STADDEN, of Illinois: Commander, I move we take a recess for 30 minutes.

COL. C. H. ANDERSON, of Colorado: I second the motion.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I move an amendment — to make the time of adjournment one hour and a half.

COL. G. B. STADDEN, of Illinois: I accept the amendment.

The motion was not agreed to.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the eighteenth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 127; necessary to a choice, 64. Weeks receives 39; Maccabe, 38; Hall, 38; Bookwalter, 10; Brown, 1; Bundy 1. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and the Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

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THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the nineteenth ballot. Total number of votes cast, 126; necessary to a choice, 64. Maccabe, 44; Weeks, 35; Hall, 47. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and the Adjutant General will call the roll for another ballot.

COL. JOB E. HEDGES, of New York: Commander, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement. It is the request of the several candidates for Commander-in-Chief that the Commandery suspend balloting for a few moments.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there be objection, the roll-call will proceed. If there is no objection, the suggestion of Colonel Hedges will be acceded to, and balloting will be suspended for a few moments.

After a few minutes Generals Hall, Weeks and Maccabe entered the Commandery together.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander-in-Chief and my brothers of the Tenth Annual Encampment, for four mortal hours we have been struggling here to elect the chief officer of the Order. Each of the three candidates has warm friends; men who love us dearly, as we love the Order; and we believe that this three-cornered fight has a tendency to create friction, and will, perhaps, bring discredit upon us; perhaps bring friction among our friends, which will not be easily repaired; and, above everything else, we three desire the success, prosperity, unity and advancement of this grand Order. [Applause.] I believe, my brothers, that if either of us were elected we could give you an administration which would not bring discredit upon the Order. [Applause.] I believe you would be satisfied with the administration of any one of us, but we cannot all of us win this year. Only one of us can win this year, and the other two may never again be candidates. As you well know, the tide may set against us; but my Brother Maccabe and I have agreed that we will sacrifice ourselves, and I stand here— [cries of "No," "No," "No."] —and I stand here, personally, prepared to say, gentlemen, I decline an election this year. [Applause, and cries of "No," "No."]

GEN. J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I want the boys to give heed to what I say. The ambition to be Commander-in-Chief of this Order is an honorable ambition. The man who is elected to the position of Commander-in-Chief of this Order is a man who can regard himself with pride—a man whom we should regard with pride. But, my friends, the good of the Order is preëminent; and the good of the Order insists that we should have as easy and as harmonious an administration as possible; it means that we should not continue to prolong this indefinite style of balloting. As my brother Hall truly says, we have dear, good, loyal friends who would gladly stay by us, as witness this demonstration; but we have come to the conclusion, after a full and free discussion, that Brother Weeks, for the good of the East, should be the nominee of this convention and Commander-in-Chief of the Order.

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I suggest that the Commandery give three cheers for Brother Hall and Brother Maccabe. [Cheers.]

GENERAL MACCABE: And therefore I ask the privilege, Commander—for it is a privilege to be even a candidate—I say I ask the privilege of withdrawing now from this contest. God bless you, every one, whether you voted for me or not. [Applause, cheers, and protests, amid great confusion.] Silence, boys; be at least respectful to a dying man. [More applause.] We are all brothers, bound together by the most solemn tie, and we propose to be brothers. I am no longer a candidate. [Applause.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I have been treated more than like a brother. I never can appreciate the magnanimity of my friends Marvin and Joe.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General will call the roll for the twentieth ballot.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move you that the Adjutant General cast the ballot of the convention for the election of — [Cries of "No," "No," "No."]

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that we do now take a recess for twenty minutes.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I will declare this Encampment closed if you do not resume your seats and attend to business. Now, what is the pleasure of the Commandery-in-Chief?

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the ballot of this Encampment for Bartow S. Weeks for Commander-in-Chief.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the vote of the Encampment for Bartow S. Weeks for Commander-in-Chief. Is the Encampment ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The noes appear to have it. The noes have it, and the motion is not agreed to. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL proceeded to call the roll.

When the Division of Massachusetts was called, Col. Chas. K. Darling announced 9 votes for Maccabe, and 1 for Hall.

GENERAL MACCABE: Commander, how many votes is the Massachusetts Division entitled to?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Ten.

GENERAL MACCABE: One of them should be counted for Weeks. I want to go on record as voting for Weeks.

COLONEL DARLING, of Massachusetts: The Massachusetts Division votes 4 for Maccabe, 4 for Weeks, and 1 for Hall.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: Commander, I announced General Hall's name. I intended to vote for General Weeks.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL concluded the calling of the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the twentieth ballot: Total number of votes cast, 134; necessary to a choice, 68. Bartow S. Weeks receives 93 votes; Maccabe, 34; Hall, 7. Gen. Bartow S. Weeks having received the majority of all the votes cast, I declare him duly elected Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., for the ensuing term.

COL J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, in view of the fact (I say it with regret) that I am the only candidate against my brother Weeks, I move that Brother Weeks be the unanimous choice of this Commandery for Commander-in-Chief.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HALL: Commander, I second this motion. I think I have a right to most heartily support this motion of my Brother Maccabe, and I do it with great gladness.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved by General Maccabe, of Massachusetts, seconded by General Hall, of Michigan, that the election of General Weeks as Commander-in-Chief be made unanimous. All those in favor of the motion will manifest it by saying Aye; contrary, No. The motion prevails unanimously.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will appoint as a committee to escort the Commander-in-Chief elect to the platform, Generals Maccabe and Hall.

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The Commander-in-Chief elect was escorted to the platform by the committee, and greeted enthusiastically by the members of the Commandery. When order was restored—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Officers and members of the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief: I have the pleasure of introducing to you your Commander-in-Chief elect, and in doing so I desire only to say that I thank the meeting for its unanimous action upon the last vote. Brothers, your Commander-in-Chief elect, General Weeks.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT WEEKS: Brothers, greater indeed are the victories of peace than the victories of war; more blessed indeed is it to give than to receive. I feel envious of the pleasure my brothers Hall and Maccabe have in that respect, and I hardly know what to say to you. This is, to my mind, the second highest honor in the United States. Next to the presidency of the United States, I know none greater, and although I see before me many warm friends of my magnanimous opponents, who in devotion to their old loves felt constrained to stand by the flag to the last, I trust that my administration may be such as to convince them that their brothers have made no mistake. I promise them it shall be so, if it lies within my power; and on behalf of the united State of New York, on behalf, I think, of the united Order, I shall have—I can have—but one purpose in view throughout my administration, and that is to rival the administrations of the past. If I succeed, my pleasure will be unbounded. If I fail, it will be because of my own inherent weakness. Thanking you for the confidence reposed, let me say to each and every one of you that the Commander-in-Chief of this Order for the next year shall always be one of the brothers of the Order, and you can come to him at any time, with anything, for anything that is proper.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Next in order is the nomination and election of a Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions for nomination.

When the Division of Minnesota was reached, Past Col. E. D. Morris, of Minnesota, was placed in nomination for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

When the Division of Missouri was called, Col. M. D. Friedman, of the Division of Alabama and Tennessee, was placed in nomination.

When the Division of New Jersey was called, Gen. George W. Pollitt, of the Division of New Jersey, was placed in nomination.

When the Division of Wisconsin was called, the name of Col. Harry S. Fuller, of Wisconsin, was placed in nomination.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I respectfully decline to be a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

BRO. F. O. WILKINSON, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to second the nomination of Col. Harry S. Fuller, of Wisconsin.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there are no further nominations, the chair will declare nominations for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief closed. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll of Divisions, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the ballot for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. Total number of votes cast, 122; necessary to a choice, 62. Brother Fuller receives 59 votes; Brother Morris, 44; Brother Friedman, 19. No brother having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no election, and the Adjutant General will proceed to call the roll for another ballot.

COL. M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I withdraw my name as a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

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THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the second ballot. Total number of votes cast, 125; necessary to a choice, 63. Brother Fuller received 69 votes; Brother Morris, 56. Brother Fuller having received a majority of all the votes cast, I declare him duly elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year. I will appoint Colonel Morris and Colonel Friedman to escort Colonel Fuller to the Commander-in-Chief's station.

Colonel Fuller was escorted to the platform by Brothers Morris and Freidman.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Officers and brothers, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief elect, Past Colonel Fuller, of Wisconsin.

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT FULLER: Commander, and brothers of this Encampment, this is an honor which I never anticipated receiving from this body, the second highest honor in its gift; and it is something for which I have not words to express my appreciation. I feel that it would not be proper to occupy your time at this moment, because I know that just at present time is everything with you. I tender you my heartfelt thanks for your vote, and for my election as your Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business in order is the nomination and election of a Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions for nominations.

When the Division of Colorado was reached, Col. Charles H. Anderson, of Colorado, placed in nomination Col. Leo W. Kenneday, of Colorado, for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

When the Division of Illinois was reached Col. G. B. Stadden, of Illinois, placed in nomination the name of C. A. Bookwalter, of Indiana.

When the Division of Missouri was reached, Gen. Rudolph Loebenstein placed in nomination the name of E. D. Morris, of Minnesota.

COL. E. D. MORRIS, of Minnesota: Commander, I respectfully decline the nomination for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. I thank the brothers for the compliment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there are no further nominations, the chair will declare nominations closed. Brothers C. A. Bookwalter, of Indiana, and L. W. Kenneday, of Colorado, are the candidates. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the ballot for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. Total number of votes cast, 118; necessary to a choice, 60. Brother Bookwalter received 78 votes, and Brother Kenneday 40. Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, having received a majority of all the votes cast, I declare him duly elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year. The next thing in order is election of the members of the Council-in-Chief. Under the resolution adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief this morning, there are but three members of the Council-in-Chief to be elected. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions for nominations for Council-in-Chief.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll, and the following brothers were placed in nomination to serve as members of the Council-in-Chief: Past Col. Charles H. Anderson, of Colorado; Past Col. W. A. Stevens, of Massachusetts; Bro. Isaac Cutter, of Illinois; Bro. Don C. Cable, of Ohio; Bro. Henry Frazee, of Ohio; Bro. Norman

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G. Cooper, of Michigan; Bro. William A. Rogers, of South Dakota; Bro. E. D. Morris, of Minnesota.

Col. Henry Frazee, of Ohio: Commander, I appreciate the honor and compliment paid me by this nomination, but we in Ohio have agreed upon presenting the name of our brother Don C. Cable, and therefore I respectfully decline the nomination.

Bro. Z. T. Burton, of Montana: Commander, I move that each delegation vote for three names, and that the three having the highest number of votes be declared duly elected members of the Council in-Chief.

Gen. G. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, the new Constitution provides for the election of members of the Council-in-Chief by a plurality vote.

Bro. C. A. Bookwalter, of Indiana: Commander, I move you that the Adjutant General call the roll of the Encampment, and each member of the Encampment vote as his name is called.

The motion was not seconded.

Bro. F. O. Wilkinson, of Ohio: Commander, I have considered that section of the Constitution relating to the election of the members of the Council-in-Chief. I think, if I understand that section of the Constitution, it don't require a majority of the votes cast to elect members of the Council-in-Chief, but the three receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot are elected.

Bro. Z. T. Burton, of Montana: Commander, then I renew my motion, that when the delegations are called, each delegation shall cast its vote for three men.

The Commander-in-Chief: Brothers Anderson, of Colorado, Stevens, of Massachusetts, Cutter, of Illinois, Cable, of Ohio, Cooper, of Michigan, Rogers, of South Dakota, and Morris, of Minnesota, are nominated for members of the Council-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll.

Bro. Geo. W. Knowlton, of Massachusetts: Commander, while the Adjutant General and tellers are casting up the vote, permit me the pleasure of introducing to you Major R. R. Anderson, of the noble G. A. R., Rollins Post, and chief of police of Minneapolis.

The Commander-in-Chief: Brothers, Comrade Anderson, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been introduced here. I have the pleasure of presenting him to you.

Major R. R. Anderson: Commander, this is entirely unexpected to me. I left my office a moment ago to come over here, feeling that I could not allow the Sons of Veterans to meet in Minneapolis without at least paying my respects to them. I am gratified to see so many present upon this occasion, visiting this our grand city. I hope that while you have been here you have been elegantly entertained, for you deserve it. The blood flowing within your veins represents men who fought hard for the preservation of this country, and for the advancement of the interest not only of the Northwest, but of all this great and glorious land of ours. When you go home you will carry with you the best wishes of this city and its citizens. I thank you for this reception. I wish I could say more. [Applause.]

The Commander-in-Chief: Hear the result of the ballot for the election of members of the Council-in-Chief: Morris, 83 votes; Stevens, 82; Cutter, 72; Cable, 68; Anderson, 48; Cooper, 28; Rogers, 9. Brothers Morris, Stevens, and Cutter, being the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes, and a majority of all the votes cast, are duly elected members of the Council-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

Col. E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I move that we proceed now to the selection of a place for the next annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief: The regular order of business is, the selection of the place for holding the next annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. Nominations are now in order, and the Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

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THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Maryland was reached, Col. John R. Neeley nominated the city of Washington.

When the Division of Montana was reached, Bro. E. D. Weed, of Helena, presented the following invitation, engraved on a heavy sheet of silver:

HELENA, MONT., August 15, 1891.

To the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., in National Encampment, held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 24, 1891:

GREETING — The U. S. Grant Camp No. 1, and the Division of Montana, Sons of Veterans; the board of trade, and citizens of the city of Helena and of the State of Montana extend a cordial invitation to hold the National Encampment for the year 1892 in the city of Helena, the queen city of the Rocky Mountains.

WILLIAM VOTAW, *Capt. U. S. Grant Camp No. 1.*
CHARLES F. MORRISON, *Colonel Montana Division.*
HENRY M. PARCHEN, *Prest. Helena Board of Trade.*
WILLIAM MUTH, *Vice-Prest. Helena Board of Trade.*
THEODORE H. KLEINSCHMIDT, *Mayor of Helena.*
JOSEPH K. TOOLE, *Governor of Montana.*

In conclusion, Brother Weed said:

Commander, and brothers, in conclusion I desire to say, at the request of the Division of Montana, that whatever may be the result of your ballot at this time, the Division of Montana takes great pleasure in presenting this invitation to the Commandery-in-Chief, to remain forever among the archives of the Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have received several telegrams, which the Adjutant General will read.

The Adjutant General read the telegrams, as follows:

HELENA, MONT., August 27, 1891.

To the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, Minneapolis, Minn.

The "Silver State," Montana, sends greeting, and invites your honorable body to hold its meeting of 1892 in the city of Helena, the "Queen City of the Rockies."

JOSEPH K. TOOLE, *Governor of Montana.*

HELENA, MONT., August 27, 1891.

To the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wadsworth Post No. 3, G. A. R., of Helena, cordially invites the Sons of Veterans to hold the next National Encampment in Helena, and assures those who come that our "latch strings all hang out."

ED. T. WALKER, *Commander.*

HELENA, MONT., August 27, 1891.

To the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, Minneapolis, Minn.

The city of Helena extends a cordial invitation to hold your National Encampment of 1892 in Helena.

T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, *Mayor.*

When the Division of Nebraska was reached, Brother J. B. Reeve nominated the city of Omaha.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there are no further nominations, the Adjutant General will call the roll, and as the roll is called the brothers will designate the place of their choice for holding the next annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL proceeded to call the roll.

COL. B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, can Missouri change its vote?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not think it is proper under the rule adopted.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL completed the calling of the roll, and reported the result to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear the result of the ballot on place for holding the next annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief: Total number of votes cast, 122; necessary for a choice, 62. Of this number Helena receives 81; Omaha, 30;

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Washington city, 11. Helena, Mont., having received a majority of all the votes cast, is designated as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: Commander, I move that the selection of Helena be made unanimous.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I desire, in order to fix the date of the next Encampment, to now move that the next Encampment commence the first Monday in August, 1892, instead of being held the last week in August, as heretofore.

The motion was seconded.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, if the date of the next Encampment is fixed as the first Monday in August, that simply means that there will be a very small representation from the East, because that is just about the time of the year people East take their vacation, and they cannot get away to any extent if you fix it so early in the summer as that.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: Commander, I desire to amend that motion so as to leave this matter entirely to the Council-in-Chief, and I want to state the reason for the amendment.

GEN. GEO. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: I second the motion.

BRO. HENRY ABELS, of Illinois: Commander, I want to say that in the Division of Illinois, and in quite a number of other Divisions, the Division Encampment is not held until the last week in July. This being the case, it would be impossible for these Divisions that hold Encampments as late as that to attend the National Encampment the first week in August. It seems to me this matter ought to be left to the Council-in-Chief.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, with the consent of my second I will accept that amendment, and make it a part of the original motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I desire to offer, as an amendment to the amendment, a substitute providing that the Encampment shall commence on the second Monday in August. I think it will be very much more satisfactory for the brothers here, when we have delegations present from the entire Union, to determine what is the best time to hold the Encampment, than it can be to determine it by a vote through the mails, which will only reach the representatives of five States.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I will accept that amendment.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I am in favor of the original motion, for this reason: The meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic will occur some time in the month of August, and there are a great many members of this Order who cannot get away when their fathers are attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. The Council-in-Chief would know when that is to be held, and then could fix the time for ours accordingly. I hope the original motion will prevail.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is another reason. General Weeks will find out, if he has the same experience that I have had, that it is a good deal better to trust these matters to the Council-in-Chief, or committees, than to fix them in the Commandery-in-Chief a year in advance.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I will withdraw my amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is now upon the motion that the next annual Encampment be held at such time as the Council-in-Chief may designate in the month of August. All in favor of the motion say Aye; those opposed, No. The motion prevails, and it is so ordered.

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G. W. KNOWLTON, of Massachusetts: Commander, in view of the very cordial invitations which have come to us from the State of Montana, I move that official telegrams be sent to the Governor of Montana and the mayor of Helena, and the Commander of Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., accepting their kind invitation to hold the next Commandery-in-Chief meeting in that city.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: Commander, I suggest that the local Camp, Sons of Veterans be also included, and I will second the motion.

COL. G. W. KNOWLTON, of Massachusetts: I accept the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I move we take a recess until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That motion is out of order under the rules adopted the first day of the meeting.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Is not the Commander-in-Chief mistaken? Was not this evening excepted from the provision in regard to night sessions, on account of the prize drill, which takes place this evening?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I believe that is correct. The motion then is in order.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Commandery-in-Chief adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, August 28, 1891.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 28, 1891.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief at 9 o'clock A. M.

On motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session was dispensed with.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I ask unanimous consent to move that a member of the Committee on Transportation be appointed to confer with the general passenger and ticket agent of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company, and arrange to make good for return passage the tickets for those desiring to return to-day, and report to the Commandery-in-Chief this afternoon.

The motion was seconded.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I have just come from that office, and, I am told, if the railroad company made those tickets good before to-morrow, they would be subject to a fine which would wipe out all the profits of the transaction.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: I don't desire to press my resolution, but Colonel Hilliard told me that he had already arranged for the other part of the Ohio delegation, that came by the Pennsylvania lines, to return to-day, and I do not see why it cannot be done with the C. B. & Q. Railroad. If they are subject to a fine, these other people are, also.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will appoint Past Colonel Deckman a member of the Transportation Committee, and he will perform this duty. The next business in order is the report of the Committee upon the Payne Court-martial. I understand

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that Mr. Payne has employed as counsel, Judge Rea, of this city, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Judge Rea requested that, when this report was made, Mr. Payne and himself be admitted to the room, and I saw them sitting in the ante-room as I came in. What is the pleasure of the Commandery-in-Chief?

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, it seems to me such a serious matter should go over until we have a better attendance. No matter how this question is settled, there is going to be trouble about it, and we should endeavor to do what we do with as full an attendance as possible.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that the rules be suspended and the report of that committee be made the special order of business for 11 o'clock this morning.

COL. E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It takes a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules.

GEN. GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: I think we ought to make it 10:30.

COL. W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, while I am perfectly willing to give members of the Commandery-in-Chief ample time to discuss this matter, it seems to me that most of the delegates were aware of the fact that this subject was to come before this Encampment this morning, and possibly a good many of them are enjoying themselves a little while this morning who yet might be here; but as a member of that committee, knowing this matter was coming up, I come here heartily and sincerely hoping that the regular order of business will go along, and that the matter will be discussed at the present time. If it will take an hour and a half to dispose of it, by that time the Commandery will be full and we will be ready to ballot.

The chair put the question, and the motion was not agreed to.

BRO. C. H. LITTLE, of New Hampshire: Commander, I desire to offer a motion, that the regular order of business be suspended, and that the report of the committee on the Payne court-martial be made the regular order of business for 10:30 instead of 11 o'clock.

GENERAL POLLITT: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I wish to call attention to one omission. We have failed as yet to appoint a committee to wait upon the Ladies' Aid Society and pay them our compliments. I move a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the ladies and present our compliments to them.

COL. W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That committee will consist of Chief Mustering Officer Pollitt, of New Jersey; Past Colonel Stevens, of Massachusetts; Colonel Jones, of Kansas; Chaplain-in-Chief Garst; and Col. Moses P. O'Brien, of Nebraska. I wish to say in this connection that I do not see Brother Baguley, of West Virginia. I had intended to detail him to install the officers. I will instruct the Chief Mustering Officer to install the officers of the Ladies' Aid Society when he reaches that Encampment.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, the President of the Ladies' Aid requested General Baguley in my presence to come over there about 10 o'clock and install the officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: General Baguley is absent, and in his absence you will perform that duty. The next business in order is the report of the Committee upon the Addington Court-martial.

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: I will state that the committee is not quite

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ready to report, but in all probability will be ready to report at the afternoon session. I am not authorized to make the report at this time.

COL. JOB E. HEDGES, of New York: Has the committee heard from Colonel Addington this morning?

COL. M. P. O'BRIEN, of Nebraska: No, sir.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to say to the Committee on the Addington Court-martial, that the special order of business for 10:30 o'clock is the report of the Committee on the Payne Court-martial. The Committee on the Addington Court-martial must be ready to report when the report of the other committee is disposed of. Is the Committee upon Officers' Reports ready to report?

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would say that the committee has completed its work, with the exception of the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief, and his report has not yet come to our hands. The Chaplain-in-Chief says he gave it to the Chief Mustering Officer. The Chief Mustering Officer says he laid it on the desk of the Adjutant General. That is the last tidings we have of it. The secretary of our committee is writing up the report now, and I expect him here by the time the rest of the reports have been disposed of. We have an additional report from the Committee on Ritual that has not been disposed of.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the Committee on Ritual present?

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, the Committee on Ritual feels that this is hardly the time for it to report, inasmuch as the matters before it are of such vital importance that the number present don't warrant a discussion of them. I will say in passing, however, that the Committee on Ritual has felt as though it had nothing to report, for two reasons -- this is for information -- because the report was adopted, and the reconsideration did not receive the requisite two-thirds majority. The committee, however, does not wish to stand in the way of reconsideration or debate, nor does it wish to precipitate that discussion because its report ought to stand as it is.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The decision of the Commander-in-Chief, that the vote by which the report was adopted was reconsidered, is conclusive, not having been appealed from at the time; and no point of order having been raised that the requisite two-thirds had not voted in favor of the proposition, it is now too late to raise that question, and the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in that respect is conclusive. Perhaps it may have been erroneous, because the Commander-in-Chief does not pretend to be infallible by any manner of means; but the committee will make a report, such as I trust it is proper to make, in due time, for the proper consideration of the Commandery-in-Chief; such a report as it desires to make, because I understand it was recommitted with certain instructions. The committee must be the judge of that, and not the Commander-in-Chief.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, the committee, so far as we know, are at the service of this body. If the Encampment desires the report as heretofore presented to be brought before it again, we are ready at any time to do so. That report is in the hands of the Adjutant General and is subject to debate, and I suppose to amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair understands then that the Committee on Ritual and Ceremonies reports back to the Commandery-in-Chief its original report, and that that report is now in the hands of the Adjutant General for consideration. Is the chair correct?

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, that is in effect correct, but I deprecate any action of this kind at this time, because there are not enough members present.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair will not discuss that. The question the chair desired to understand was if the report of this committee is now in the hands of the Adjutant General?

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: As it was in the first place.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: And that is the report of the committee?

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Yes, Commander.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be adopted.

BRO. CHAS. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: I second the motion.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I want to make an inquiry. This Encampment having recommitted the report to the Committee on Ritual, with instructions, I believe, to present a report containing three degrees—I believe I am correct in that statement.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: No, sir; the brother is mistaken.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair cannot say. The Commandery-in-Chief has heard the statement of the secretary of the committee, that the report of the committee is in the hands of the Adjutant General.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: I will inquire if that is a revised report or the original report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The secretary of the committee informs the chair that it is the original report.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Has the chair answered the question of General Abbott as to whether or not the report or the minutes show that this report was referred back to the committee with instructions to formulate three degrees?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair understands that those instructions were given to the committee at the time the report was recommitted.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move that the minutes be consulted in regard to that. My own recollection of it is that several motions were made, and then, upon motion of Commander-in-Chief elect Weeks, the whole report was recommitted without instructions.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, if my memory serves me, that is a correct statement of the proceedings.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: While the stenographer is looking up that point we will hear the report of the Committee on Prize Drill.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL read the report of the committee, as follows:

To General Leland J. Webb: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 27, 1891.

We, the judges of the competitive drill of the Sons of Veterans, held at Athletic Park, Minneapolis, Minn., this evening, submit the following as the result of our efforts: St. Paul Camp, 93.06 per cent.; Tacoma Camp, 90.26 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK B. MCCOY, 1st Lieutenant 3d United States Infantry.
E. V. SMITH, 2d Lieutenant 3d Infantry.
P. S. WOLF, 2d Lieutenant 3d Infantry.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: Commander, I desire to say, on behalf of the Tacoma Camp, that we think we have a right to see the markings of the judges. I think the Tacoma Camp has not been given grading for the extra movements which it performed; I think we have a right to see the markings, and know upon what basis the award was made.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, I suggest that Colonel Coiner file his protest against the award, and ask to have the numbering inspected. That would bring the question up.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I would call the attention of Colonel Coiner and Colonel Newton and the Commandery-in-Chief to the fact that the Commandery-in-Chief

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offered no prize, pays out no money, and has nothing whatever to do with this matter. The committee simply requested me, as Commander-in-Chief, to approve the rules for the drill, which I did. We have no control over this matter

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, as a substitute for the motion of the Adjutant General, I will move that the report of the committee be laid upon the table, and that the Commandery-in-Chief offer a reward of $100 to the Camp or individual that will present the best ritual for its consideration at the next annual Encampment.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: I second that motion.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, there are two objections to that; one of them is that in the correspondence submitted to the committee, there was a letter from a brother, whose name at this moment I cannot recall, inquiring what had become of the ritual which he drew up in response to just such a resolution passed at Wheeling, which he alleged he sent in to headquarters to the then Commander-in-Chief Abbott, and saying that he wanted that same ritual, for which he had not got any money; and secondly, a sum of money, approximately $100, has been spent by the Commandery already to get a ritual, as proposed there, and to get it in shape for trial this year. It is of vital importance, apart from the consideration of spending more money, that the ritual should be elaborated as suggested by the committee from proof-slips, so as to be ready for stereotyping later on, and sent out for trial and actual tests in a number of Camps, so as to get amendments and suggestions in time to mature the whole business next year. If we do not do that we will get something that is new, to which there will be multifarious objections, and we will be in the same boat next year that we have been for the last four.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, it seems to me that there ought to be in every man's mind sufficient love of this Order to devote himself to this question of a ritual, if he has any ideas upon the subject, without the hope of reward. We have had committees working faithfully upon this subject, who have communicated with every member of the Order whom they believed could give them any assistance, and they have done it without hope of reward, and I think the other brothers in the Order will do the same thing.

BRO. H. G. OGDEN, of Indiana: Commander, another thing, it seems to me, is the great demand that Camps are making for something new; it seems to me that the suggestion of the brother from Wisconsin (Krackowizer) is to the point; that the ritual that has been made by this committee is the work of a year, and the work of some of the best men in this Order in the line of secret work. Colonel Newton has been trying to keep me from saying anything, perhaps thinking that, because he was on the committee, it might be thought that there was some influence that he had sent out moving me; but Colonel Newton and these men that have been on this committee are good men along the line of ritualistic work. It seems to me this report they have presented is something that ought, at least, to have more than momentary consideration. For that reason, I am opposed to the motion. Let this ritual be adopted, and let us give it a fair trial.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I do not see any officer that I can call to the chair, but I will address myself to the acting Lieutenant General, Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott. I just want to say one word. It seems to me that the report of this committee is deserving of more consideration than it would receive if the substitute of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott prevails. I have examined this report carefully, and I believe that it ought to receive the sanction of the Commandery-in-Chief for the purpose of a trial, as suggested by the secretary of the committee, Brother Krackowizer. These are my own views, after a careful examination into the whole question. I am satisfied that a good many brothers here who will

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vote upon this proposition have not examined it carefully, because they have not had the opportunity.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I am willing to withdraw my substitute, with the consent of my second, providing a trial can be had in a way economical to the Order. If this new ritual is to be sent out and all the old rituals called in, as was the case when the present one was very materially changed, I think it is going to occasion a great deal of expense. If adopted, this may prove very unsatisfactory, and we may want to change it again and again, and that is very expensive, and it is dangerous to forward these rituals around through the mails. The policy of the Order should be against making changes in the ritual any more than absolutely necessary. I am perfectly willing this should be given a fair trial, and for that reason I am willing to withdraw my substitute; but it seems to me paramount that we should not go to any great expense in changing the ritual until after we are thoroughly satisfied that we have got the right thing—the thing to stick to. The question of $100 is not a circumstance compared with the expense of getting up new rituals and the cost of changing.

BRO. H. G. OGDEN, of Indiana: Commander, as far as the question of expense is concerned, it don't enter into it, for the reason that Camps once a year, and sometimes twice, order new rituals any way. I have had enough to do with Division headquarters to know that it is a fact. So far as that is concerned, it don't enter into the question; they will get new rituals any way.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand, from the report of the secretary of the committee, that this will be so arranged that the expense will be very light. The matter will be preserved, so as to be amended by the amendments that may suggest themselves to the committee or to the Commandery-in-Chief. His object is to give it a trial for a year, and it will not cost much to do that in the way suggested by the committee.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, are we to understand that this ritual is to hold during the year, until we give it a trial?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is to adopt the report of the committee. In order to answer your question, it is necessary to understand what the report is.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, the report involves this: that we continue this present year under our present ritual, which is to be finally adopted next year as amended and elaborated. It is to be sent to the Camps for criticism and practical test, so that we may know what we are doing when we adopt it.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, all right; let 'er go. I withdraw the substitute, with the consent of my second.

The chair put the question on the motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Ritual, and the motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is now half-past 10 o'clock, and the special order is the report of the Committee on the Payne Court-martial.

GENERAL ABBOTT: Commander, I ask unanimous consent, in the absence of the Colonel of our Division, to present a matter. The Division of Illinois instructed its representatives to come here and ask this Encampment to indorse, or in some way legislate to rescind, the action of a Camp in our Division on a question of black-ball. In Camp No. 362, a certain applicant, a brother who was greatly desired in the Camp for local reasons, through a misapprehension of some of the brothers, was black-balled. The Camp immediately, before its next meeting, discovered that the black balls were cast under a misapprehension, and appealed to the Colonel to reconsider that ballot. The Colonel of the Division did not feel empowered to order a reconsideration. They appealed then to our Division Encampment, held the latter part

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of July. The Encampment did not feel that it had the authority to order a reconsideration of that ballot, but instructed its delegates to appeal to this Encampment for power to reconsider the ballot on this application. On behalf of our Division, we ask for authority to reconsider the ballot by which Mr. McArthur was kept out of Camp No. 362, in the Division of Illinois. It is a new Camp and we want it to prosper, and we are particularly anxious to get this applicant into the Camp as soon as possible; we will wait the expiration of the constitutional time, if necessary, but if this Encampment can relieve us we would be very much obliged. I would say, that the Division Encampment was in favor of it. There is nothing personal in the matter; no objection by anybody. I don't know what motion is necessary, or what action is necessary. I think a vote of this Encampment granting us the privilege of reconsidering that ballot would hold.

COL. E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I move the request of Camp 362 of the Division of Illinois be granted, and they be allowed to take action setting aside the black ball, with a view of acting again upon the petition of one McArthur, without waiting six months from the date his former application was rejected.

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I second the motion.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, I desire to inquire whether the Commandery-in-Chief can legislate directly for a Camp? Would not the proper motion be to direct the commanding officer of the Division to instruct the Captain of that Camp to take another ballot? Can we pass over the Division and go to the Camp?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I trust Colonel Newton will not ask too many questions of the presiding officer.

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, my idea was that if this Commandery-in-Chief desired to take this action, its action would necessarily follow the regular military channels; that is, from the Commandery-in-Chief to the Division, and from the Division to the Camp.

The chair put the question, and the motion was agreed to.

COLONEL WINCHESTER, of Michigan: Commander, I have a request from Camp 226 of the Michigan Division that my Captain wished me to bring up before this meeting. When our list was made out for charter members, there was a gentleman put his name upon that list who is entitled to be a member of the Camp. His father was an officer in the army, served through the war, and was honorably discharged; but he is a deaf mute, and the Captain wanted to know whether he could be initiated or not, and if so, how?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief has already made a decision upon that point. I do not know of anything that prevents a son of a veteran who is unfortunate in that respect from becoming a member of the Order.

COLONEL WINCHESTER, of Michigan: Commander, the point was how he was to be obligated.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not see why there should be any difficulty about that, especially if the applicant can read and write.

COL. N. L. HARRISON, of New York: Commander, at the Binghampton Encampment, New York Division, a resolution was unanimously reported by the Division Council and adopted by the Encampment, asking that this Commandery-in-Chief give Past Colonel Wyker, of that Division, the privilege of wearing the gold cross of this Order. I make that motion.

COL. C. E. HOLMES, of New York: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I wish to say for myself that I am very glad this motion prevails. Brother Wyker has earned the right to wear the gold cross by

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reason of his services as Colonel of the New York Division. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on the Payne Court-martial.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, has any time been fixed to be allowed counsel for Mr. Payne?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair understands not. The recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief was that he be granted such time as the Commandery-in-Chief might determine, and that the Judge-Advocate General be granted the same length of time to reply.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I suppose that whenever Brother Payne is admitted it must be during a recess of the Encampment, he not being a member of the Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair does not think that is the correct rule. The Commandery-in-Chief sits here as the highest tribunal in this body to listen to an appeal of the accused; while I am not clear as to the effect of an appeal of this kind, and I have decided that it does not operate as a stay of execution, so to speak, still I think there is no impropriety in permitting him to come in here and listen to what is said in his case; but he must retire when the Commandery-in-Chief proceeds to act in the matter. Will the Acting Inspector General please notify Mr. Payne, and bring him in?

COL. D. B. PUBBECK, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move you that 30 minutes be given Mr. Payne to present his case.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order. No proceeding should be had in this matter until the accused is here.

The Acting Inspector General reported Mr. Payne and his counsel, General Rea, present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Mr. Payne, you have been invited in to hear the consideration of your appeal by the Commandery-in-Chief. The report of the committee is now in order.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I move that the prosecution in this cause be limited to 30 minutes.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, I move to amend by striking out the word "prosecution." We do not know any such word in our law.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: I second the motion of Brother Shaw Van.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Brother Shaw Van means the argument of counsel on behalf of the Commandery?

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Yes, sir.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: General Baguley will you please assume command?

GENERAL REA: Commander, so far as the respondent is concerned, and his counsel, they are entirely satisfied that the Commander-in-Chief should preside over these proceedings.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand that, but having passed upon these matters officially once, I will ask General Baguley to preside over these deliberations. This appeal necessarily reviews the action of the Commander-in-Chief when he passed upon and approved the finding of the court-martial.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (General Baguley in the chair): The chairman of the Committee on the Payne Court-martial is entitled to the floor.

GEN. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: General, your committee upon this matter has endeavored to disabuse its mind of everything except the evidence before it. We have endeavored to treat the matter fairly and impartially; we have thoroughly examined the evidence that was brought out in the trial, and the findings of the court thereon. I will say, further, that we had before the committee the Judge Ad-

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vocate who prosecuted the case, and also the accused and his attorney, and the idea was to get out all the facts, as well as we could, so as to be able to make an intelligent report. The committee, therefore, beg leave to submit the following:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 27, 1891.

To the Officers and Brothers of the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A.

BROTHERS—Your committee appointed to consider the evidence and findings in the court-martial of Bro. Walter S. Payne beg leave to submit the following as their report:

We find the sentence of the court-martial to be in excess of the evidence as submitted, and we recommend that the findings of said court be set aside, and that Brother Payne be reprimanded by our Commander-in-Chief in open session at this meeting of this Commandery-in-Chief. Respectfully submitted,

L. D. LYON, *Chairman.*
H. O. BIXBY, *Secretary.*
CHAS. F. MORRISON.
W. A. STEVENS.
H. M. REBELE.

BRO. C. H. LITTLE, of New Hampshire: General, I move the report of the committee be adopted.

BRO. J. D. HOUSTON, of Ohio: I second the motion.

GENERAL REA: General, as counsel for the respondent, if I am in order, I would ask what the effect of the adoption of this report will be. The question in my mind is whether there should be embodied in the report, or incorporated in a resolution outside of the report, some action restoring Comrade Payne to his membership in the Order; or whether the mere adoption of this report is all the action necessary to be taken.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: General, there is one thing we are overlooking in this matter, and that is that most of us are unacquainted with the proceedings of that court-martial in detail, and we must vote on this blindly. I had supposed that when time was allowed to the respective parties we would have a full discussion of the matter, or at least of such points as they saw fit to rely upon. I think the only way is for us to hear what they have to present. I think the Judge-Advocate General and the defendant should now be heard. I could not vote on this matter intelligently at this time unless I just take it for granted that the committee have found the facts in the matter; we want to know what the facts are in this case. The report of the committee is simply a conclusion. They recommend this and they recommend that. Now why do they do it? That is what we want to know.

GENEBAL REA: I will say, if I am in order, as the representative of the respondent here, that I have read the testimony, and I have read the proceedings in the case, and I am fully prepared and I am here for the purpose of presenting the case of the respondent, if there is any occasion for it, as I think there is.

COL. C. H. LITTLE, of New Hampshire: General, as a member of this Commandery-in-Chief, I made that motion for the express purpose of bringing this matter before the Commandery-in-Chief, so that both parties could be heard. I see no objection to going on with the matter and hearing both sides at the present time.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: General, as a matter of information, as I understand it, this committee find an excess in the penalty attached, and recommend the findings to be set aside, and that Payne be reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief. I take that to mean that the findings of guilty by the court are sustained, and that the question of penalty is only affected by this report; that instead of confirming the penalty of dishonorable discharge from the Order, they recommend that he simply be reprimanded. That, in effect, in my judgment, is the recommendation of this committee. Therefore, the adoption of the report of this committee leaves

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the finding of guilty stand in full force and effect, and applies only to the penalty that shall be inflicted upon this finding. I say this much only in order that the brothers present may understand the situation.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, for the purpose of bringing this matter properly before the Commandery-in-Chief, I move, as a subtitute for the resolution offered, that the report of the committee be accepted; and that so much of the report as approves the findings of the court be made the action of this Commandery-in-Chief, and that the question of determining the propriety of the sentence under those findings be left for the subsequent consideration of this Commandery-in-Chief, to be taken up immediately.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: General, I second that motion.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: General, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if they approve the findings of the court?

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: General, I was going to say that the committee did not intend in that report to imply that they approved of the findings of the court.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, the committee report a sentence of the accused. The accused cannot be sentenced unless he is found guilty of something; the committee don't state of what, though they approve certain findings and disapprove others; and it seems to me, considering the report as a whole, we can assume that they find all the findings correct; that is, they find the accused is guilty of all the charges of which he is found guilty by that court; but mind you, brothers, this court did not find the accused guilty of all the charges made against him. Now I want this thing to proceed reasonably and with a full understanding, in view of all the promises of the past, as far as may be done. I believe, if the committee desire now to modify their report in that respect, they should have opportunity to do so, and this Commandery can then take such action as is necessary; or, if the committee desire to make any other report than their written report, I am not in favor of considering their report at all at the present time.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: General, I don't know that it would be necessary to go back of this report, but I believe I can speak for the committee in saying, that if it was left to the individual opinion of the members of the committee, we would have brought in a report of not guilty; but realizing that this case has been on the docket for some time before this Commandery-in-Chief, and there has a good deal of feeling entered into this matter on both sides, we didn't want to reopen the sores. We know that there are probably some brothers here a little revengeful, who thought that Brother Payne should be punished more, probably, than he deserves. Realizing this, I say that our report is a sort of a compromise. We didn't bring in a report of not guilty; we simply said that the findings of the court were in excess, that is, the sentence of the court was in excess of what would be justified by the evidence produced, and therefore recommended—to appease this element that desired Brother Payne to be punished—that he be reprimanded in open session in this Encampment. We thought if we went that far, that would be as far as, in our judgment, we ought to go; although, as I said before, the individual opinion of the committee was unanimously that Brother Payne was not guilty.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, for the purpose of expediting matters, I will withdraw my motion and substitute for it a motion that we receive the report of the committee, and then this appeal can be heard properly upon the question as to whether the decision of the Commander-in-Chief shall be sustained, and the accused can be heard and the representative of the Commander-in-Chief can be heard.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: General, I second the motion.

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The chair put the question on General Weeks's substitute, and the substitute was agreed to.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: The question now is whether the action of the Commander in-Chief shall be sustained. On that question the appellant has the floor for 30 minutes, to be followed by the Judge-Advocate General for 30 minutes, whereupon the Commandery will proceed to deliberate.

GENERAL REA: I do not know exactly why the respondent has the floor for 30 minutes and the Judge-Advocate General has the floor for 30 minutes afterwards. That is not my understanding of the proper order of proceeding in this case. I understand his motion to be that the findings of the court-martial be sustained. That is your motion?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL: No, sir; the motion which was adopted was, that the report be received. That brings before this Commandery the report of that committee. Now, we are not here primarily for the purpose of considering that report as a report, but we are here to determine upon the appeal which has been taken from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, and the question is: Shall the decision of the Commander-in-Chief be sustained? And by a resolution offered in this Encampment, it was decided that the appellant should have 30 minutes in which to present his appeal, and then that the Judge Advocate should have a similar time to reply.

GENERAL REA: Begging the Judge Advocate's pardon, it seems a little unusual for the person holding the negative of a proposition before a body to have to answer in anticipation what the argument may be in favor of it. I would like now to ask the Judge-Advocate General one question, and that is whether he proposes, in his argument before this Encampment, to oppose the adoption of the report of the committee.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: The local practice in the West possibly differs from the local practice in the East; but in the East it is always customary, before an appellate court, for the appellant to state his reasons why the decision of the court below should be overruled. In no court in the East, that I know of, is the appellant entitled to a statement of the position upon which the respondent relies to maintain the decision of the court below; in no court is the respondent obliged to present to the appellant beforehand the argument against the appeal.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, it seems to me we are getting at the matter of this appeal in two ways at once. As I understand it, the matter of the appeal of Walter S. Payne was at this Encampment referred to a committee. Now that committee has made a report. The reference of an appeal to a committee and requiring from that committee a report upon which action is to be taken is an unusual manner of bringing an appeal before the body. Now we take it up in the report of the committee, and it comes up in an entirely different way from what it would if it came up on the appeal direct before the Commandery-in-Chief. As I understand it, the question is now on the report of that committee.

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL: The Colonel from Washington is misinformed. The report of the committee has been received, and the question before the Commandery now is, Shall the decision of the Commander-in-Chief be sustained? We are now hearing the appeal.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, I know the report has been received because I heard it read, but it has not been adopted. The Judge-Advocate General misconceives the meaning of the word "receive." The report has been "received" by common consent, without motion, and is before us. Now what will we do with it?

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, I rise to a point of order. We are sitting here as a court of appeal, the highest in our Order, and it seems to me

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applause is just as much out of place as hissing. We must not receive or reject arguments according to our inclinations.

Col. L. D. Lyon, of Dakota: General, as chairman of the committee, I move the adoption of the report.

Col. C. H. Little, of New Hampshire: I second that motion.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: General, and brothers, as the Judge-Advocate General of this Order, until my term expires, I feel it my duty to object to any such proceeding. We are here to hear an appeal, and I raise the point of order that the only proper method in which to hear that appeal is the legal procedure, by presenting the appeal to the appellate court, which is this Commandery-in-Chief, and allowing the representatives of both sides to be heard. My understanding of the appointment of the committee was simply to investigate the case, and, if possible, give this body some additional light in the case, and if there is any enlightenment as to the facts contained in the report of that committee, I cannot see it. I ask for a decision upon my point or order.

The Presiding Officer: The chair thinks the point of order is well taken. The chair is of the opinion that the action taken a little while ago, giving each side 30 minutes, indicated the proper manner to proceed.

Col. B. W. Coiner, of Washington: General, it occurs to me that we are moving exactly in the line of the ordinary legal procedure laid down. Here was a matter that came before this court upon appeal. Now, this committee constitutes a court commissioner, or referee. The referee makes a report. Now will the court confirm or reject the report of the referee—confirm it or set it aside? That is what we are to determine here.

Col. R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: General, I rise to a point of order, and I do it merely to facilitate business. I ask for a ruling of the chair as to whether all this discussion is in order, in the face of the decision of the chair a few moments ago.

The Presiding Officer: The point of order is well taken. The report of the committee has been received by the Commandery-in-Chief, and we are now sitting in supreme court to try this case, to either approve or set aside the findings of the court-martial. The Commandery-in-Chief decided to allow each side 30 minutes, the Judge-Advocate General to close. The counsel for Mr. Payne will proceed.

General Rea addressed the Commandery-in-Chief on behalf of the accused, and was followed by Judge-Advocate General Weeks in support of the findings and sentence of the court.

Col. B. W. Coiner, of Washington: General, I have a resolution which I desire to offer.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: General, I suggest that the accused and his counsel be allowed to retire.

Bro. R. Shaw Van, of Iowa: General Rea is a member of the Grand Army, and entitled to stay here.

Bro. E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: But in line with the intention of the motion which was adopted, we are to understand that all pleading is over, and the comrade is present simply as a comrade. If that is not the case, I will make a motion to that effect.

The Presiding Officer: The chair rules that proceedings have ceased according to the terms of the resolution passed some time ago. So far as the presentment of this case by attorneys is concerned, that is now closed.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: And the courtesy of the floor of the Encampment that has been extended to Comrade Payne of the Grand Army, is revoked, or terminated?

Col. B. W. Coiner, of Washington: I supposed, when I arose to offer this resolu-

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tion, that as far as the parties themselves were concerned and their attorneys, the case was closed, and it was now in our hands. As far as I am concerned, I have no objection to their remaining here; I have no objection to their retiring.

COL. R. TOBIAS, of New York: I understood the Commander-in-Chief, prior to the opening of the case, to rule that the accused would be allowed to stay in the room during the argument in his behalf, and that when we resumed the regular order of business he would retire.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: General, there is one thing I want to call attention to. There has been a great deal said, but we have been left in the dark as to what were the charges made against Brother Payne, and what was the vote of the court-martial on those charges; where was he found guilty and where not guilty? When we know that we can apply this argument to the charges made.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I will read the charges and the findings in full.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, I rise to a point of order. Comrade Rea of course has a right here. I believe that Comrade Payne should retire without further talk; otherwise I shall insist that the ruling of Commander-in-Chief Webb be enforced.

WALTER S. PAYNE: I am perfectly willing to retire whenever it is the pleasure of the Commandery.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I submit, General, Mr. Payne has no right to speak on this floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If that point of order is made, the chair must sustain it.

The Judge-Advocate General read the charges and findings of the court-martial.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, for one, I think I will ask Mr. Payne now to retire, so far as I am concerned. [Mr. Payne retired.] Now, General, I desire to offer this resolution:

Resolved, (1) That the judgment and sentence of the court-martial of Past Commander-in-Chief Walter S. Payne be reversed. (2) That the Commandery-in-Chief finds that there is no proof of intentional or wrongful misappropriation of any of the funds of the Sons of Veterans; but that there is testimony showing him guilty of an unwise and unauthorized investment and use of the funds of this Commandery-in-Chief. (3) That Walter S. Payne be, and is hereby, censured for said unauthorized use of said funds.

BRO. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: I second the resolution.

Col. Coiner spoke at length in support of the resolutions offered by him, and was followed by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott in opposition to their adoption. Brothers Lyon, of South Dakota, Jones, of Kansas, Newton, of Indiana, Reeve, of Nebraska; Morrison, of Montana; Shaw Van, of Iowa; Stadden, of Illinois; Comrade Rea, and the Judge-Advocate General, also participated in the discussion.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, I have some resolutions here which Brother Weeks and myself and others have agreed upon, which I offer in lieu of the resolutions originally offered. I withdraw the resolutions heretofore offered by me and offer the following:

Resolved, (1) That the findings of the court-martial of Past Commander-in-Chief Walter S. Payne be affirmed in so far as they find him guilty of an unwarranted and unauthorized investment and use of the funds of this Commandery-in-Chief. (2) That as to the other findings of said court the same be and are hereby set aside, except the findings of "Not Guilty." (3) That the sentence of said court be and is hereby set aside. (4) That the sentence of this Commandery-in-Chief is, that for said unauthorized use of said funds he be censured in open meeting by the Commander-in-Chief.

I move the adoption of those resolutions.

BRO. NORMAN G. COOPER, of Michigan: I second the motion.

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COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: General, the brothers who have been trying to fix this up did not consult the brothers over in this corner, and we have fixed up something else that we desire to submit. I move to amend the resolutions offered by Colonel Coiner, by adding another resolution, as follows:

Resolved, (5) That the said Walter S. Payne be, as a part of his sentence, deprived of his past rank as Commander-in-Chief of the Order."

BRO. F. O. WILKINSON, of Ohio: I second the motion.

COL. J. B. REEVE, of Nebraska: General, I move we take a recess until half-past two o'clock P. M.

The motion was seconded.

The chair put the question on the motion to take recess, and the motion was not agreed to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is now upon the adoption of the amendment offered by Brother Bundy.

The adoption of the amendment was discussed by Colonel Bundy, of Ohio, Lyon, of Nebraska, Cooper, of Michigan, General Pollitt, of New Jersey, and Colonel Little, of New Hampshire.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is the Commandery ready for the question? All those in favor of the amendment offered by Colonel Bundy to the resolutions offered by Colonel Coiner will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes appear to have it. A division is called for. Twenty-seven having voted in the affirmative and 22 in the negative, the amendment is adopted. The question is now on the adoption of the resolutions as amended. All in favor of the adoption of the resolutions as amended will signify the same by saying Aye—

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, I rise to a question of privilege. Here is a resolution before the house, amended, upon which I have not said a word, and I desire to be heard.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair had risen and put the question, and debate is not in order.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, I make the point of order that a brother can talk on any question before the house at any time before the negative vote is taken and announced.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair rules the point of order not well taken.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: General, I raise the point of order that there is no quorum voting on the amendment.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, I am satisfied there is a quorum in the building.

COL. B. W. COINER, of Washington: General, I insist upon the point of order that there is no quorum present.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The doors will be closed, and the Chief Mustering Officer will gather into the Commandery the brothers who are in the building. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL called the roll and reported 65 members present.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It requires 69 members present, under the Constitution we are working under, to constitute a quorum to do business.

CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICER POLLITT: General, I have to report that since the calling of the roll enough members have come in to make up a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: A quorum being present, the question is now on the original resolutions offered by Colonel Coiner, as amended by the amendment of Colonel Bundy.

COL. E. G. WORDEN, of Montana: General, I submit that, there being no quorum

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present and voting at the time the chair put the question on the adoption of Colonel Bundy's amendment, the amendment was not legally adopted, and the resolutions are before us as originally offered by Colonel Coiner.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: General, the vote does not disclose the fact that there was not a quorum present. The question was not raised, and there were probably enough present and not voting to make a quorum.

The Presiding Officer: The chair rules that Colonel Worden's point of order is not well taken. All those in favor of the resolution as amended will rise to their feet and stand until they are counted. Those opposed will now rise. Thirty having voted in the affirmative and 27 in the negative, the motion is agreed to, and the resolutions as amended are adopted.

Gen. Geo. B. Abbott, of Illinois: General, I move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Bro. F. O. Wilkinson, of Ohio: I second the motion.

The Presiding Officer: Those in favor of the motion to reconsider will say Aye. Those opposed, No. A division is called for. Those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet. Those opposed, the same sign. Twenty-one voting in the affirmative and 33 in the negative, the motion to reconsider is not agreed to.

Bro. F. O. Wilkinson, of Ohio: General, I move we take a recess until 3 o'clock.

Bro. R. Shaw Van, of Iowa: I second the motion.

Col. Wm. A. Stevens, of Massachusetts: General, I ask unanimous consent to bring a matter before the Commandery at this time. During the discussion on military rank it was said, among other things, that it would be the division of the Order. There are some things on which the Division of Massachusetts prides itself, and one is, the proficiency which the Sons of Veterans have attained in that State in the matter of "kids." We have "kids" in the State of Massachusetts. In fact, but few of them are more than voters, and we have one particular "kid" of which we are decidedly proud, and, in order to do the brother full justice, we are obliged to bring his carcass before us (displaying a life-size picture). That is one of the "kids" of our Order, and also the oldest son of a veteran, as far as we can find out, in the Order. He comes from that old stock of which Massachusetts has always been so justly proud. Accompanying that portrait is a little description of his family, particularly his father's record as a soldier, the father of the brother whose face you see before you. This communication says:

"Drum Major John Mills, father of the oldest member of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., was born in 1788, and in 1808, at the age of 20, enlisted in the United States army. Served in the War of 1812; in the Seminole War of 1835–'42; in the Mexican War of 1846–'47, and in the Civil War of 1861–'65, as Drum Major, until April 7, 1865, when he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant First U. S. Infantry. Retired from active service June 8, 1865, and died at Bradford, Mass., June 21, 1867.

"His son, Drum Major John E. Mills, whose picture is before you, was born in Haverhill, Mass., September 12, 1817, and enlisted May 1, 1861, as musician, in Company D, 5th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, for three months; discharged July 31, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of service. Reënlisted February 27, 1862, as Drum Major, 17th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; discharged October 3, 1862, by order of the War Department, ordering the mustering out of principal musicians and band. All of his sons, four in number, were in the army in the late rebellion. Three of his sons are now living. Veterans, sons of veterans, and grandsons of veterans, they bore an honored part. John F. Mills, Company D, 5th, also 17th; William Mills, Company D, 5th, 2d M. H. A.; Charles E. Mills, Company D, 17th Massachusetts; Orlando W. Mills, Company I, 60th Massachusetts. Comrade Mills is a charter member of our Camp, and an active and interested member of the Order. He is, despite of his advanced age, a remarkably well-preserved man. He belongs to the G. A. R. drum corps, and drummed with them all day Memorial Day, a matter of an eight-mile march. He is frequently around to the meetings of the Camp; he lives in Bradford, and walks a mile to attend the meeting. His sons are not mem-

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bers of the Camp, but we are in hope of securing them for members, and have, what is not common in Sons of Veterans' circles, a father and three sons who are veterans and sons of veterans."

The communication closes by saying they hope the Commandery will be pleased to receive the picture.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is upon taking a recess until 3 o'clock.

BRO. J. B. HOUSTON, of Ohio: General, I ask unanimous consent, before adjournment, to move that this brother, Major John E. Mills, be made a life member of this Commandery-in-Chief.

BRO. C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: General, on behalf of the Massachusetts Division, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There is a motion to adjourn pending, but if there is no objection I will put the question on the motion of Brother Houston. All those in favor of it will say Aye; those opposed, No. The ayes have it; the motion is agreed to, and Bro. Major John E. Mills is duly elected a life member of this Commandery-in-Chief. The question is now on the motion to take a recess. Those in favor of the motion will say Aye; those opposed, No. The ayes have it. The motion prevails, and the Commandery will take a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

August 28, 1891.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I announced just before the Commandery took recess, that next in the order of business would be the report of the Committee on the Addington Court-martial. My attention has been called to the fact that the Committee on Officers' Reports has a report to make, which ought to have precedence.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move you that the portion of our Constitution providing for a quorum in order to do business, and specifying the number required to constitute a quorum, be temporarily suspended during the balance of this Encampment.

BRO. F. C. GLUER, of New York: I second that motion.

The chair put the question, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports is entitled to the floor.

GEN. G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, the Committee on Officers' Reports would report as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 28, 1891.

To the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans:

We, the Committee on Officers' Reports, respectfully submit the following:

We desire to compliment Commander-in-Chief Webb and other officers of his administration upon the completeness, ability and care indicated by their several reports.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Recommendations 1 and 2. "I recommend that the Commander-in-Chief be required to give bond in such sum as the Council-in-Chief may designate, said bond

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to be signed by sureties to be approved by the elective members of the Council-in-Chief, and thus saving to the Commandery-in-Chief the premium upon the bond.

"I recommend that the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General be required to give similar bond in such sum as the Council-in-Chief may designate."

We concur in the recommendations in so far as they are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What does the Commandery-in-Chief desire to do with this portion of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports?

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I move that, so long as there be no objection, we consider the report concurred in.

MAJOR GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: I would suggest, Commander, that as the Council-in-Chief has a report covering this matter more explicitly, these recommendations be laid over until the report of the Council-in-Chief is read.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Commander, I would say that the recommendation of the committee does not interfere with any recommendations that the Council-in-Chief may make.

MAJOR GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Then I will withdraw my suggestion, and second the motion of Colonel Deckman.

The chair put the question on Colonel Deckman's motion, and the motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, then this section of the report of the committee is adopted.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendations 3 and 4 are concurred in, as follows: "I therefore recommend that the Quartermaster General receive and pay out all money belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief, and that payment be made only upon requisition drawn, as provided by law, by the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General, and that all remittances made to the Adjutant General, with reports and application for charter, be payable to the order of the Quartermaster General. I also recommend that the same system be adopted in the several Divisions."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, this section of the report of the committee is adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 5. "I recommend that no revision of the Blue-Book be made until after the adoption of the final report of the Committee upon Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and that when this is done a committee of three be appointed to revise the same in accordance with the revision of the Constitution and the action of the Commandery-in-Chief."

The committee does not concur in this recommendation, for the reason that the appointment of such a committee as suggested would interfere with the legitimate duties of the Judge-Advocate General and the Commander-in-Chief. We understand that a blue-book is but a digest and codification of decisions, and that the above-named officers are the only proper persons to pass upon questions and rulings that may arise.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there objection to this section of the report of the committee?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Do I understand, Commander, that the committee does not recommend any revision of the Blue-Book at this time?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They leave it in the hands of the Judge-Advocate General, and the officers who have heretofore had this matter in charge, and do not support the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. Is there objection? The chair hears none. There being no objection, the report of the committee in this respect is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Election in Camp 149. Division of Indiana. We concur in Decision LVI of Commander-in-Chief Webb in this case, and recommend its approval.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is an appeal that came from Camp 149. You all understand it. If there is no objection, the report of the committee in this respect will be concurred in. There being no objection, the report is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

The McCrillis Case. The new evidence submitted, and recited in General Orders No. 4, seems to be conclusive that Bro. Frank McCrillis is eligible to membership in our Order, and we believe the ruling of General Webb on this point is proper and correct.

However, we do not believe that the Commander-in-Chief has any authority to overrule any decision or law previously passed upon by the supreme body of the Order, and we are therefore of the opinion that an action of this Encampment is necessary to legally reinstate Brother McCrillis. We recommend that he be reinstated, with past rank.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there be no objection, the report of the committee in this respect is concurred in. There being no objection, it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 6. "I therefore recommend that the court-martial proceedings against Past Commander-in-Chief Payne and Brother Addington be referred to a special committee of not more than five members, to examine the record and testimony, and report their conclusions to the Commandery-in-Chief."

The course in these cases, suggested by the Commander-in-Chief, has been already adopted by this Encampment, and requires no further action.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, the report of the committee in this respect is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 7. "I therefore recommend the appointment of Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin to make further examination into the status of the Rowley judgment, and to report to the Commander-in-Chief his views and recommendations in regard to the same, and that the Council-in-Chief be authorized to make such settlement as may be deemed advisable."

We concur in this recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, the report of the committee in this respect is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 8. "I therefore recommend that the sum appropriated by the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, $200 (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 concur in this recommendation.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Commander, two meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief have appropriated funds for a monument to Past Commander-in-Chief Arnold. The money has not been as yet used, and we simply recommend to keep the sum where it can be at the disposal of the Pennsylvania brothers when they are ready to erect a monument.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, this portion of the report of the committee is concurred in. It is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 9. "I therefore recommend that the rank of Past Commander-in-Chief be conferred upon Bro. George T. Brown, of Phil. Sheridan Camp No. 115, of Brooklyn, New York, and that his name be placed upon the roll of membership of this meeting."

We are of the opinion that the argument of the Commander-in-Chief in support of this recommendation and submitted therewith does not justify his position, and that the facts relative to Bro. George T. Brown's conduct during the progress of consolidation, and in view of the articles of agreement between the two Orders, was not such as to entitle him to receive the highest past rank in our Order. Therefore we do not favor the recommendation.

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JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I move you that we do not adopt the report of the committee, but do adopt the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I second the motion. I would like to state that I have personal knowledge of what George T. Brown did toward accomplishing the consolidation between Posts and Camps, and I know this honor has been well and truly earned. There is no doubt about this fact. There is no doubt that, had there been anyone in his position not so friendly to the consolidation, the consolidation would not have been effected as well as it has been. It is simply an act of justice to a man who denied himself several privileges, who purposely staid out until he could not come in, in order that he might not leave vacant a position that might be filled by some one opposed to the consolidation. I speak of this as chairman of the Committee on Consolidation, and I know from the day of the election of George T. Brown as Commander-in-Chief of the Post system the work of consolidation went on; it began with his election. Had some other comrades of the Post system been in there, inclined not to accede to any reasonable request, the effect of consolidation would not have been so good as it is to-day; and he should have his just past rank.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Commander, those who attended the National Encampment at St. Joseph well remember the heated discussion we had on that question, and while the records, as published, of the proceedings of that Encampment do not verify the action of the Encampment, nevertheless it is in the memory of those who were there that the Encampment legislated to the effect, that certain ones should not receive the rank of Past Commander-in-Chief, and in violation of that action I see the name of J. C. Sawyer has been placed on the roster.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: That was corrected at the first roll-call.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: That was the point that governed the committee in making this recommendation.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I remember the debate at St. Joseph. The point brought up at St. Joseph was in relation to J. C. Sawyer, who is now a member in good standing of this Order at Peekskill, N. Y., who was mustered in on the 11th day of December last by the Chief Mustering Officer in person. J. C. Sawyer had made himself obnoxious to the Sons of Veterans, and particularly so to Commander-in-Chief Abbott, by the bitter manner in which he fought all attempts at consolidation, and at the request of Commander-in-Chief Abbott the resolution covering this question of consolidation was amended in such a way as to shut out all Past Commanders-in-Chief. Nothing was said about the present sitting Commander-in-Chief; nothing whatever said about him. The only names that were mentioned were J. C. Sawyer and, I think, a comrade by the name of ——— ———, of old Post 30, Albany, N. Y. There was not anything said about the sitting Commander-in-Chief of the Post system at that time, but because of Brother Sawyer's unusually bitter attempts to defeat consolidation, and his bitter talk about the matter, this provision was made shutting out Past Commanders-in-Chief.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I hope that brothers will appreciate the position here. I think the chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports is laboring under a slight misapprehension. The condition of affairs, as I understand, is this: At St. Joseph we decided that sitting officers, if they came in within a certain time, should preserve all their rights of past rank. Commander-in-Chief George T. Brown was at that time their Commander-in-Chief. He could at that time have come in with the Post. His Post came in, and he could have come in with his Post. But, if he came in with his Post, some one else might get control or management of the Post system, and George T. Brown said: "I want consolidation; I don't

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care for my own rank; I will stay out and keep the Post system, what there is left of it that has not come in, in line and in motion for consolidation," and as Commander-in-Chief of the Post system, he did do so. Under the resolution of the St. Joseph Encampment, he forfeited his absolute right to past rank, and went around and labored with every Post in the country that didn't come in under the consolidation, and got almost all the men; and without his efforts the consolidation could not have been made as complete as it was; and the committee told him, the committee spoke about it and told him, "You will lose your past rank," and he said, "I do not care; I want the consolidation to be perfect."

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: The committee is now willing to concur in the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, and will so modify their report. The committee now report concurring in recommendation No. 9.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee now report concurring in the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. Unless there is further objection, the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports in this respect will be concurred in. There being no objection, it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 10. "I therefore recommend that Brother Earp, of Henry Merritt Camp No. 8, Division of Massachusetts, be accorded the rank and honors of Past Commander-in-Chief."

We concur in this recommendation.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: This is in accordance with the agreement entered into at the time with the Philadelphia branch, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., under which agreement General Wagoner sits in this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have heard the report of the committee in regard to recommendation No. 10. If there be no objection, the report of the committee is concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 11 has been already passed upon by this Encampment.

We further recommend, however, that this blank shall contain a printed warning to Camps that it is to be used only in case of last resort, when all other means to obtain a soldier's record have been exhausted. This is to prevent abuse of the privilege and courtesy of the War Department.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports in this respect is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Badges and Supplies, and Recommendation No. 12. We are opposed to the proposition to increase the price of supplies, and recommend that no further profit on same be charged by either the Commandery-in-Chief or Divisions.

We recommend that the Quartermaster General be authorized to charge for badges and decorations the 10 per cent. above the agreed price as at present allowable; but we do not concur in the proposition to have Divisions charge any profit on same.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I move an amendment, that Divisions be allowed to add 10 per cent. to the cost of all supplies.

COL. C. K. DARLING, of Massachusetts: I second the motion.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I should like to inquire if it is the intention of the mover of this amendment that this shall remain thereafter in the discretion of Divisions, where it properly belongs? The report of the Commander-in-Chief is such that it will make it obligatory on Divisions to increase the cost of supplies whether they want to do so or not. I respectfully submit that each Division knows best what is needed therein for its own interest.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion of Colonel Deckman leaves it in the discretion of the Divisions. He moves that Divisions be "allowed" to add, etc.

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CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: If the brother will withdraw his motion, the committee will accept the suggestion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief is not concurred in, and the motion of Colonel Deckman is adopted by the committee, who will report it as a part of their report.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Commander, if it is left optional with Divisions, we are going to get ourselves into trouble. Camps send to Division headquarters, and remit the cost of blanks as per requisition. They look at the requisition, and whatever the figures on the requisition say, they remit. If you charge 10 per cent. in addition to that, there will not be one out of five that will remit that 10 per cent., and then you have got to write back to them, and it will cause more confusion than it is worth. Whatever is printed on the supplies should be printed on the requisitions, and no more.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, that is very easily remedied. All you have got to do is to take a stamp and stamp across the requisition, "Add 10 per cent. to these prices."

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, in answer to Brother Lyon's suggestion, I say if it is too much trouble for him as Colonel in his Division, he need not do it. It is only the Colonels that desire to do it that need do it; it is left optional with them.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee will make this modification in its report, and will proceed.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 13. "I recommend that Commandery-in-Chief headquarters be inspected by the Inspector General during the second quarter of each year, and that, as soon as the inspection is completed, the Inspector General report to the Lieutenant General, and Major General, and elective members of the Council-in-Chief, and to the Commandery-in-Chief at its next meeting thereafter, the result of such inspection."

We do not concur in this recommendation, but recommend instead that the inspection of national headquarters be discontinued, believing that such inspection is unnecessary and incurs an additional expense upon the Order.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I will offer an amendment to that, to add "unless it conflict with the new Constitution."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is unnecessary. If it does conflict, the Constitution is supreme, and must control. Is there objection to this part of the report? The chair hears none. There being no objection, the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports in this respect is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

Recommendation No. 14. "I recommend that 3,000 copies of the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that they be distributed to the several Divisions, together with those on hand, and that Divisions supply all Camps which have not yet received copies of proceedings of previous meetings."

We concur in this recommendation.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I should like to inquire by whom these proceedings are to be printed, or issued. I understand it has been the practice in the past for the retiring administration to publish the proceedings, for what reason I do not know; but I am very glad to be relieved of the burden.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair will say that last year, upon my own motion, the retiring administration was authorized to have the minutes prepared for publication, and superintend the publication; they had the official stenographer there. Upon General Griffin's recommendation, we got 6,000 copies of the proceedings printed, which is twice as many as necessary. Further than that, in having the report of the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General and myself printed

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I said to the printer that perhaps we might want to have that matter used again, and if we did, of course it would cheapen the price of the printing to have some of the matter already in type; and as these reports must necessarily go into the proceedings, it would be a saving of just that much composition. It is a matter entirely for the Commandery-in-Chief.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I should like then to add to this part of the report of the committee, that the proceedings of this Encampment be printed and published by the retiring administration.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: The committee will add that. The committee will add:

"And the committee recommend that the retiring administration superintend the publishing of the proceedings of this Encampment."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports in this respect is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

In his most-excellent report the Adjutant General makes but one recommendation, and we approve the same, as follows:

"So far only one has been made to agree, and that is Form 27, First Sergeant's quarterly reports. I therefore recommend that when new orders are made for Forms 3, A, and 26, they be made to conform to Form 27."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the committee will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

We commend this report for the careful attention to detail it displays in the management and exhibit of our financial affairs, at present the most important consideration in the Order. However, from a close examination thereof, we are of the opinion that there is an opportunity for retrenchment of the revenues received and used for the purposes of the Commandery-in-Chief.

We concur in the recommendation that permanent headquarters of the Quartermaster General's department be established at some central point, and that he be required to keep a regular set of books, and to furnish trial-balance copies to the Commander-in-Chief at the end of each quarter.

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Commander, to the first recommendation, as to the establishment of a central place for conducting the affairs of the Quartermaster General's department, I desire now to move an amendment, a substitute for such recommendation, and I will read it:

"That some central point be established for the distribution of supplies; that the office of Ordnance Officer be created as an appointive office, to be filled by the Council-in-Chief; that appointment to such office shall be for a term of three years; that the salary of such officer be $900 per year; and that all supplies for Camps be furnished upon proper requisition from such ordnance department, except the Camp packet, which shall be kept in Division headquarters and furnished to new Camps; and that such Camp packets shall be properly put up at ordnance headquarters for delivery to Camps, and shipped to Division headquarters upon proper requisition from Division Quartermasters; that such Ordnance Officer be under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief and the Council-in-Chief; and that no supplies be furnished from Division headquarters except such Camp packet."

Commander, I move this amendment in the light of my experience of 14 months as Colonel of a Division. I think it has been the sentiment and conclusion of each and every Colonel in the United States for the last year or two, that this thing of furnishing supplies should be taken away entirely from the Division headquarters. Now, I make the recommendation for a period of three years, for the reason that much of the expense in the distribution of supplies may be saved, and in the cost of them, if an office is fixed by which contracts can be made to run for a period of

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three years. In printing these supplies — just getting one lot for a short period of time — it certainly costs more than it will if you are able to make a contract which will extend over a longer period of time. If you put one good man in charge of it, who can look after it, we will not only save in this way, but we will get our supplies more promptly than it can be done through Division headquarters, more especially as our Divisions are largely in debt — some of them as high as $1,200 or $1,400. Now, if this ordnance department can be established, the only supplies to be furnished by Division headquarters would be the Camp packet, which would be packed, and would not need to be handled except to be re-marked. If we can get it up in this shape, with a good man in charge of it, I think we will have solved the question which has annoyed each and every Colonel and Adjutant General and Quartermaster General in the past. There is enough dignity attached to it so that such officer shall not be a mere shipping or packing clerk. Let us do business upon a proper scale, and I think it will result in more economy to the Divisions and the Commandery-in-Chief than any other scheme, and for that reason I have offered this substitute, and I hope the motion for its adoption will prevail.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, with all due respect to the experience of Colonel Newton, of Indiana, during the past 14 months, I differ with him about the establishment of an ordnance office, and the distribution of supplies to Camps directly from such office. I base my opinion upon an experience of two years as Colonel of Division, as well as my experience in the office of Adjutant General for the past year. I want to state to you that when you come to count the work that the 32 Colonels are doing in distributing these supplies to their various Camps, and saddle it all upon one man, you have given him a heap more to do than any one man can do. At least, if one man can do it all, I want the Colonels of Divisions to quit complaining about the amount of work at Division headquarters. As long as they are complaining the way they are, they should never vote for such a resolution as this, saddling the work that 32 Quartermasters do upon one man. He cannot do it. Why, the Quartermaster General has worked 10 hours a day the past year in distributing the badges and supplies of this Order to the 32 Divisions, to say nothing of packing them in all the numerous small packages, as they would have to be packed to go to the 2,500 Camps in good standing in the Order. It is impossible for one man to do that amount of work. I don't know whether Colonel Newton means that the office of Quartermaster General shall be a sinecure, if his amendment is adopted; that he shall sit in his office with the Commander-in-Chief and do nothing; but his amendment takes away from him the work that he could do and does do, and gives it to a man who could not begin to do it, with the other work that the amendment saddles on him, unless he was given a very big force of men. I tell you, brothers, you have no idea of the amount of work involved in the distribution of supplies unless you have had something to do with Commandery-in-Chief headquarters. I do not see any radical need for this matter, except to establish the Quartermaster General's headquarters permanently at some central point, and save packing these supplies, five or six or seven tons, in boxes, and then unpacking them again, and having half of them damaged to a certain extent. That is the only change that needs to be made. The Quartermaster's headquarters should be permanent; but there is no need of making a radical change in the office of the Quartermaster. That is what I object to. I am in hearty sympathy with the proposition to establish the Quartermaster General's headquarters permanently at some central point. I know it will be a saving of great expense, and cheapen supplies. It will save at least $500 to our Order every year; but I think we need not make any other radical change. I am therefore opposed to this substitute.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HAZELTON: Commander, I wish to inquire of Brother

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Newton in regard to one point. Do I understand that he proposes the Ordnance Officer shall put the supplies up in packages, and that they are to be furnished to Division headquarters on requisition from Division headquarters?

COL. J. W. NEWTON, of Indiana: Just the Camp packet.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HAZELTON: All the other supplies ordered by the Camp then must be ordered directly of this officer.

COLONEL NEWTON: Yes, sir.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HAZELTON: Commander, I wish to state that that is altogether impracticable. The brother don't understand how much time and help it will require to put up all of these small packages, and fill orders from 2,000 Camps. It cannot be done without great expense to the Commandery-in-Chief. I think the old way is the best way. The Ordnance Officer, or national officer, cannot be acquainted with the various Camps all over the United States, cannot know their names. In receiving these small orders from the different Camps, they come in such poor shape that it is very often almost impossible to make out the address. We do not know where to send them, or how to send them. They come for one badge, or two badges, and how do you know the address of the Camp? But at Division headquarters, they know the number of the Camp, and they know the name, and they have got a roster of their officers, and it is no trouble for them to correct any errors of that kind, and send the supplies to the proper address.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Commander, and what would the situation be if a Camp sent in for rituals that was not in good standing in its Division? How would this national officer know anything about that? I further want to ask Major Davis as to the clerical help employed by him before the present system went into operation, under which the Quartermaster General and the Division Quartermasters distribute the badges?

MAJ. A. P. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania: Commander, Colonel Newton is all right in theory, but, practically, his plan would not work. I have had to ship from my office as high as 104 packages in a single day, and they have probably averaged close to 50 packages a day all the time. These packages were of all sizes, from, perhaps, a single ribbon up to a dozen or so badges. I have experienced great trouble with addresses: I, perhaps, have $50 or $75 in my hands to-day that has come to me with requisitions so poorly written that I have never been able to reach the parties, and don't know how to reach them. I used to have to employ in my office, besides myself, two or three girls; I also had my type-writing done outside, and employed from one to two stenographers. I had it done in the stenographers' school, where, if I required more than one person, I would get them. I found it better than to do the work in my own office. I might say that I had three persons employed all the time, and, during the months of May and April and part of March, two persons could never accomplish it, and I had all the assistance my wife could render.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Commander, there is one further objection. Suppose a Camp in the State of Washington should send for 25 cents' worth of requisitions by express. We are required to pay express charges; and it would cost us more than the goods were worth.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I move that the resolution read as follows: "That this office be created, and that all requisitions upon that officer must come through Division headquarters; that he shall not deal directly with the Camps.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to call the attention of this Encampment to another and possibly one of the most important points to be considered, and that is that both Colonel Newton and Brother Tobias want to create another office in the Order. We have been going on the theory of retrenchment; we have found that it was necessary for Divisions to economize. Colonel Newton says that

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nearly every Division is in debt, and yet he proposes to saddle another officer at $1,200 a year (and it will probably cost more) upon the Order, and give the Quartermaster General nothing to do. There is nothing in the world wanted except a central permanent location for the Quartermaster General's headquarters, and economy. It is a plain business proposition that the recommendation of the Quartermaster General should prevail. I believe, when you take out of this question these various considerations, that one brother may want to get rid of a lot of work at Division headquarters — and I don't blame him very much, for I know it is enormous — and another may think that national headquarters and all the business should be in one place, it comes right down to a question of economy. Now, look at it from a strict business standpoint. Let us consider that it cost last year $216.13 to move the supplies from Indianapolis to Topeka. Let us stop and consider that it will cost at least $300 or $400 to move them from Topeka to New York city; and moving them every year this way is an additional expense, besides the question of contracts, which has been referred to. It will make a very great saving to the Order and to the Divisions, the place where the money is most needed. That being so, let us be careful not to create another office, but if we establish this central location — and I believe that to be a wise thing to do — let us put the Quartermaster General there, and give him something to do. He has no other work practically in the Order.

Bro. Isaac Cutter, of Illinois: Commander, I would ask if the Constitution does not provide for all the officers that are to be elected, and if we can adopt this amendment at this time without changing the Constitution?

Bro. John Lynch, Jr., of Illinois: Commander, on the suggestion of Brother Cutter, I make the point of order that this Encampment cannot pass this substitute of Colonel Newton's, because it is in conflict with the Constitution.

The Commander-in-Chief: The Constitution does not provide that we shall not have any other officers. The chair, however, is not sure as to the correctness of this ruling.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: The chair will bear in mind the language of this section of the Constitution: "The officers of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be" so and so.

The Commander-in-Chief: Upon reflection, the chair does not think the point of order is well taken. The question is on the adoption of the substitute offered by Colonel Newton. All those in favor of the motion say Aye. Those opposed, No. The noes seem to have it. The noes have it, and the substitute is not agreed to. The question is now upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

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.

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 someone in the Order must be the permanent custodian of those headquarters. It is not probable that anyone 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 anyone 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

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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 is not fair to give any one man the right to practically pledge the office for three years in advance. I am very much inclined to think that it will ultimately result for the good of this Order to have permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General; but I do not think it can be done until there is more stability to the headquarters and some stability to the office.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I concur heartily in the report of the Quartermaster General. My judgment is that in two years' time, if the headquarters of the Quartermaster General were located in some large city in the center of the country, where you can, by getting larger quantities of supplies printed, get them at cheaper rates; where, being centrally located, you can get contracts for special rates from the express companies, as they do in the G. A. R.—that you can save enough in two years' time to almost run the Order for the third year. It is a question of saving money to the Order. I don't know of anything that makes it any different this year from any other year. The Quartermaster General has to get these supplies printed. It is true we have adopted a new Constitution; it is true that when this comes to be printed, it has to receive the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief; but I do not know of any reason now why the Quartermaster General's office cannot be located in the city of Chicago, or Indianapolis, or Cincinnati, at this time as well as any other. Either one of those three towns would be centrally located, so far as the Order is concerned, and the business can be done there advantageously. This could have been done under the old Constitution. The only reason that can be urged in support of the Commander-in-Chief elect's position is, that we have got new laws, and all that sort of thing; but we may just as well commence it this year as any year. I don't know a man upon the floor of this Commandery-in-Chief who desires more than I do the success of the administration of my friend and brother, the Commander-in-Chief elect; and if I thought his administration would be in any respect a failure because of the fact that the Quartermaster General's office was not right there under his personal supervision, I would not urge this measure. I believe he knows that is the fact. What we have got to do is to get things done cheap and save money. I did recommend in my report that you should devise some scheme to get more money, but I think with the present per capita tax, and by reason of the fact of your getting supplies printed in larger quantities, we will be able to get along. Everybody knows that the larger quantity of printing you order, the cheaper you get it. Now, just where these permanent headquarters shall be located, or just who shall be this officer, I do not care; but I do submit that the report of the Quartermaster General is a very good one, and his recommendation ought to be adopted.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I desire to be heard on this subject, if no other brother desires to speak. I think probably I am more interested in this than anyone else in the room. I had anticipated that if I was honored with the election I could provide for what I considered the most important office upon my staff in a manner entirely satisfactory to myself and the Order. I knew in the city of New York one with whom I would trust all the fortune I ever hope to possess: but he could not go to Chicago or Indianapolis. He is a business man, a man whose interests are such that I feel confidence in his ability; but I cannot send him to Chicago or Indianapolis. I do not know anyone that I can send to either of those places, unless they have some assurance that they can remain there more than one year. If there are any two offices in this Commandery-in-Chief that should be firmly

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united, closely connected, and with perfect harmony existing between them. it seems to me it must be the Commander-in-Chief and the man who handles the funds, the Quartermaster General. How a successful administration can be expected where the Quartermaster General is separated from the Commander-in-Chief, I do not understand. The Quartermaster General must of necessity be a man who is willing to take a $1,200 position, without any certainty for the future. I am in serious doubt about the effect of this action, but I bow to the decision of the Commandery-in-Chief. I recognize the good wishes and ability of our retiring Commander-in-Chief, and I feel certain that he would do nothing knowingly to injure my administration; but I feel he does not properly appreciate the difficulties of the position.

Bro. E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, more than once reference has been made to the action of the Grand Army in this respect. As near as I can make it out, General Taylor has become permanent as the Quartermaster General of the Grand Army, with headquarters at Philadelphia, not by any constitutional provision, but simply because he has been annually reappointed. Another point I wish to refer to, without casting any reflections upon Comrade Taylor, is this: that when a man once becomes entrenched in an office of that sort, he becomes in and of himself a power; and those who were present at the Detroit Encampment might unfold a tale with regard to Brother Taylor's power in dictating the incoming administration from chief to tail. This should be seriously considered among other possibilities. The Commander-in-Chief might entrench himself behind the Quartermaster General's office and secure his repeated reëlection, or, on the other hand, the Quartermaster General in and of himself might become such a power that other candidates would have to bow to him. I question very much whether we can do better than consider this matter seriously for one year, and leave Brother Weeks's administration untangled.

Adjutant General Herod: Commander, it seems to me next year we will be exactly in the same boat. The Commander-in-Chief elect then will want to have his Quartermaster General in his town, and will want this change put off for another year. I believe firmly that we can do this, and that we can do it just as well now as at any other time, and the Quartermaster General can be reappointed each year if it is advisable, just as it is done in the Grand Army of the Republic. I don't care if they do say that Comrade Taylor has become such a power that he dictates the choice of Commander-in-Chief. I don't think it is true. Comrade Taylor is elected every year to succeed himself, and I think that if we got a good man there we would do well to continue him. We have provided that he should give bond in the sum of $10,000, so that the Commander-in-Chief shall not be responsible at all for the money that goes into the hands of the Quartermaster General. If the report of the Council-in-Chief is adopted, you will find that it provides he shall give bond in the sum of $10,000. I think we ought to establish permanent headquarters at this time for the Quartermaster General.

Col. L. D. Lyon, of South Dakota: Commander, I am in favor of a central location for the office of the Quartermaster General, but it has been suggested that he is only elected for one year on a salary of $1,200. I think you will hardly get a competent man to take the office for one year for $1,200 and assume a $10,000 bond.

Col. J. W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, in answer to the gentleman who was just on the floor, the honorable brother who has just been elected Commander-in-Chief will soon file a bond for $10,000 without any salary except $1, and is glad to do it.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: Commander, I would like to submit an amendment to that, as follows:

And that the same be established immediately after the next Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief.

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BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: I second the amendment.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I submit that the same question will come up again next year and in the same way, and this may as well be settled now as any other time. At every Encampment I have attended we have always been careful to submit, as far as possible, to the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief elect, and I am sorry the proposition meets with this opposition. It is altogether unexpected to the committee.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, I told Colonel Bundy last night that I did not think this should go into effect at once.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, that was after the meeting of the committee. At the time it was discussed it was almost unanimous. These reports have been published and circulated for some days, and General Weeks ought certainly to have known that the intention was to try at least to concur in this recommendation, and ought to have arranged as far as possible to conform thereto.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: I did not know I was to be elected Commander-in-Chief until rather late yesterday.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, the difference between adopting this recommendation to go into force at this time, and adopting it to go into force next year is, that in the latter case there will be a year's notice given, and there will be no excuse, either reasonable, or unreasonable, for opposition to it, or criticism; there is now.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is on the amendment offered by Judge-Advocate General Weeks. All in favor of the adoption of the amendment will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The amendment appears to be lost. A division is called for. All in favor of the adoption of the amendment will rise to their feet, and stand until they are counted. Those opposed will now rise. Thirty-one having voted in the affirmative, and 29 in the negative, the amendment prevails. The question is now upon the adoption of the report of the committee as amended. If there is no further objection, the report as amended will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report of the committee.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICER'S REPORT.

The very full and valuable report of the Chief Mustering Officer contains no recommendations, and requires no special action from the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, this part of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports is adopted.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

This report containing no recommendations, requires no action by this committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, this part of the report of the committee is adopted.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S REPORT.

We particularly commend this report, for the reason that every opinion and act of this able officer is fully set forth and explained, and that it constitutes a valuable addition to the legal archives of the Order. It is practically impossible in this report to dwell at much length upon his official decisions, but it is sufficient to say that we approve of opinions Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27. Opinion No. 3 is an error acknowledged by opinion No. 14, reversing the first decision. There is no question but that any Past Captain is entitled to a seat and vote in the Encampment of any Division in which he may be a member in good standing.

The first clause of Opinion No. 4 does not disclose a sufficient state of facts to

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justify this committee to take any action on same. We concur in the decision contained in the second clause of Opinion No. 4.

Judging merely from the meager facts presented to the committee, we think that Opinion No. 5 is well founded. We believe that no action is necessary as to Opinion No. 8.

This committee makes no report upon Opinion No. 28, for the reason that the case considered is now under appeal, and in the hands of a special committee at this meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, is it the province of the Committee on Officer's Reports to submit legal opinions on the sufficiency of the legal opinions of the Judge-Advocate General?

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: That question came up before the committee, as to whether this committee should pass upon the Judge Advocate's opinions. We were all of the belief that they should come before this Encampment in some way for indorsement, and we knew of no other way to bring them up but by passing on them in this way. They then become the law for this Order when approved by this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Under the recommendation which has been made and the custom which has hitherto prevailed, all of these matters will necessarily come up for revision when the new Blue-Book is prepared—the new digest. It seems to me it is hardly necessary to take up the time of the Commandery-in-Chief in reference to these things, as they will not be promulgated at this time in any event.

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL: And furthermore, Commander, I think there is a little possibility of our getting into a tangle as to these opinions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on the report of the Judge-Advocate General is concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I wish to state, in regard to the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief, that somewhere in the grand shuffle that report has been lost. We fear some pious brother has become attached to it and cannot let go; therefore the committee does not make any report on the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief.*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

We find that the report of the Inspector General shows the same careful attention to the difficult duties of his position that General Hall has given the Order during the last four years of invaluable service in this office.

We do not concur in recommendations Nos. 1, 2 or 3 of the Inspector General.

The reason for this is, that what may be the best manner of conducting the inspection in one Division may not be the best in every other Division, and we believe that, after the Inspector General's report is published, each Division Colonel can see which of the recommendations apply and can be used to advantage in his Division, and, so far as they are practicable, will adopt them. There are some Divisions to which they would not apply, and therefore we believe that the Division itself should decide the manner in which their inspections shall be conducted.

We recommend that the method of appointing Assistant Inspectors remain in the discretion of Divisions, to be fixed in their by-laws.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on the report of the Inspector General is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT (continuing):

INSPECTION OF NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

We concur in the first four recommendations of the Committee on Inspection of National Headquarters, and disapprove of recommendation No. 5. To make that clear, I presume those recommendations should be read. The recommendations referred to are these:

First, That the Encampment instruct the coming administration to prepare a

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*MEMO.—The report of the Chaplain-in-Chief was afterwards found folded inside other papers, and appears at its proper place in the proceedings.—REP.

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proper book or books for keeping a correct account of the supplies of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the recommendation of the Committee on Officers' Reports concurring in this recommendation, will be concurred in by the Commandery-in-Chief. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Recommendation No. 2 is:

Second, That Major Davis be required to deliver these supplies to the Quartermaster General, freight or express charges prepaid.

Major Davis has voluntarily come to the committee and offered to do this, and there is no opposition to it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, this recommendation of the committee is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: The third recommendation is:

Third, That the incoming administration be instructed to destroy, at time of transfer of supplies, all old proceedings, except such as may be necessary to preserve complete files for new Camps.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no objection, this recommendation of the committee is concurred in.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: The fourth recommendation is:

Fourth, Inasmuch as the annual transfer of this department necessitates a long-continued stoppage of the routine business of the Order, thereby delaying the business of the Commandery-in-Chief, your committee deem it of vital interest to the Order that permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General's department be established, and the Quartermaster General be made directly accountable to the Commandery-in-Chief, indemnifying the Order against loss by a bond of $10,000, and that there shall be upon said bond two sureties, each of whom shall qualify in a sum not less than twice the sum fixed in the bond; and that the Quartermaster General be elected by the Commandery-in-Chief, and his annual salary fixed at $1.500.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, if there is any provision that amends the Constitution so that the Quartermaster General may be elected for a term of three years, I withdraw all my opposition to the establishment of permanent headquarters. My opposition is based entirely upon what I deemed the necessity of the situation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: This is in the nature of an amendment to the Constitution, which cannot be made in this way.

COL. W. E. BUNDY: Commander, I move you that the Constitution be so amended as to embody this recommendation.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

GEN. B. S. WEEKS, of New York: Make the term of office three years, and then fix a place for permanent headquarters, and I am perfectly willing.

BRO. JOHN LYNCH, JR., of Illinois: Commander, I think if we are to amend the Constitution there should be a section drawn up, and it should come in in its proper place.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief has already expressed itself and made it a matter of record that the permanent location for the office of the Quartermaster General shall be fixed and selected at the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. Before this question can be considered at all it will be necessary to reconsider that vote, and then this would come in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, and it would require the necessary two-thirds vote, and must be in regular form.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: I second the motion.

COL. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of order, and

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that is, that the matter is not properly before the Encampment, for the reason that in my opinion the gentleman who seconded the motion to reconsider did not vote with the majority on the original question.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, the brother is mistaken; I did.

The chair put the question, and there were 33 voting in the affirmative and 10 in the negative.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD, of Kansas: Commander, I now move the adoption of the recommendation in the Inspector General's report as a substitute for the section reported by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

BRO. JOHN LYNCH, JR., of Illinois: Let General Abbott or Colonel Bundy write out a section in proper shape to go in, and then we will adopt it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is now upon the recommendation of the committee with reference to permanent location of the Quartermaster General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD, of Kansas: I move that the recommendation of the Inspector General be substituted for the report of the committee.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I accept that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair holds that this motion amends the Constitution, and must be in writing, and refer definitely to the article and the section which is to be amended.

GENERAL ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, this is offered as an amendment to the rules and regulations of the Order. I cannot give the number, but this is to be an additional law, the last law previous to alterations and amendments, before the rules of order, and is to read as follows:

The Quartermaster General's department shall be established, and the Quartermaster General be made directly accountable to the Commandery-in-Chief, indemnifying the Order against loss by a bond of $10,000, and that there shall be upon said bond two sureties, each of whom shall qualify in a sum not less than twice the sum fixed in the bond; and the Quartermaster General be elected by the Commandery-in-Chief, and his annual salary fixed at $1,500 per annum. He shall hold office for three years.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: This motion is not in order. The Commandery-in-Chief has adopted the report of the committee appointed to revise the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, one article of which provides who the officers are and how they shall be elected and appointed. That has already been adopted; before this amendment can be considered at all, it will be necessary to reconsider the vote of the Commandery adopting the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, before you make that ruling final, let me call your attention to the ruling that was made by one or the other of the presiding officers yesterday, and that was, that the thing to do now, and the only thing to do, was to move to amend the Constitution; that no reconsideration was necessary.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not think the present occupant of the chair made any such ruling. I hold now, and I want the stenograper to take the ruling of the chair, that the report of the Committee to revise the Constitution, Rules and Regulations has been adopted, and by that action the section relating to the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief, including that of the Quartermaster General, was adopted, and this amendment now offered is not in order until a reconsideration of the vote by which the other proposition was adopted is had.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, under what Constitution are we now acting?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Under the new one.

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BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Then, Commander, I submit that the new Constitution is no longer subject to reconsideration, but is subject to amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I guess the brother from Wisconsin is right. There is no question about that.

COL. FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, by direct vote, the Encampment voted that on all matters pertaining to this Encampment, the new Constitution goes into effect at once. That vote was made two days ago, and this matter is therefore a part of the Constitution, and the Constitution must be amended—it cannot be reconsidered.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair stands corrected. It comes in the nature of an amendment to the Constitution.

GEN. H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, before you put that question, I would like to ask if we have not made one error. I remember, in listening to the report of that committee, they said that the salary of the Quartermaster General would be $1,500 for three years. Of course, it means $1,500 for one year, and I suggest that the word "annually" be inserted after the $1,500, so that it will read, that the salary of the Quartermaster General will be $1,500 annually.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The word "annually" is in.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I move that this section shall not take effect until the meeting of the Commandery in the year 1892. In consideration of the amount of work that will devolve on the new Commander-in-Chief, he should be allowed to have his Quartermaster General under his supervision, and be able to see that his work is carried on as it should be.

COL. W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: I second the amendment of Brother Tobias.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is this, that the motion of Brother Tobias is out of order. This convention has already held that so much of the Constitution as applied to the Commandery-in-Chief should go into effect immediately. I ask a decision of the chair upon my point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not think this motion is in order; not because of the point of order raised by Colonel Bundy, but because it is not germane.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Didn't we decide that a certain part of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations should take effect immediately? Now, have we not a right to say when certain other parts or amendments to the Constitution shall take effect?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Of course we have. The question is upon the amendment. I do not think the motion of General Tobias is in order, because, in the first place, we have not as yet adopted the provision. He proposed to make something take effect before we have adopted it.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: I beg the Commander's pardon; my motion is to add this provision. My motion is to add to the original amendment a provision that it is not to go into effect until the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief in 1892, at the next annual Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Tobias, of New York, as an amendment to the amendment offered, that this amendment shall not take effect until the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief in 1892. That amendment is seconded by Colonel Stevens, of Massachusetts. The question is now upon the amendment offered by General Tobias.

BRO. JOHN LYNCH, Jr., of Illinois: Commander, I ask for a ruling on the point of order as to whether the motion of General Tobias is in order or not.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think it is in order. Those in favor of the amendment offered by General Tobias will say Aye. Those opposed, No. A division is called for. Those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet, and stand till they are counted. Those opposed will rise. Twenty-three having voted in the affirmative, and 20 in the negative, the amendment prevails. The question is now on the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution as amended. Those in favor of the same will say Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it, and the amendment to the Constitution is adopted as amended by the amendment of General Tobias, to take effect at the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief in 1892.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Now, recommendation No. 5, in the report of the Inspection Committee, which the Committee on Officers' Reports does not concur in, is as follows:

Fifth, That the inspection be made by a committee of three, headed by the Inspector General, who shall detail the remaining two members.

That ends the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports. It is signed, "Yours, in F., C. and L., G. B. Abbott, chairman, William E. Bundy, John H. Pickett, B. W. Frauenthal, H. O. Bixby. Minneapolis, Minn., August 28, 1891."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports in regard to this recommendation will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on the Addington Court-martial. The Major General will assume command of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Major General Loebenstein asumed the chair.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: General, I move you that, upon the receipt of the report of this committee, 15 minutes be allowed either side on the presentation of the appeal.

COL. W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: General, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COL. C. J. DECKMAN, chairman of the Committee on the Addington Court-martial, submitted the following report:

To the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.:

BROTHERS—We, your committee to whom was referred the matter of the court-martial of Col. George Addington, of the Division of New York, would respectfully report that we have examined the same as thoroughly as our limited time would permit, and after consideration of the same we are of the opinion that the findings and sentence of said court-martial are not sustained by sufficient evidence.

We therefore recommend that said findings and sentence be disapproved by this Commandery-in-Chief.

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

CHARLES J. DECKMAN, *Chairman.*
MOSES P. O'BRIEN.
GEORGE H. HURLBUT.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: In accordance with the ruling of the chair in the Payne court-martial, the report of the committee has been received by this Encampment, and argument upon the appeal now pending before the Encampment is in order. Colonel Addington or his counsel is entitled to the floor.

COLONEL ADDINGTON addressed the Commandery for one hour in support of his appeal. He was followed by Col. Job E. Hedges, of New York, in support of the findings of the court-martial; and other brothers took part in the discussion.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: General, in order to bring this matter properly before this body, I move you that it be—

Resolved, That the Commandery-in-Chief do, and it hereby does, approve of the findings and sentence of the court-martial *In re* Addington.

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Bro. John Lynch, Jr., of Illinois: General, I ask that the findings of that court-martial be read at length.

The charges, specifications, and findings were read.

Bro. John Lynch, Jr., of Illinois: Now, General, I move that the findings of the court-martial on the first charges be approved, and that the findings of the court-martial on the second charges be not approved — that is, on the supplemental charges.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: General, I do not think we are getting at this properly. The committee have brought in this report, and with it a recommendation. We are ignoring their recommendation and report altogether. The only thing really in order is the report of the committee. What shall we do with the report of the committee?

The Presiding Ofeicer: The chair has ruled upon that, following in the line of the ruling made this morning, when the report of the committee on the Payne case was being considered, that the instructions of this committee when appointed were to report merely, and it was not in their province to make any recommendations.

Col. L. D. Lyon, of South Dakota: General, there being no second to Brother Lynch's motion, I desire to second the resolution offered by Brother Krackowizer.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: General, I move, as a substitute for that resolution, that we concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Bro. Isaac Cutter, of Illinois: I second the motion.

The adoption of the substitute was discussed by Brothers Tobias, Weeks, Krackowizer, and McCrillis.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: General, with the permission of Colonel Bundy, I move that the Commandery-in-Chief approve the findings of the court, except those relating to money, and sustain the sentence of the court; I offer that as a substitute.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: General, I withdraw my substitute, with the permission of my second, and accept the suggestion of General Weeks.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: Colonel Bundy's substitute being withdrawn, my substitute is accepted by the mover of the original motion.

The Presiding Officer: The question is now upon the motion as amended, that the findings of the court upon the first charges, and the sentence, be sustained; and upon the supplemental charges, be not sustained.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: That is the sentence of the court?

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: The sentence of the court.

Col. W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: That does not include the addenda of the Commander-in-Chief?

The chair put the question on the motion as amended by the substitute of General Weeks, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Bro. C. A. Bookwalter, of Indiana: General, if I am in order, I have a report to make from the elective members of the Council-in-Chief.

Commander-in-Chief Webb: Brothers, before we take up any other business, I want the floor for a moment on a question of privilege. I sat still during the pendency of the question which you have just disposed of. I now want to disclaim that at this time or at any time during my office have I had a desire or an intention to persecute any member of the Order.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

Gen. Geo. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, is it time for the report of a special committee?

The Commander-in-Chief: I think the reports of regular committees have precedence. The report of the elective members of the Council-in-Chief is in order.

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BRO. C. A. BOOKWALTER submitted the following report from the elective members of the Council-in-Chief:

To the Officers and Members of the Tenth Annual Encampment, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

BROTHERS — The undersigned, elective members of the Council-in-Chief, beg leave to report that we have carefully examined and compared the books and accounts of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, and find the same to be correct, with the following exception:

The Quartermaster General, in his cash entries, has overcharged himself $5 on account of postage, and 50 cents on account of Addington court-martial, and is therefore entitled to a credit of $5.50.

We recommend that said amount be repaid such officer.

The members of the Council-in-Chief desire, in closing this report, to extend their thanks to Adjutant General Herod and Quartermaster General Hazelton, for the assistance they have given the Auditing Committee.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, *Chairman.*
HENRY FRAZEE.
DUDLEY P. PURBECK.
NILES L. HARRISON.
MOSES P. O'BRIEN.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the report. If there is no objection, the report will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I desire to make a report as chairman of the special committee appointed to wait upon the Ladies' Aid Encampment this morning. I would report that in company with the other members of the committee we waited upon the Ladies' Aid this morning, and were received by them cordially and pleasantly, and they tendered a vote of thanks to the Commandery-in-Chief for the kindness shown them, and expressed the hope that their relations with us would always be as pleasant and satisfactory as at present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the special committee will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. A brother has come from North Dakota with a communication, as follows:

WAHPETON, N. D., August 27, 1891.

General Webb, Commander-in-Chief, S. of V.:

This will introduce to you Bro. Gustave Schuler, of Camp No. 6, Wahpeton, N. D., who comes to interview you regarding our annexation as a Division to South Dakota Division, S. of V. He will present to you the feelings of the members of the Wahpeton Camp, and also the averse feelings of the other Camps toward annexation now in this Division.

Yours, in F., C. and L.,
EUGENE L. KINNEY.

The brother is here, and assures me that he can go to work and revive five of those Camps. The matter can be easily disposed of. I would suggest that the incoming Commander be instructed, when five Camps have been revived in good standing, to return the charter. That can, perhaps, be taken by consent.

There being no objection, the Commander-in-Chief elect is so instructed.

There is a communication from George T. Brown, Past Commander-in-Chief, and also a telegram from Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, which the Adjutant General will read.

The Adjutant General read the communications referred to, as follows:

VALPARAISO, IND., August 28, 1891.

To the National Encampment, S. of V., Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commanding:

Regrets that sickness prevented my attendance, and congratulations upon the successful close of your administration and the splendid work of this Encampment.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 23, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief, etc.:

MY DEAR GENERAL.— More than words can express, do I regret that imperative business matters keep me in New York city for the coming week, and thus prevent my attendance as an interested on-looker at the Encampment about opening.

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I congratulate you, General, upon the proud privilege you have in presiding at this Encampment, when for the first time in the history of the Order are gathered in harmony and unity accredited representatives of one grand body embracing all organized Sons of Veterans. To you, sir, and to the able committee of your appointment, Brothers Pollitt, Clarkson, Hatch, Perkins, and Porter, assisted in no small degree by my friend and brother, Bartow S. Weeks, your Judge-Advocate General, is due the credit for bringing about this most desirable result. The Order of Sons of Veterans is now entirely able to devote its vast abilities to extending its influence and exemplifying its precepts, unhindered by interneciary strife. From henceforth may no contention exist amongst us, "save only that noble contention, who best can work and best agree." You may weil, I am sure, sir, look back with pride and satisfaction upon the success of your administration. That this unity of interest is for the benefit of the Order, is already being demonstrated in New York, and the Empire State serves notice that she will ere long contest for first place in the ranks of Sons of Veterans.

Permit me to offer, dear General, just one little suggestion. We are following quite closely in the footsteps of the Grand Army of the Republic, and are destined soon to take its place, with all its duties and privileges. Would it not be in the line of bringing our body into a closer communion with that organization to hold our next National Encampment at the same time and place as theirs? They have already made their selection—Washington, the capital of our nation. What more fitting place for such a reunion?

Aside from any sentiment, however, my own experience has been that the Grand Army, as a body, has yet much to learn touching our Order. Then, again, the inducements as to rates of transportation and other accommodations have made the Grand Army gatherings matters of national renown, and would also tend to bring together a larger number of Sons of Veterans than would be obtainable under ordinary circumstances.

With best wishes for the entire success of the coming Encampment, I beg to remain

Yours, in F., C. and L., GEO. T. BROWN.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Next in order is the reception and reference of communications.

The following letter was received from the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 28, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.:

SIR—I am instructed by our board of directors to extend to you, and through you to your Command, their most sincere and hearty thanks for the part taken by you in the parade on the 26th inst., which contributed so largely to its success.

Very truly yours, W. M. BRACKETT, *Secretary and General Manager.*

The following telegram was received, read, and placed on file:

NEWTON, KAS., August 27, 1891.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans:

Shiloh Camp No. 30, Kansas Division, sends greetings to the National Encampment. HOWARD JUDKINS, *First Lieutenant.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: Commander, Brother Addington desires his name entered upon the roll of the Commandery-in-Chief as a Past Colonel of the New York Division, and I ask for instruction.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Addington, of New York, asks that his name be placed upon the roll of this Commandery-in-Chief as a Past Colonel of the New York Division. The Commander-in-Chief decided, in an official decision which is now on file, that under section 3, article VI, of chapter V, reading as follows: "Whenever any past officer shall be convicted of any offense, he may be punished as provided for by these rules and regulations, and he shall also forfeit all honors and privileges of past rank," that upon the conviction of Colonel Addington by the court-martial he forfeited all honors of past rank. I now hold that he is not entitled to membership in the Commandery-in-Chief under that provision. This decision, of course, is subject to be appealed from by any member of the Commandery-in-Chief.

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COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I do not think I will put it as a point of order, but I should like to ask you for information; did we not approve the finding and sentence of that court with the exception of all charges referring to the misappropriation of money, or embezzlement?

ADJUTANT GENERAL HEROD: I think not.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: And did not that court recommend that Brother Addington be allowed to retain his past rank?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes, sir; the court so recommended.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: And are we not acting under the new Constitution, at least so far as the tail end of this appeal is concerned, in which there is no such provision as the Commander quoted?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: This conviction was had, and the finding and sentence of the court promulgated, and the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief made, long before the adoption of the new Constitution, and the ruling of the Commandery-in-Chief here to-day was, that as to all the charges except those pertaining to money, the findings and sentence of the court be approved; as to those which related to money matters, the misappropriation of money, it was disapproved. That was the action of the Commandery-in-Chief.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, will not the record show that I distinctly asked, in order to bring it before this Encampment at the time, if the motion meant only the findings of the court, and not the findings of the Commander-in-Chief?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is what Colonel Bundy asked.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Then have we not given Colonel Addington his past rank already?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: No, sir; because the question of the ruling of the Commander had not been presented; it had never been presented formally to the Commandery-in-Chief. In the report of the Commander-in-Chief every one of these decisions is referred to as having been made, but too lengthy to be printed in the report, but as in the hands of the Adjutant General. This report, this decision, is in the hands of the Adjutant General, and is one that was made at the time, or after the time, of the promulgating of the findings and sentence of the court-martial, because I had very serious doubts concerning it, and so I examined carefully, and it was announced in General Orders. The inquiry of Colonel Bundy was, "That does not include the addenda of the Commander-in-Chief?" and it was answered very properly "No," because that was not pending before the Commandery-in-Chief at that time.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the court recommended that he retain his past rank, and we have approved that recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Whatever the court might do was one thing. What the Constitution provides is another thing. They recommended something which the Constitution itself absolutely prohibited. Neither the court nor any officer of the Commandery-in-Chief at the time this thing occurred had any power to do that which was recommended by the court, however lenient we might want to be. It all transpired under the Constitution as a matter of law.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I will submit to the ruling of the chair, but I believe there is a unanimity of opinion on this question, and that every brother here believes that Colonel Addington was to retain his past rank under the motion that prevailed. I am sure I was positive of it. But, inasmuch as you have not so ruled, I move you that Col. George Addington be granted a seat upon the floor of the Commandery-in-Chief as a Past Colonel of the New York Division.

COL. F. O. WILKINSON, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The mo-

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tion is in violation of the Constitution. Is it not a fact that this Constitution must be suspended, or at least this provision of it, before we can take this action.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: There is no such provision in the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair rules that the new Constitution does not apply in this case. The punishment was inflicted under the old Constitution. But the Commandery-in-Chief has the power to place the name of any brother upon the roll of the Commandery-in-Chief, if it wants to; it cannot restore past rank to a brother who has lost it under the Constitution, but I suppose it is in the power of the Commandery-in-Chief to place the name of any brother on the roll.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I desire to offer an amendment. I move to amend the motion by including in it the name of Walter S. Payne, in order that he also may be restored to past honors.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Commander, I second the motion.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I only want to call attention to this fact, if at this late hour we are to enter into this technical parliamentary maneuvering, there is one maneuver that will settle the hash of this whole business—

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is this, that the entire Payne matter was considered, and then a motion was made to reconsider, and the motion to reconsider was lost. It is, therefore, altogether out of order at this time to take up the Payne matter again at any sitting of this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is not well taken. The original motion was, to place the name of a certain brother upon the roll of the Commandery-in-Chief, and the amendment is, to include in the original motion a certain other brother. The amendment is in order.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I must say that I do not like this way of doing business. It is not right to couple these two cases together. Each case should stand upon its own merits, and be considered separately and acted upon independently of the other.

BRO. R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I withdraw my amendment.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS: Commander, Colonel Addington still owes the New York Division money. He has promised to pay, but has not done it. I do not want to reopen this case, and will not unless obliged to; but as long as the present condition of affairs exists, and his relation to the Division is as it is, I do not think this motion ought to be pressed, or ought to prevail if it is pressed.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, Colonel Addington admits that he owes the New York Division a certain sum of money. He denies that he owes it to them in any dishonorable way, but nevertheless he still owes them a certain sum of money. That being true, with the consent of my second, and at his own request, I will withdraw my motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Colonel Bundy withdraws his motion. The next business in order is the report of the Council-in-Chief.

The Adjutant General then read the minutes of the proceedings of the Council-in-Chief at its various sessions.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

Tuesday, August 25, 1891.

The Council-in-Chief was called to order by Commander-in-Chief Webb, and a roll-call showed the following members present:

LELAND J. WEBB, Commander-in-Chief.
RUDOLPH LOEBENSTEIN, Major General.
CLAY D. HEROD, Adjutant General.
FRED. S. HAZELTON, Quartermaster General.
BARTOW S. WEEKS, Judge-Advocate General.

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GEORGE W. POLLITT, Chief Mustering Officer.

MARVIN E. HALL, Inspector General.

MOSES P. O'BRIEN, D. B. PURBECK, N. L. HARRISON, and HENRY FRAZEE, elective members.

Bill of Mary Broderson for $2.40, services as stenographer for the Committee on Ritual, presented, and, upon motion, allowed.

Bill of Col. Harry S. Fuller for $12, expenses as member of Committee on Military Rank, presented, and on motion allowed.

Bill of Judge-Advocate General Weeks, for $13, expenses as such officer, presented, and on motion allowed.

Moved by Quartermaster General Hazelton that the Council-in-Chief adjourn to meet at the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

Agreed to.

Thursday, August 27, 1891.

Council-in-Chief met at call of Commander-in-Chief at 7:30 P. M.

A call of the roll showed the following officers and members present: Webb, Loebenstein, Herod, Hall, Hazelton, Pollitt, Weeks, Wood, Bookwalter, O'Brien, Harrison, Purbeck, and Frazee.

Bills of the following brothers for railroad fare and hotel expenses in attendance upon the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief were presented and allowed: Moses P. O'Brien, $32.10; D. B. Purbeck, $83; Henry Frazee, $76; C. A. Bookwalter, $48; R. Loebenstein, $51.45; D. W. Wood, $48.25; M. E. Hall, $120.43; G. W. Pollitt, $81.50; C. A. C. Garst, $19.15; Clay D. Herod, $37.80.

Bill of W. S. Garber, for $64.50, hotel and railroad expenses, while in attendance upon this Encampment, was presented and allowed.

Bill of J. V. B. Clarkson, of $2.75, expenses as member of Transportation Committee, presented and allowed.

Bills of the following brothers, for expenses on the Revision Committee, presented and allowed: E. W. Hatch, $87.50; O. B. Brown, $76.85; J. B. Maccabe, $152.25; J. W. Newton, $78.35; E. W. Krackowizer, $61.65; G. W. Stadden, $64.50; H. S. Fuller, $53.90.

Bill of George T. Brown, Commander-in-Chief of the Post system, for $134.20, expenses incurred in effecting consolidation, presented, and upon motion of Brother Bookwalter, seconded by Brother Frazee, was allowed.

On motion of Brother Hall, seconded by Brother Pollitt, the Commandery-in Chief per capita tax was fixed at four cents per quarter as heretofore.

Moved by Brother Bookwalter, seconded by Brother Hall, that $3,000 be appropriated for clerical help at Commandery-in-Chief headquarters for ensuing year, including salaries of Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.

Moved by Bookwalter, seconded by Webb, that the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General each give bond in the sum of $10,000, the sureties of each of which shall be at least two residents of the city in which such officer resides, and one of whom shall be a freeholder, and said surety shall qualify in double the amount of the bond, said bonds to be approved by the three elective members of the Council-in-Chief, and be held by the chairman thereof.

On motion, the Council-in-Chief took recess until 12:15 P. M., Friday, August 28.

COL. C. E. HOLMES, of New York: Commander, I move that the report of the proceedings of the Council-in-Chief be adopted.

COL. L. D. LYON, of South Dakota: Commander, I second the motion.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move an amendment, to wit, that the per capita tax to be paid by Divisions to the Commandery-in-Chief be put at three cents instead of four cents, and I make that motion by reason of instructions from our Division Encampment.

BRO. F. O. WILKINSON, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

COL. W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to call attention to a few facts. We had two court-martial proceedings last year that, alone, cost the Order as much as this retrenchment will amount to, and we will not have them this year. Under the splendid law drawn up by the Judge-Advocate General, which has become a part of the Constitution, we cannot in any event have any more such expensive courts-martial, and this fact alone will justify us in making this reduction of the per capita tax. The expenses of the Addington court-martial, including the necessary expenses

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of the Commander-in-Chief to New York, amount to about $1,400. That expense we will not have again. The expense of the Payne court-martial we will not have again. We have cut off extra officers. We have cut down other expenses, and I am sure the Commandery-in-Chief can get along now with the per capita tax of three cents per quarter instead of four. I am willing to rest my argument upon these two points alone.

The Commander-in-Chief called the Major General to the chair.

Col. C. J. Deckman, of Ohio: General, I move an amendment to the amendment, that the per capita tax be fixed at 3½ cents per quarter.

Col. F. McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

Col. C. A. Bookwalter, of Indiana: General, I move the previous question.

Col. C. E. Holmes, of New York: I second the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The Presiding Officer: The previous question having been ordered, the question is on the original motion, which is the adoption of the report of the Council-in-Chief. All those in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying Aye. Those opposed, No. The ayes have it, and the report of the Council-in-Chief is concurred in.

Col. F. McCrillis, of Illinois: General, I move the Commandery do now take a recess until half-past eight o'clock.

The Presiding Officer: The chair hears no second to the motion, and the Commandery will proceed with the regular order, which is the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Colonel Young, of Washington, is chairman of that committee.

Colonel Young, of Washington, submitted the following report from the Committee on Resolutions:

To the Officers and Members of the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief:

We, your Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., be and are hereby extended to Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb, and to the other officers of the Commandery-in-Chief, for the magnificent manner in which they have discharged their respective duties; and be it further

Resolved, That Adjutant General Clay D. Herod and Quartermaster General Fred. S. Hazelton are accorded the especial thanks of the Commandery-in-Chief for the faithful, conscientious and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Commandery-in-Chief are due to Geo. N. Morgan Camp No. 4, L. P. Plummer Camp No. 9, and to the Division of Minnesota; to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic; to the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Aid Society; and to the mayor and citizens of the city of Minneapolis, for their very cordial and enthusiastic welcome extended to us, and for the entertainment given us during our Encampment.

Resolved, That we extend to the press of this city our hearty thanks and appreciation for the uniformly courteous treatment accorded us, and for the full and impartial reports of the proceedings of this Encampment.

Whereas, The principles of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., are Friendship, Charity, and Loyalty, and members of the Order are always willing to extend a fraternal hand to an organization conducted upon these principles; and

Whereas, The National Alliance, Daughters of Veterans, is a youthful order, which has nailed to its mast-head these principles, and is laboring assiduously to instill into the minds and hearts of the citizens of our loved country lessons of patriotism: be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., heartily indorse the principles and objects of the Daughters of Veterans.

Resolved, That the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, in Encampment assembled, views with great satisfaction the fact that the bonds of fraternity are being cemented more closely than ever between the Ladies' Aid Society and the Sons of Veterans, and that we take pleasure in extending to the Ladies'

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Aid Society of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., our cordial greetings and our assurances of confidence and encouragement.

Resolved, That the Colonels of Divisions be required to report to the Commander-in-Chief, within thirty 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 the Commander-in-Chief. Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

E. W. YOUNG, *Chairman.*
GEO W. WING.
H. M. REBELE.
THEODORE A. BARTON.
F. P. CORRICK.

COL. E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Now, there is a further resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, The National G. A. R. Memorial College, located at Oberlin, Kas., having for its object the free education of the sons and daughters of the Union soldiers of the late war; and,

WHEREAS, The benefits of this benevolent enterprise come to us as sons of patriotic fathers:

Resolved, That we indorse said college and recommend it as being worthy of our recognition and support, and that the various Divisions and Camps of our Order contribute not only of their influence, but render such financial aid as will help to make permanent this national monument to our appreciation and memory of the heroic sacrifices of our fathers..

I laid this last resolution aside in order to have Colonel Jones, of Kansas, called on for an explanation.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: General, I move the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, with the exception of the last resolution, indicated by the chairman.

BRO. W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: General, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

GEN. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: General, I move that we do now adopt the resolution from Kansas without any remarks.

COL. C. E. HOLMES, of New York: General, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Next in order is the installation of officers. I will detail Col. Frank McCrillis, of Illinois, to install the officers.

Commander-in-Chief elect Bartow S. Weeks, Senior Vice-Commander Fuller, Junior Vice-Commander Bookwalter, and Bro. Morris, of Council-in-Chief, were duly installed for the ensuing year. On assuming command, the Commander-in-Chief said:

Brothers, I thank you very kindly, but our time is short, and we cannot remain here much longer, as the hall is engaged for this evening, so I will not detain you with further speech at this time.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: Commander, I take great pleasure in pinning upon your breast the badge of office which my predecessor gave me. I hope that you may wear it as proudly and honorably as he did.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I thank you, and pray earnestly that I may wear it as well as my two predecessors.

BRO. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander-in-Chief, there has devolved upon me a duty both solemn and pleasant, which at this time and in this place, especially at this altar, it becomes a privilege to perform. The administration just come to a close marks the end of the first ten years of the history of our Order, and marks with it an era of youthful growth and youthful error. That the retiring Commander-in-Chief has cemented the brotherhood of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, wide as the Union and deep and solid as its foundation, is the happy

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omen with which his successor, who, with his brothers from the united Division of New York, brought this altar to us, now assumes command; and in the name of the brothers of this now thoroughly united brotherhood, and in the presence, as good fortune would have it, of our old comrades, by whose kind indulgence we are in this hall, it devolves upon me to ask in tones of command that Bro. Leland J. Webb come to this altar. Will he do it? [Brother Webb approached the altar.]

But a few years ago we knew nothing of you, except you wore the badge as a member of the Grand Army. As one who in a weak but strenuous way has sought to serve you, with your other brothers, faithfully, and as one who with you now rejoices in the fact that you are again one of us upon our own level, I am instructed, in behalf of the Commandery-in-Chief, to present to you this badge in token of our esteem, of our warm, true, and loyal friendship; in token of all that which mere words cannot express, but which the broken tones of your voice have often echoed to us upon this floor during the past week; that sympathetic touch of kinship and fellowship in Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty; and so, without further words, I ask you to accept it as it is offered, in the spirit of true brotherhood, and pin it upon the breast of your daughter when the time shall come when you say farewell to all of us. God bless you, Brother Webb.

Past Commander-in-Chief Webb: Commander-in-Chief, officers and brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief, and comrades of the Grand Army: If I had been called upon in advance to designate some brother in your behalf to represent you in the presentation of this beautiful token of your esteem, I do not know of any that I could with more pleasure have designated than my brother Krackowizer, of Wisconsin. Speaking of those who were here in the early days, those with whom I have been associated in the past ten years, reminds me of brothers all over the land, near and dear to me by virtue of constant, persistent, earnest service for the Sons of Veterans. While I do not claim to have accomplished as much as others, it has always been my desire to do all that I could to build up the Order of the Sons of Veterans. You have often heard me lifting my voice for our common cause, and I cannot say anything at this time to add to that which you have heard me say concerning our organization, and my love, not only of its objects, but my esteem, my fraternal regard, for all the members of the Order, all of whom are very near and dear to me, and some as much so as if they were my own blood and kin — ties that have been welded by virtue of long years of service in this organization. I can only say, in addition to what I said when you gave me the next highest emblem of the Order — the gold cross of the Order — for what you were pleased to term, at that time, "service all along the line," that I thank you, and will strive to prove myself worthy of the confidence reposed in me, and worthy of the kindly expressions of the Order everywhere for what was supposed to be upon my part a good service; and yet it was not as good as it might have been. Having been honored with the highest office in the gift of the Order, and now to be presented at your hands with the emblem and evidence of service in that office, my feelings overcome me. Our law provides for the presentation of the gold star of the Order to the retiring Commander-in-Chief; knowing this, my brothers, I cannot plead surprise for failing to find language to express my thanks; but I beg you, one and all, to believe that Leland J. Webb will endeaver to prove himself worthy of all the honors you have heaped upon him. He cannot do it, but he will ever strive to do so. Once upon a time I gave a friend a small jewel; he afterward wrote me: "I shall always wear it in remembrance of you. Let us hope that our friendship shall not dim until its sparkle dies away." So I say to you, as the representatives of this grand organization, so long as the beautiful jewels with which this emblem is studded shall shed their brilliant rays, just so long may our organization continue to disseminate the

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undying principles upon which it is founded; and as you go to your homes, please remember that I shall always remember you, and hold all of you very dear in Friendship, in Charity, and in Loyalty.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I move you that the thanks of this Commandery-in-Chief be tendered to the Grand Army Post for the use of their hall, and to the city press for courtesies, etc.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Those matters are covered by the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and the motion is not necessary.

MAJOR GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I move that the reading of the minutes of this the Tenth Annual Encampment be dispensed with, and that said minutes be approved without reading, as taken down by the official stenographer.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, before we take recess, I desire to announce my staff for the ensuing year, which will be installed this evening in parlor 308, West Hotel, to which place the Commandery-in-Chief will take recess immediately after the announcement of the staff.

Adjutant General — Raphael Tobias, of New York.

Quartermaster General — J. V. B. Clarkson, of New York.

Inspector General — Henry Frazee, of Ohio.

Surgeon General — Frank M. Gier, of Michigan.

Judge-Advocate General — R. Shaw Van, of Iowa.

Chaplain-in-Chief — George W. Pollitt, of New Jersey.

Commandant of the Military Rank — Col. Geo. H. Hurlbut, of Illinois.

Committee on Military Rank — Col. E. H. Milham, of Minnesota; Col. G. B. Stadden, of Illinois; Col. H. W. Wessells, of Connecticut; Col. H. B. Baguley, of West Virginia.

I should state that the Committee on Military Rank is selected after consultation with and upon the recommendation of the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, who will have charge, as far as it lies in the power of the Commander-in-Chief to delegate such authority, of that department of the Order. A motion is now in order to take a recess to meet at parlor 308, West Hotel, at 9 o'clock.

COL. F. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move that we do now take recess until 9 o'clock, at which hour to meet at parlor 308, West Hotel.

The motion was seconded.

The motion was agreed to, and the Commandery-in-Chief took a recess until 9 o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

August 28, 1891.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by Commander-in-Chief Weeks, in parlor 308, West Hotel, at 9:30 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, having announced the appointments upon my staff, the next business in order is the installation of staff officers. I have requested the retiring Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Leland J. Webb, to install them.

Bros. Raphael Tobias, of New York; J. V. B. Clarkson, of New York; Henry Frazee, of Ohio; Frank M. Gier, of Michigan; R. Shaw Van, of Iowa; George W. Pollitt, of New Jersey; and George H. Hurlbut, of Illinois, were respectively installed in due form, as Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Inspector General,

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Surgeon General, Judge-Advocate General, Chaplain-in-Chief, and Commandant of the Military Rank, and forthwith entered upon the duties of their offices.

GEN. C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, there is a final report from the Council-in-Chief, the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Council-in-Chief, yet to be acted upon by the Commandery.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will hear the final report of the Council-in-Chief.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL submitted the following report from the Council-in-Chief:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

Friday, August 28, 1891.

The Council-in-Chief met pursuant to call, with Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb in the chair. The following members answered to roll-call: Weeks, Herod, Hazelton, Pollitt, Bookwalter.

On motion of Brother Bookwalter, Gen. B. S. Weeks's bill for expenses as Judge-Advocate General in attending the Commandery-in-Chief, $76, was allowed.

On motion of Brother Bookwalter, the account of E. C. Kieb for services at stenographer in the Addington court-martial, $334, was allowed.

On motion of Bro. C. A. Bookwalter, the account of N. L. Harrison for railroad and hotel expenses for attending the present Encampment, $78.25, was allowed.

On motion of General Pollitt, the account of Col. E. H. Milham, for railroad and hotel expenses in attending the present Encampment, was allowed.

Whereupon, on motion, the Council-in-Chief adjourned to meet on call of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT: Commander, I move that the report of the Council-in-Chief be approved.

COL. G. H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COL. C. F. MORRISON, of Montana: Commander, I move we adjourn *sine die*.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: Commander-in-Chief, I wish to make a further suggestion of what I did not say this afternoon, because, in the fullness of my heart, I could not say it. I want to say, that whatever of success, whatever of credit, is due to the retiring administration, belongs to the Lieutenant General, the Major General, the Council-in-Chief, the members of my staff, and the Colonels of Divisions. I want this made a matter of record, so that, when the proceedings are published, it may be known that I have given credit where credit is due.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: General Webb, although it may not seem entirely proper, coming from one who was a member of your staff, I feel that I voice the sentiment of the entire Commandery-in-Chief when I say, that above and beyond all the efforts of those whom you have named, stands the confidence of the Order in yourself and the good judgment of the presiding genius of the administration, and we will not allow you, in your modesty, to withhold from yourself at least a very large portion of the credit.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: Commander, there is another matter that I wish to bring before the Commandery. When I was here in June, I learned from the committee that they were not likely to raise money enough to pay the bills. I told them that while it was true there was a resolution which authorized us to assist and expend as much money as might be necessary in the way of prizes, etc., we didn't have the money; but if the committee were short, they having offered these prizes in the interest of and for the good of the Order, I would recommend that, whatever they might be short, the Commandery-in-Chief assist them in raising. This afternoon I have been advised that they are more than $500 short, including their prizes. Now, it occurs to me that the local committee has done all that it could do—it has raised the most of the money—and I am informed that $500 will let them out, and I move you that there be appropriated in favor of the local committee, to assist

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them in paying their prizes and other expenses, the sum of $500, to be paid by the Commander-in-Chief whenever the finances of the Order will justify it, and not before.

GEN. G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: I second the motion.

GEN. R. TOBIAS, of New York: Commander, I move an amendment, for the benefit of the Commander-in-Chief's office, that when the bills are sent into headquarters they be receipted, so that we can have a record of it.

GENERAL CLARKSON, of New York: Commander, I would like to ask to whom this money should be paid?

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: My motion was, that it was to be paid to the local committee here, to assist them in meeting the liabilities which they have incurred on account of this meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What General Clarkson wants to ask is, who the treasurer of that committee is.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: Bro. H. H. Martins is treasurer of the General Arrangement Committee.

COLONEL CLARKSON, of New York: Commander, I move as an amendment that the local committee send to the Commandery-in-Chief a detailed statement of the expenses and of their receipts, other than the $500 appropriated by this Commandery-in-Chief; so that we will have them as vouchers for the Commandery-in-Chief.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB: Commander, I will accept that amendment.

The Commander-in-Chief put the question, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There being no further business to come before this Commandery-in-Chief, we will proceed to close in regular form.

Commander-in-Chief Bartow S. Weeks then closed the Encampment in due form.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, *Commander-in-Chief.*

RAPHAEL TOBIAS, *Adjutant General.*

ERRATA.

The dates on title and third pages should include "28." Read: August 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

In the roll of officers and delegates, pages 6 to 9, note the following corrections. The following names should be marked with a (*), they being present: Delegate *E. W. Condit, Colorado; Past Col. *Geo. W. Knowlton, Massachusetts; Alternate *W. M. Winchester, Michigan; Alternate at Large *Z. T. Burton, Montana; Delegate *F. C. Gluer, New York; Delegate at Large *H. S. Thompson, Rhode Island. The following names should appear in the printed roll, though not present: Past Col. Otis E. Gulley, Indiana; Past Col. Will. K. West, Missouri. The following names should be erased from the printed roll: Alternate Henry Abels, Illinois; Alternate F. C. Gluer, New York. Erase the (*) before the name of Alternate Chas E. Harbaugh, Kansas, as he was not present.

On page 206, near the top: Chapter V, section 1, seventh line, read $20 instead of "$15." (See amendment on page 241.)

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S69

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.

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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.

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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; Council-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. Gen. 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 MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move we take a recess for 20 minutes, to enable the Committee on Credentials to meet and prepare their report.

Commander WINFIELD SCOTT OBERDORF, 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 Credentials beg

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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, Me.; W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, 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. Rodriego, Newark, N. J.; Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven, Conn.; John A. Thompson, ——; Maj. A. P. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. M. Linton, Johnstown, Pa.; O. B. Brown, Dayton, Ohio; John E. Mills, Bradford, Mass.

ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

Commander—W. D. Good, Greenville, Tenn.
Past Commanders—M. D. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.; R. W. Biese, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.
Delegate at Large—Harry L. Veazey, Harriman, Tenn.
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, Bakersfield.
Delegate at Large—F. F. Connor, Berkeley.

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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.

CONNECTICUT.

Commander—A. E. Chandler, Norwich.
Past Commanders—Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven; G. Brainard Smith, Hartford; H. W. Wessels, Litchfield; Willis N. Barber, Meriden.
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. Wells, Murphysboro.
Past Commanders—R. V. Mallory, 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. Harvey, 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. Herod, Emporia; Charles S. Nation, Erie; Charles D. Jones, Norton.
Delegate at Large—T. J. Ritner, Atchison.
Delegates—S. J. Crumbine, Dodge City; W. P. Feder, Ellinwood; G. W. Harington, Hiawatha; Arthur B. Callahan, Topeka.
Alternate at Large—Charles F. Horne, Mankato.
Alternates—O. H. Phinney, Kansas City; George E. Lewis, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. H. Fisher, Chanute; W. H. Russell, Rush Centre.

KENTUCKY.

Commander—W. R. Heflin, 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.

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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. Michaelis, 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; C. 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, Brockton.
Delegates—O. H. Cook, Melrose; Frank Robinson, Gloucester; W. R. Davis, Cambridgeport; Elias White, Jr., Marblehead; Geo. N. Howard, Lowell.
Alternate at Large—Chas. D. Rooney, Winchester.
Alternates—R. W. Illingworth, No. Adams; O. L. Gurney, Hanson; F. W. Eager, Fitchburg; C. J. Barbour, Springfield; J. D. Coates, jr., Newburyport.

MICHIGAN.

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.

MINNESOTA.

Commander—Francis G. Drew, Minneapolis.
Past 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. Neudorff, St. Joseph; J. J. Speaker, Kansas City; A. H. Vandivert, Bethany; E. R. Durham, Bethany; R. Loebenstein, Warrensburg; H. J. Kline, St. Joseph; B. W. Frauenthal, St. Louis.
Delegate at Large—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 Commanders—John R. Miller, Helena; A. E. Veazie, Helena; E. G. Worden, Lewistown; C. F. Morrison, Fort Keogh.
Delegate at Large—E. D. Weed, Helena.
Delegate—J. U. Sanders, Helena.
Alternate at Large—C. F. Stuart, Helena.
Alternate—C. R. Sanders, Helena.

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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; Moses 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. Elliott, West Point.
Alternate at Large—C. J. Humphrey, Doniphan.
Alternate—A. V. W. Baker, Wahoo.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Commander—Frank C. Smith, Lebanon.
Past Commanders—Frank H. Challis, 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.
Delegate 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 Hoeffling, Brooklyn; Clarence E. Holmes, New York.
Delegate at Large—Past Com. Wm. H. Wyker, 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.

OHIO.

Commander—Filmore Musser, Portsmouth.
Past Commanders—E. W. Poe, E. H. Gilkey, 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, Malvern; J. V. Hilliard, 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.
Alternates—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. Hartzell, Pittsburg; Harry H. Russell, Philadelphia; Chas. J. Miller, 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; Herman M. Rebele, Allegheny.

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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, Pittsburg; J. Edward Fisher, Philadelphia; Harry Eisenbise, Reading.

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, Montpelier; 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, Seattle.
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, Richie 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. Meyer, Kewaunee.
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.

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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. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Ill.
Advisory Board of Sons of Veterans' Guards—E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Baguley, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. 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, Paris.

CONNECTICUT.

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

ILLINOIS.

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.

Delegate 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, Helena; C. F. Morrison, Fort Keogh.
Delegate—J. U. Sanders, Helena.

NEBRASKA.

Commander—P. A. Barrows, St. Edward.
Delegate at Large—J. S. Catterson, Harvard.
Delegate—F. A. Holt, Syracuse.

NEW JERSEY.

Commander—Louis L. Drake, Elizabeth.
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.

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OHIO.

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. Hermann, jr., Oregon City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Commander—Walter E. Smith, Allentown.
Delegate at Large—Clayton H. 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. Foster, 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:

HELENA, MONTANA, August 8, 1892.

Raphael Tobias, Esq., Adjutant 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 regular 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-CHIEF: The accredited delegates 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.

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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 elected:

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 seating 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.

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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. ROONEY, 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-CHIEF: 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?

COUNCILMAN-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 credentials, 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

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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.

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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. Krackowizer, 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 Isaac 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. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to speak to a correction of the roll. It is a notorious fact —

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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 Iowa: 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 Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: How many, if you please?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 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-CHIEF: 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 Commandery-in-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. MACCABE, 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. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Then I move that so much of the rules as pertain to the election of delegates and alternates be suspended.

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

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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-CHIEF: 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 selected as the official stenographer for this Encampment.

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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. WILCOX, 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-CHIEF: 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 Connecticut, 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, Lewiston.

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-

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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:

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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 vain, 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 heartily 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 *illegitimate* 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 elevate 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 *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.

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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 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 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., Secs. 2 and 3, page 10, C. R. & R."

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

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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) holding 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 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. (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.

"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."

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. 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.)

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, flags, 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

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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.

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 canceled 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.

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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 cash 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 new Constitution, Division Adjutants and Quartermasters were required to forward their reports to Commandery-in-Chief Headquarters within *thirty* days after the expiration of the quarterly term. This period, however, was extended to *sixty* 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 *thirty* 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 30, 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 fifty-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 Divisions apparently suited their own convenience, the last

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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 1892 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 Headquarters 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 transaction 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 Oklahoma Territory, the Division of Oklahoma 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), $504.50; and Records, being the books of record and account of the Order, $471.50.

The item of "Records on hand, $471.50," 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 $2,124.07 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 $1,328.22 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 $740.95 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 $504.50, 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 heartily approved.

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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 $285.86, and supplies amounting at cost price to $2,586.67, with no outstanding liabilities except an indebtedness of $938.40 to Major A. P. Davis, $18.51 due various Divisions, and $43.50, 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 $3,442.01, 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 fail to make themselves familiar with the amendments of the organic law, and confusion often ensues. 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 54,728 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 Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Kansas and New York show gains varying from five to fifteen per centum.

The number mustered into the Order during the last three quarters of 1891 and the first quarter of 1892, was 22,959, yet during the period the actual membership in good standing was decreased 1,433. During that period 36,955 members were suspended, 15,633 reinstated and 1,206 dropped.

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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-'65 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 buried 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 courtesies 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.

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DECISIONS.

DECISION I. October 10, 1891.

The question submitted by Lt.-Col. H. 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-lieutenant 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.

SIR—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 Pennsylvania Division, S. V. U. S. A., Allegheny 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, if 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 COMMANDER—Yours of the 9th inst. at hand, inquiring 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

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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.

SIR—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 location, upon application to the Commander-in-Chief through Division Headquarters, upon the payment of the usual fee of fifty cents.

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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, fixing the amount for Charter Fees at Fifteen dollars, and the Per Capita Tax at fifty 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. 60, 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 XV. 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, 1892.

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. 226, 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-in-Chief 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 8, 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.

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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 43, 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 among others:

"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.

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"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 urging, 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 fix 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 rent 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 Vice 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 Court 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 denied 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 accoutrements 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

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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, Vt.

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 crime against the laws of the land, to wit; the crime of adultery, 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.

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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 Camps unless application for the same is accompanied by a fee of One 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 reasons:

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 taken.

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 Ellsworth 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 bail forfeited his bail.

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 Tine 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.

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DECISION XXXV. (J. A. Gen. Op. XV.) June 1, 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. 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 fails 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, 1892.

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, 1892, 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, 1892.

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 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 By-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.

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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 he 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 he take to become a member of some other Camp?

THIRD. 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. e.*, 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.

SIR—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, Commanding 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., Hillsdale, Mich.

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

This Brother was charged with embezzlement 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 XLI. (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.

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DECISION XLII. July 16, 1892.

W. D. Good, Commanding Division of Alabama and Tennessee, 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, Louisiana, 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. Op. 1).

THIRD. 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 Division.

The record fails 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 provided.

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 see fit 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" (Chapter IV., Art. I.), it must necessarily rest there.

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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 *ex officio* 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.

OPINION V. February 6, 1892.

I herewith return you Court-martial proceedings in the case of George F. Judd, Camp No. 60, 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.

OPINION 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, if at all; it says he did not, and it says he did.

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, 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 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 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.

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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-

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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 middle 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 liable 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 forfeit all honors and privileges of past rank."

The use of the word "shall" makes the section mandatory, and the conviction works a forfeiture 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 guilty 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.

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OPINION XXIX. July 29, 1891.

Court-martial of Past Captain C. M. Cott, of Camp 102, Division of Pennsylvania, respectfully 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 Division 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. IV., Chap. V., Secs. 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 member 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.

OPINION XXXI. July 30, 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.

OPINION XXXII. July 30, 1891.

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.

OPINION XXXIII. 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.

OPINION XXXIV. 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.

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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 YORK, August 1st, 1892.

Bartow 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 officers,
1 Record of Decisions on Constitution, Rules and Regulations,
1 Record of Division By-Laws,
1 General Index to Documents,
1 Record of Dispensations,
1 Record of Charters revoked,
1 Record of Official Commissions,
1 Record of Courts-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.

Division.....
No. of Camp.....
Name.....
Located at.....
Date of approval of charter application.....
Number of applicants.....
Date of muster.....
Number mustered.....
Date of charter.....
If 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.

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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.
2 " " " " " Colorado.
3 " " " " " Illinois.
3 " " " " " Indiana.
47 " " " " " Iowa.
1 " " " " " Michigan.
9 " " " " " Nebraska.
6 " " " " " New York.
1 " " " " " Vermont.

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 194 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 labor 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 filed 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, or 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 staff, 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 complied 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 Camp 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

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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 26, 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 1,395 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-five 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 $8,341.30 for Per Capita Tax, making a total of $9,193.30.

There was expended in charity during the last two quarters of 1891 and the first quarter of 1892 the sum of $10,223.82; 570 members and 158 Veterans or their families were relieved.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

I herewith submit the consolidated Adjutants' reports for the quarters ending September 30th, 1891; December 31st, 1891; March 31st, 1892, marked Tables 1, 2 and 3, showing Camps and members in good standing as follows:

September 30th, 1891	1,835 Camps	50,879	members.
December 31st, 1891	2,020 "	53,807	"
March 31st, 1892	2,071 "	54,479	"

Before passing on the reports of the Division Adjutants I verified the same, and, although in 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 proceedings for a permanent record.

I, therefore, prepared a book, known as the Record of Adjutants' Consolidated Reports, for the recapitulation of the reports with a few additions.

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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.

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STATISTICAL TABLES

ACCOMPANYING ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

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TABLE No. 5. CHARTER APPLICATIONS APPROVED, NUMBER OF APPLICANTS, NUMBER OF CAMPS MUSTERED AND NUMBER OF RECRUITS MUSTERED IN THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1891, TO JULY 31, 1892.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF CHARTER APPLICATIONS APPROVED.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.	NUMBER OF CAMPS MUSTERED.	NUMBER OF RECRUITS MUSTERED.
Alabama and Tennessee	12	218	8	125
Arkansas	5	81	5	79
California	2	26	2	28
Colorado	4	85	4	62
Connecticut	5	102	5	108
Florida				
Illinois	18	329	15	266
Indiana	39	717	43	780
Iowa	21	428	18	241
Kansas	34	683	33	597
Kentucky	1	22	3	55
Maine	17	359	17	288
Maryland	10	184	9	135
Massachusetts	13	251	12	222
Michigan	18	383	16	239
Minnesota	24	547	24	472
Missouri	25	457	21	355
Montana	4	83	2	35
Nebraska	21	411	21	388
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	14	261	13	221
New York	33	764	31	617
Ohio	30	733	28	618
Oregon	6	123	5	92
Pennsylvania	28	686	26	589
Rhode Island				
South Dakota	4	68	5	79
Vermont	5	90	6	102
Washington	4	84	6	89
West Virginia	2	36	3	55
Wisconsin	19	408	20	381
	418	8,619	403	7,478

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

DIVISION.	COMMANDER.	SR. VICE-COMMANDER.	JR. VICE-COMMANDER.
Alabama and Tennessee	W. D. Good, Greeneville, Tenn.	J. C. Stanfield, Maryville, Tenn.	H. M. Kirk, Atlanta.
Arkansas	L. E. Finney, Huntington.	E. P. Sizemore, Paris.	S. P. Gammill, Subrosa.
California	T. M. Gilbert, Fresno.	W. A. Wood, Woodland.	C. N. Johnston, Bakersfield.
Colorado	Abraham L. Fugard, Pueblo.	John W. Manley, La Junta	W. H. Tufford, Denver.
Connecticut	A. E. Chandler, Norwich.	Ed. Reisel, Hartford.	F. S. Valentine, Birmingham.
Florida	J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West		
Illinois	Edward A. Wells Murphysboro	P. A. Durant, Aurora.	T. J. Simpson, Peoria.
Indiana	Newton J. McGuire, Rising Sun	Orla E. Green, Union City.	Harry Axtel, Bloomington.
Iowa	Lewis A. Dilley, Davenport	Bert Crane, Mt. Pleasant.	J. Owen Smith, Des Moines.
Kansas	F. A. Agnew, Newton.	John E. Henning, Salina.	H. W. Huffman, Emporia.
Kentucky	W. R. Heflin, Maysville.	J. Hazard Davis, Newport.	W. S. Drew, Covington.
Maine	F. E. Fairfield, Augusta.	A. M. Miller, Waldsboro.	C. E. White, Belfast.
Maryland	Robt. W. Wilson, Baltimore.	John H. Harkins, Wilmington, Del.	R. D. Goodman, Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts	Walter H. Delano, Canton.	A. C. Blaisdell, Lowell.	Jas. D. Seymour, Whately.
Michigan	Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale.	Carl A. Wagner, Port Huron.	Guy Rowley, Charlotte.
Minnesota	Francis G. Drew, Minneapolis.	C. E. Bosse, Windom.	E. F. Heller, Duluth.
Missouri	E. W. Raymond, St. Louis.	V. Rockhold, Carthage.	W. J. Schwab, Ironton.
Montana	W. S. Votaw, Helena.	G. F. Dougherty, Butte.	F. W. Combs, Helena.
Nebraska	P. A. Barrows, St. Edward.	J. C. Seacrest, Lincoln.	Geo. W. Hunt, Nilson.
New Hampshire	Frank C. Smith, Lebanon.	W. S. Tarbell, South Lyndeboro.	D. H. Maclinn, Plymouth.
New Jersey	Louis L. Drake, Elizabeth.	Abraham L. Sparks, Camden.	Theo. E. Jones, Orange.
New York	W. S. Oberdorf, Dansville.	Geo. F. Wood, Lansingburgh.	Lewis J. Macy, Pulaski.
Ohio	Fillmore Musser, Portsmouth.	D. S. Gardner, Masillon.	Jos. W. Britton, Miamisburg.
Oklahoma	W. M. Allison, Chandler.		
Oregon	C. Emmet Drake, Portland.	C. F. Butler, Newberg	D. W. Dwire, Silverton.
Pennsylvania	Walter E. Smith, Allentown.	Emil Poestenkill, Pittsburgh	Chas. C. Morton, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Thomas M. Sweetland Pawtucket.	Wm. M. Gorham, Bristol.	Wm. M. P. Bowen, Providence.
South Dakota	D. L. Prin up, Britton.	Z. C. Green, Lake Preston.	L. A. Mabbott, Plankinton.
Vermont	Frank L. Greene, St. Albans.	W. H. Headle, Danby	O. A. Gee, Brandon.
Washington	Harry Rosenhaupt, Spokane.	W. T. Hinson, Kelso.	John G. Cooper, Hoquiam.
West Virginia	G. Ed. Sylvis, Wheeling.	M. W. Burgess, Iuka.	John K. Denny, New Martinsville.
Wisconsin	R. L. McCormick, Hayward.	M. C. Phillips, Oshkosh.	F. S. Stone, Ashland.

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

DIVISION.	ADJUTANT.	QUARTERMASTER.
Alabama and Tennessee	Chas. Lamons, Greeneville.	O. B. Lovatt, Greeneville.
Arkansas	A. T. Shuster, Huntington.	W. J. Miller, Huntington.
California	C. Roy McKeon, Fresno.	J. P. Noble, Fresno.
Colorado	Sherman Fosdick, Pueblo.	N. W. Savage, Jr., Pueblo.
Connecticut	Embert M. Wheeler, Norwich.	G. E. Zimmerman, Norwich.
Florida		
Illinois	A. B. Garrett, Murphysboro.	J. J. Friedman, Murphysboro.
Indiana		
Iowa	E. C. Weingartner, Davenport.	Frank Bow, Davenport.
Kansas	W. E. Morris, Jr, Newton.	Edward F. Wafer, Newton.
Kentucky	Jas. L. Todd, Jr, Maysville.	Walter Rudy, Maysville.
Maine	W. W. Wyman, Augusta.	H. L. Pishon, Augusta.
Maryland	Miles W. Ross, Baltimore,	Chas. A. Knodle, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	H. F. Williamson, Canton.	G. S. Wentworth, Canton.
Michigan	Fred. M. Twiss, Hillsdale.	Frank O. Hancock, Hillsdale.
Minnesota	H. A. Kohlstedt, Minneapolis.	W. T. Small, Minneapolis.
Missouri	James B. Patrick, St. Louis.	Chas. R. Seaman, St. Louis.
Montana	E. S. McDonal, Butte.	E. P. Manchester, Butte.
Nebraska	F. J. Norton, St. Edward.	F. H. Abbott, St. Edward.
New Hampshire	Arthur N. Dewey, Lebanon.	Ned C. Buck, Lebanon.
New Jersey	Wilson R. Mendall, Elizabeth.	Fred. S. Winans, Elizabeth.
New York	E. T. Fairchild, Dansville.	Geo. L. Hammond, Dansville.
Ohio	Jonathan S. Dodge, Portsmouth.	Edgar K. Woodrow, Portsmouth.
Oklahoma		
Oregon	Horace T. Clapp, Portland.	Leonard Becker, Jr., Portland.
Pennsylvania	H. H. Hammer, Reading.	C. E Diefenderfer, Reading.
Rhode Island	Alton L. Pierce, Pawtucket.	Geo. E. Keagan, Pawtucket.
South Dakota	S. C. W. Hall, Britton.	C. M. Hindman, Britton.
Vermont		
Washington		
West Virginia	Frank P. Hall, Wheeling.	H. B. Baguley, Wheeling.
Wisconsin		

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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	Fresno	April 20.
Colorado	Pueblo	July 4-6.
Connecticut	Thompsonville	February 11.
Florida		
Illinois	Bushnell	June 20-23.
Indiana	Fort Wayne	July 6-8.
Iowa	Waterloo	May 18, 19.
Kansas	Atchison	February 24.
Kentucky	Newport	June 21.
Maine	Belfast	June 8, 9.
Maryland	Frederick	June 14, 15.
Massachusetts	Milford	June 2, 3.
Michigan	Battle Creek	June 7, 8.
Minnesota	Worthington	June 21, 22.
Missouri	Carthage	May 17, 18.
Montana	Helena	April 18, 19.
Nebraska	David City	June 14-16.
New Hampshire	Plymouth	June 7, 8.
New Jersey	Trenton	February 18.
New York	Amsterdam	June 14-17.
Ohio	Chillicothe	July 5-8.
Oklahoma	El Reno	July 8.
Oregon	Portland	May 10.
Pennsylvania	Easton	June 8-10.
Rhode Island	Bristol	February 9.
South Dakota	Mitchell	March 15-17.
Vermont	Brandon	July 6, 7.
Washington	Hoquiam	June 15.
West Virginia	New Martinsville	April 27, 28.
Wisconsin	Oshkosh	June 21-23.

Table No. 9. NUMBERS OF CAMPS WHOSE RECORDS ARE NOT COMPLETE ON NEW "RECORD OF CAMPS."

Alabama and Tennessee, No. 29.

Colorado, Nos. 8 and 12.

Illinois, Nos. 244, 245, 250.

Indiana, Nos. 17, 59, 135.

Iowa, Nos. 19, 21, 25, 28, 32, 37, 50, 58, 66, 67, 77, 87, 98, 104, 106, 107, 113, 116, 137, 153, 154, 157, 161, 162, 171, 173, 174, 176, 180, 195, 197, 204, 211, 212, 216, 228, 229, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 241, 252, 257, 261.

Michigan, No. 177.

Nebraska, Nos. 1, 4, 16, 19, 44, 52, 73, 96, 109, 111, 112, 121, 138.

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

Vermont, No. 27.

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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, 29, 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.

Illinois, Nos. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 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, 194, 196, 198, 204, 206, 208, 209, 210, 212, 214, 215, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 228, 231, 234, 237, 241, 243, 245, 246, 247, 249, 252, 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, 80, 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, 134, 137, 138, 139, 144, 145, 150, 151, 152, 153, 157, 161, 163, 164, 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, 244, 249, 252, 271.

Iowa, 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, 39, 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, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 153, 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, 204, 205, 208, 209, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 220, 222, 223, 228, 229, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 245, 252, 254, 256, 257, 258, 261, 262.

Kansas, Nos. 24, 27, 31, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 58, 59, 62, 63, 65, 68, 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, 54, 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, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 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, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 154, 155, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 194, 205, 206, 208, 210, 211, 214, 219, 220.

Minnesota, Nos. 14, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 45, 47, 56, 57, 63, 68, 69, 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, 49, 52, 54, 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, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 116, 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.

Nebraska, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 57, 60, 61, 65, 66, 69, 70, 73, 74, 88, 91, 92, 94, 98, 99, 100, 101, 105, 109, 111, 112, 113, 121, 123, 127, 128, 138.

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, 45, 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, 129, 142, 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, 100, 106, 109, 110, 117, 119, 121, 125, 131, 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, 189, 194, 195, 196, 198, 201, 203, 206, 208, 211, 213, 215, 217, 218, 220, 222, 224, 225, 228, 234, 235, 238, 239, 242, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 263, 270, 271, 272, 274, 175, 277, 278, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 289, 293, 296, 297, 298, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 313, 314, 316, 319, 327, 329, 332, 334, 335, 337, 338, 339, 342, 343, 345, 347, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 364, 365, 366, 367, 369, 370, 371, 374, 375, 378, 380, 387, 394, 396, 397, 400, 404, 405, 408, 412, 415, 417, 421, 423, 425, 426, 427, 430, 431, 432, 434, 436, 439, 443, 453, 454, 460, 461, 468, 476, 479.

Oregon, No. 9.

Pennsylvania, Nos. 42, 58, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 82, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 101, 104, 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, 159, 161, 163, 165, 166, 167, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 179, 183, 185, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 211, 214, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 229, 230, 234, 235, 238, 240, 242, 243, 244, 246, 254, 255, 259, 262, 264, 274, 276, 284, 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, 38, 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, 14, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 36, 39, 40, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 94, 97, 109.

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Table No. 11.—List of Charters Issued upon Applications Approved During Former Administrations.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.	Mustered.		Charter issued.
					Date.	No.	
May 25, '91	27	St. Paul	Ark	12	Sept. 11, '91	15	Oct. 15, '91
June 15, '91	28	Clifty	"	15	Jan. 23, '92	15	Feb. 19, '92
Aug. 11, '91	388	Louisville	Ill	28	Aug. 24, '91	19	Oct. 24, '92
May 29, '91	292	Lynn	Ind	11	June 5, '91	11	Dec. 14, '91
June 3, '91	27	Stockwell	"	16	" 20, '91	14	Jan. 30, '92
July 9, '91	299	Mt. Etna	"	13	Aug. 14, '91	12	Sept. 15, '91
" 13, '91	294	Denver	"	18	" 18, '91	11	" 15, '91
" 13, '91	301	Bennington	"	31	Sept. 5, '91	35	" 15, '91
Aug. 4, '91	303	Jasonville	"	29	Aug. 22, '91	30	" 19, '91
" 4, '91	304	Paris	"	27	Oct. 16, '91	22	Oct. 22, '91
" 4, '91	305	Jeffersonville	"	14	Sept. 14, '91	14	Sept. 19, '91
" 14, '91	306	Prairie Creek	"	33	" 19, '91	28	Oct. 2, '91
" 14, '91	307	Martinsville	"	17	" 11, '91	12	Sept. 19, '91
" 14, '91	308	Flora	"	22	" 16, '91	23	Nov. 30, '91
" 14, '91	309	Bainbridge	"	16	" 14, '91	20	Sept. 19, '91
" 14, '91	310	Macy	"	12	Nov. 6, '91	11	Nov. 12, '91
May 24, '90	214	Hull	Iowa	18	April 13, '91	18	April 2, '92
April 11, '91	246	Lynnville	"	26	Oct. 20, '91	25	Nov. 13, '91
" 15, '91	249	Beaman	"	17	May 2, '91	17	Oct. 15, '91
" 15, '91	250	Mapleton	"	17	June 11, '91	24	Nov. 2, '91
May 1, '91	253	Hartley	"	22	May 18, '91	23	" 2, '91
" 19, '91	255	Bridgewater	"	10	" 30, '91	11	Jan. 7, '92
July 8, '91	263	Portsmouth	"	15	Aug. 19, '91	15	Feb. 15, '92
" 16, '91	264	Cincinnati	"	36	" 8, '91	27	Nov. 2, '91
" 21, '91	265	Dayton	"	34	" 22, '91	23	Oct. 2, '91
Aug. 4, '91	234	Belmond	"	20	" 27, '91	19	Feb. 23, '92
July 30, '91	252	Frederick	Kas	25	Sept. 14, '91	12	Oct. 2, '91
Aug. 18, '91	253	Lost Springs	"	21	Aug. 21, '91	19	Sept. 19, '91
" 20, '91	40	Salt Lick	Ky	25	Sept. 5, '91	22	" 25, '91
" 22, '91	41	Wesleyville	"	14	" 5, '91	11	" 25, '91
" 15, '91	86	Barnesville	Minn	18	Oct. 3, '91	13	Oct. 10, '91
" 25, '91	87	Staples	"	19	Sept. 1, '91	19	" 8, '91
May 15, '91	199	Hunnewell	Mo	22	May 23, '91	21	Sept. 15, '91
" 29, '91	200	Hamilton	"	15	June 27, '91	10	" 15, '91
June 8, '91	202	North Salem	"	24	Nov. 7, '91	11	Nov. 12, '91
Aug. 12, '91	204	Austin	"	18	Aug. 29, '91	13	Sept. 15, '91
" 20, '91	205	Oregon	"	27	Sept. 18, '91	17	Oct. 2, '91
July 31, '91	140	Newport	Neb	23	Aug. 28, '91	26	" 2, '91
Aug. 7, '91	42	Jersey City	N. J	10	" 24, '91	10	Dec. 16, '91
" 3, '91	206	Ogdensburg	N. Y	19	" 25, '91	19	Sept. 15, '91
July 17, '91	496	Orrville	Ohio	29	" 15, '91	22	" 15, '91
Aug. 8, '91	6	Lowell	"	14	" 15, '91	12	" 19, '91
" 8, '91	50	Kipton	"	17	" 19, '91	16	Dec. 7, '91
" 15, '91	4	Milledgeville	"	11	Oct. 3, '91	11	Jan. 21, '92
" 22, '91	392	Peninsula	"	18	Nov. 14, '91	15	Nov. 27, '91
July 31, '91	77	Nanticoke	Penn	33	Sept. 1, '91	21	Sept. 19, '91
Aug. 22, '91	56	Montgomery	"	23	" 16, '91	15	Oct. 2, '91
" 7, '91	55	Langford	S. Dak	25	Oct. 17, '91	16	Dec. 1, '91
" 24, '91	56	Madison	"	27	Sept. 25, '91	15	Oct. 15, '91
June 25, '91	82	Lunenberg	Vt	10	" 21, '91	14	" 31, '91
July 20, '91	30	Chehalis	Wash	14	" 3, '91	10	" 20, '91
Aug. 1, '91	32	Buckley	"	12	Oct. 23, '91	11	Nov. 10, '91
" 15, '91	13	Snohomish	"	22	" 29, '91	17	" 7, '91
" 15, '91	33	Mossy Rock	"	11	May 28, '92	11	July 10, '92
June 3, '91	34	Hartford City	W. Va	29	Nov. 1, '91	28	April 27, '92
" 18, '91	35	Charleston	"	25	Aug. 20, '91	11	May 28, '92
Aug. 6, '91	36	Sherrard	"	15	Oct. 22, '91	13	April 27, '92
" 6, '91	37	Huntington	"	18	" 1, '91	14	" 27, '92
July 31, '91	101	Hammond	Wis	14	Aug. 19, '91	18	Sept. 25, '91
Aug. 20, '91	102	Oasis	"	17	Sept. 12, '91	20	Oct. 2, '91
" 27, '91	103	Wausau	"	23	" 14, '91	24	Dec. 21, '91

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TABLE No. 11—*Continued.* LIST OF CHARTERS ISSUED UPON APPLICATIONS APPROVED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.	MUSTERED.		Charter issued.
					Date.	No.	
Nov. 12..	30	Townley (Ala.)	Ala. and Tenn..	18	Aug. 17..	17	Nov. 12
Oct. 19..	31	Thula (Tenn.)	" ..	26	Oct. 17..	15	Oct. 26
Dec. 26..	32	Stock Creek (Tenn.)	" ..	20	Nov. 20..	13	Jan. 4
Feb. 12..	33	Crossville "	" ..	17	Feb. 6..	17	Feb. 15
Apr. 15..	34	Mexico City (Mexico)	" ..	15	Apr. 6..	15	Apr. 15
Mar. 25..	35	Rockwood (Tenn.)	" ..	19	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 19..	4	Kingston "	" ..	17	Apr. 16..	17	Apr. 19
June 2..	7	Ethel "	" ..	17	June 9..	15	July 29
" 15..	9	Caney Branch (Tenn.)	" ..	16	May 28..	16	" 20
July 11..	11	Smedville "	" ..	18	.....	.....	.....
" 18..	13	Butler "	" ..	20	.....	.....	.....
" 27..	15	Huntsville "	" ..	15	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 30..	29	Magazine	Ark	11	Oct. 16..	12	Nov. 2
Oct. 19..	30	Paris	"	13	Nov. 6..	14	" 12
Dec. 5..	31	Kingston	"	25	Feb. 19..	23	Feb. 29
Apr. 11..	32	Sulphur Rock	"	15	.....	.....	.....
July 6..	21	Limestone Valley	"	17	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 9..	45	Los Angeles	Cal	16	Nov. 10..	23	Jan. 4
Nov. 9..	46	Berkeley	"	10	Jan. 5..	15	" 16
" 4..	22	Pueblo	Colo	30	Nov. 14..	11	Nov. 30
Feb. 12..	2	Holyoke	"	19	Feb. 25..	15	Mar. 26
Mar. 10..	3	Golden	"	21	Mar. 24..	21	Apr. 12
Nov. 2..	2	Phœnix (Ariz.)	"	15	Nov. 21..	15	Mar. 24
Jan. 20..	50	Central Village	Conn	25	Jan. 27..	32	" 8
Mar. 1..	51	Cornwall Bridge	"	16	Mar. 16..	17	" 18
" 7..	52	Sharon	"	15	" 25..	15	" 26
" 29..	2	Willimantic	"	17	Apr. 12..	15	May 2
Apr. 20..	18	Putnam	"	29	" 22..	29	Apr. 26
Sept. 19..	256	Palmyra	Ill	13	Oct. 10..	10	Oct. 26
Nov. 6..	389	Alexis	"	19	Dec. 23..	21	Dec. 31
Dec. 19..	162	Lerna	"	14	Feb. 11..	17	Mar. 19
" 21..	390	Warren	"	20	Dec. 26..	15	Jan. 4
Feb. 1..	391	Gridley	"	19	Feb. 17..	15	Feb. 23
" 18..	392	Windsor	"	16	" 27..	19	Apr. 4
" 18..	393	Hutsonville	"	24	Mar. 5..	17	Mar. 9
Mar. 3..	394	Rockton	"	20	" 11..	22	" 18
" 10..	395	Ellis Grove	"	15	June 8..	17	June 15
" 10..	396	Assumption	"	20	Mar. 26..	18	Apr. 4
" 12..	397	Lake Forest	"	15	Apr. 9..	16	" 15
" 19..	398	Robinson	"	19	Mar. 24..	20	Mar. 28
Apr. 18..	399	Elmira	"	15	May 7..	16	May 16
" 27..	11	Wapella	"	17	" 12..	23	June 3
June 23..	400	Freeport	"	20	July 6..	20	July 27
July 6..	12	Paxton	"	24	.....	.....	.....
" 20..	13	New Palestine	"	18	.....	.....	.....
" 23..	17	Birds	"	21	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 11..	312	Veedersburg	Ind	27	Oct. 12..	15	Oct. 30
" 11..	311	Owensburg	"	23	" 31..	23	Nov. 9
" 28..	313	Rolling Prairie	"	16	Nov. 7..	18	Dec. 3
Oct. 20..	198	Centreville	"	12	Oct. 30..	11	Nov. 4
Nov. 2..	58	South Bend	"	17	Nov. 18..	22	" 30
" 7..	314	Lynnville	"	17	" 21..	17	" 30
" 20..	316	Bartonia	"	12	Dec. 11..	10	Dec. 17
" 21..	315	Mace	"	12	" 18..	13	" 23
" 21..	317	Lizton	"	13	Jan. 2..	15	Jan. 27
Dec. 1..	318	Fairmount	"	14	" 2..	16	" 7
" 1..	319	Milton	"	11	" 2..	12	" 7
" 3..	320	Spiceland	"	15	.....	.....	.....
" 7..	321	Brazil	"	18	Jan. 14..	19	Jan. 25
" 7..	148	Spencer	"	15	" 15..	16	Feb. 8
" 10..	322	Kempton	"	20	" 2..	15	Jan. 8
Jan. 6..	323	West Newton	"	16	" 16..	17	" 30
" 6..	324	Bloomfield	"	29	" 16..	24	Apr. 4
" 6..	325	Rose Lawn	"	13	" 16..	15	Mar. 10
Feb. 6..	326	Westville	"	18	Mar. 12..	18	" 21
" 24..	327	Bruceville	"	17	" 11..	17	" 21
Mar. 22..	328	Grandview	"	15	" 29..	15	Apr. 23
" 22..	329	Graysville	"	17	Apr. 5..	20	May 18
" 22..	330	Bicknell	"	15	" 9..	17	Apr. 27
" 22..	331	Valeene	"	21	" 2..	20	" 11
" 22..	332	Cloverdale	"	15	" 9..	15	May 18
" 30..	333	Monrovia	"	31	" 22..	38	" 16
" 30..	334	Vincennes	"	26	May 13..	15	June 6
" 30..	337	Cory	"	15	Apr. 28..	15	May 21
" 31..	335	Washington	"	16	June 9..	16	July 1
" 31	336	Brooklyn	"	27	Apr. 30..	20	May 16

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Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.	MUSTERED.		Charter issued.
					Date.	No.	
May 11..	338	Whitewater	Ind	15	May 24..	17	June 6
" 13..	36	Warren	"	29	" 23..	27	July 5
" 16..	12	Walton	"	16	" 27..	16	June 18
" 16..	108	Sheridan	"	17	" 21..	17	" 6
" 21..	339	Leavenworth	"	16	" 27..	15	" 14
June 8..	32	Freelandville	"	24			
" 8..	34	Clarksburg	"	17			
" 11..	23	Linden	"	25			
" 20..	38	Edwardsport	"	25	July 9..	19	July 14
Oct. 2..	267	Peoria	Iowa	13	Oct. 21..	14	Nov. 13
" 2..	266	Davis City	"	25	" 30..	18	" 13
Dec. 1..	268	Missouri Valley	"	19	Dec. 16..	19	Jan. 19
" 26..	142	Scranton City	"	15	Jan. 22..	15	May 19
Jan. 19..	269	Kellerton	"	20	Feb. 15..	16	Mar. 3
Feb. 15..	270	Garner	"	20	Mar. 5..	16	" 26
" 29..	271	Hesper	"	15	Apr. 6..	19	Apr. 18
" 20..	272	Lewis	"	25	Mar. 15..	24	Mar. 30
Mar. 2..	81	Stuart	"	36	Apr. 22..	26	June 15
" 15..	273	Lineville	"	24	" 4..	22	Apr. 19
" 26..	274	Moulton	"	18	" 23..	22	May 28
" 26..	275	Ladora	"	18	" 9..	17	Apr. 20
" 30..	276	Spirit Lake	"	20	" 16..	18	" 25
June 18..	277	Ocheyedan	"	16	June 25..	16	July 2
" 25..	278	Adair	"	24	July 16..	16	" 23
" 27..	279	Eagle Grove	"	21	" 6..	23	" 23
July 9..	20	La Porte City	"	21	" 20..	15	" 25
" 14..	280	Eldorado	"	19			
" 21..	281	Rose Hill	"	20			
" 25..	282	Union	"	21			
" 30..	218	Reinbeck	"	18			
Oct. 16..	254	Burr Oak	Kas	10	Nov. 14..	13	Nov. 14
Nov. 9..	255	Herington	"	16	Oct. 31..	10	" 9
" 27..	256	Almena	"	17	Nov. 14..	17	Dec. 4
" 9..	257	Scott City	"	20	Dec. 1..	15	" 14
" 16..	52	Pleasanton	"	29	" 1..	35	" 14
" 27..	258	Keene	"	26	" 28..	19	Jan. 4
Dec. 4..	259	Pretty Prairie	"	17	" 16..	23	Dec. 23
" 8..	260	Latham	"	15	" 30..	21	Jan. 25
" 8..	261	Wa Keeney	"	15	Jan. 7..	21	" 18
" 14..	262	Glen Elder	"	16	" 19..	17	" 25
" 14..	263	Soldier	"	19	Dec. 31..	11	" 11
" 16..	264	Hays City	"	22	Jan. 13..	22	Feb. 16
" 31..	265	Ottumwa	"	17	" 20..	15	" 16
" 31..	266	Long Island	"	22	" 19..	22	Jan. 28
Feb. 2..	267	Prescott	"	20	Feb. 13..	16	Feb. 19
" 15..	268	Brookville	"	17	" 27..	15	Mar. 7
" 19..	269	Conway Springs	"	15	Apr. 4..	17	Apr. 15
Mar. 8..	270	Wathena	"	18	Mar. 26..	15	" 4
" 31..	271	Agra	"	19	Feb. 21..	19	Mar. 31
" 10..	272	Horace	"	21	Apr. 21..	15	May 7
Apr. 11..	273	Greensburg	"	19	May 14..	20	June 30
" 16..	274	Admire	"	16	June 4..	18	" 18
May 5..	2	Spivey	"	17	May 21..	15	" 6
" 7..	3	Pittsburg	"	34	June 25..	38	July 2
" 20..	40	Ness	"	20	May 28..	15	June 7
June 9..	10	Parkersville	"	19	June 3..	16	" 14
" 9..	11	St. Francis	"	23	" 18..	17	July 23
" 16..	33	Florence	"	20	" 25..	20	" 5
" 17..	4	Cuba	"	30	May 26..	17	June 17
" 20..	37	Goddard	"	16	June 27..	17	July 1
July 1..	46	Lincoln	"	30	" 1..	19	" 1
" 9..	26	Derby	"	21	July 15..	15	" 29
" 16..	38	Richland	"	27			
" 28..	47	Nickerson	"	20			
Mar. 12..	2	Maysville	Ky	22	Mar. 9..	22	Mar. 12
Sept. 23..	68	Camden	Me	21	Oct. 3..	23	Dec. 23
Oct. 29..	69	Lincolnville Centre	"	18	" 9..	15	Oct. 30
Dec. 5..	70	Phillips	"	15	Nov. 21..	10	Dec. 7
" 30..	71	Goldsboro	"	18	Dec. 19..	11	" 31
Feb. 15..	24	Bridgton	"	19	Feb. 5..	15	Feb. 16
Mar. 31..	51	Orono	"	20	Mar. 26..	15	Apr. 11
Apr. 6..	22	Brownfield	"	22	" 30..	20	" 6
" 11..	30	Lisbon Falls	"	24	Apr. 6..	19	" 11
" 21..	29	East Wilton	"	23	" 2..	16	" 21
" 26..	32	South Paris	"	21	" 19..	16	" 26
" 28..	31	Lincoln	"	23	" 13..	15	" 28
" 28..	33	Kittery	"	24	" 21..	22	" 28

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TABLE No. 11—CHARTERS ISSUED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION—*Continued.*

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.	MUSTERED.		Charter issued.
					Date.	No.	
June 2..	34	Gray	Me	20	Apr. 29..	15	June 6
" 2..	9	Lewiston	"	35	May 19..	22	" 6
" 3..	10	Lovell Centre	"	15	" 29..	17	" 6
" 3..	12	Bluehill	"	23	" 28..	19	" 6
July 23..	5	Franklin	"	18	July 1..	18	July 25
Sept. 18..	5	Frankford (Del.)	Md	14	Sept. 26..	10	Nov. 10
" 18..	28	Hagerstown	"	28	" 29..	10	" 6
Oct. 19..	29	Westminster	"	11	Oct. 31..	11	" 10
Dec. 1..	30	Washington (D. C.)	"	15	Dec. 9..	17	Dec. 22
" 11..	31	Washington (D. C.)	"	19	" 16..	10	" 22
Jan. 15..	33	Washington (D. C.)	"	28	Jan. 27..	20	Feb. 8
" 15..	32	Baltimore	"	15	" 26	18	" 8
Feb. 15..	9	Norfolk (Va.)	"	23	Mar. 22..	24	Apr. 12
Apr. 30..	6	Childs	"	16	May 18..	15	May 24
June 8..	11	Eastville (Va.)	"	15	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 16..	142	Rockport	Mass	26	Dec. 30..	20	Jan. 2
" 30..	143	Rutland	"	17	Jan. 18..	18	Feb. 4
Jan. 27..	144	Bridgewater	"	20	Feb. 9..	20	" 19
Feb. 23..	20	Colrain	"	20	Mar. 8..	18	Mar. 14
" 26..	145	Boston	"	16	" 14..	16	" 17
Mar. 7..	146	Hyde Park	"	18	" 15..	24	" 19
" 19..	147	Williamstown	"	19	" 22..	17	Apr. 14
" 22..	148	Bourne	"	17	" 26..	15	July 25
" 23..	149	Manchester	"	24	" 28..	22	Mar. 30
May 6..	10	Beverly Farms	"	21	May 16..	17	May 19
" 13..	40	Conway	"	18	" 24..	16	" 28
" 14..	46	Hopkinton	"	18	" 20..	19	" 24
July 16..	55	Cummington	"	17	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 19..	225	Mount Pleasant	Mich	37	July 28..	35	Oct. 19
" 19..	226	Detroit	"	28	Aug. 1..	14	" 19
" 19..	227	Deerfield	"	16	Sept. 4..	14	" 19
" 19..	228	Caro	"	23	" 10..	17	" 19
" 19..	229	Partello	"	25	" 16..	18	" 19
" 19..	230	Nashville	"	29	" 18..	30	" 19
Dec. 12..	231	North Muskegon	"	13	Nov. 18..	11	Dec. 14
Jan. 6..	232	Mattawan	"	21	Dec. 29..	14	Jan. 6
Feb. 15..	233	East Tawas	"	11	Jan. 5..	10	Feb. 16
Mar. 19..	234	Lyons	"	23	Feb. 24..	21	Mar. 19
" 19..	235	Grand Ledge	"	19	" 26..	17	Apr. 12
" 19..	236	Jones	"	28	Mar. 9..	25	Mar. 19
May 13..	237	Marine City	"	27	Apr. 1..	16	May 13
June 21..	238	Mayville	"	15	May 24..	17	July 30
" 21..	239	Pontiac	"	22	June 6..	15	June 21
" 23..	8	Mio	"	16	July 9..	15	July 20
" 23..	12	Byron Center	"	15	.....	.....	.....
July 21..	.....	Burnips Corners	"	15	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 16..	88	Le Roy	Minn	17	Oct. 10..	19	Nov. 7
" 23..	89	Monticello	"	24	" 6..	30	Oct. 12
Oct. 15..	90	Spring Valley	"	19	" 31..	17	Nov. 7
" 19..	91	Stillwater	"	32	" 27..	25	Dec. 1
Nov. 4..	92	Pipestone	"	16	Nov. 17..	12	Nov. 24
Jan. 18..	93	Melrose	"	22	Feb. 22..	18	Feb. 29
" 30..	94	Blue Earth City	"	24	" 19..	26	Mar. 3
Feb. 1..	95	Slayton	"	19	" 19..	20	Feb. 27
" 6..	96	Hastings	"	21	" 18..	18	" 23
Mar. 10..	97	Detroit	"	15	Mar. 24..	20	Mar. 30
Apr. 1..	98	Benson	"	23	" 25..	15	Apr. 14
" 4..	99	New Boston	"	23	" 26..	15	May 2
" 4..	100	Park Rapids	"	19	" 26..	18	Apr. 4
" 25..	101	Elk River	"	31	" 31..	25	" 25
" 13..	102	Madison Lake	"	20	Apr. 4..	15	" 13
May 13..	6	Fulda	"	30	May 6..	17	May 13
" 14..	3	Shakopee	"	35	" 2..	32	" 14
" 28..	8	Glencoe	"	21	" 20..	17	" 28
June 11..	42	Eagle Bend	"	26	" 23..	18	June 11
" 13..	16	Lamberton	"	32	June 1..	32	" 13
July 8..	13	Moorhead	"	20	" 17..	15	July 8
" 8..	18	Adrian	"	20	" 17..	16	" 8
" 25..	11	Glenwood	"	21	July 16..	15	" 25
" 29..	20	Pelican Rapids	"	17	" 23..	17	" 29
Sept. 11..	206	Cedar Hill	Mo	25	Sept. 20..	16	Oct. 2
" 11..	207	Victoria	"	17	" 19..	14	" 12
" 18..	208	Coffeysburg	"	13	" 26..	18	" 2
" 18..	209	Medoc	"	18	Oct. 2..	20	" 26
Oct. 5..	210	Callao	"	17	Nov. 7..	20	Nov. 17
" 5..	211	Iuka Springs	"	20	" 7..	21	" 20
" 22..	212	Knox City	"	10	" 9..	13	" 23

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Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.	MUSTERED.		Charter issued.
					Date.	No.	
Nov. 7..	213	Hemker	Mo	16	Dec. 12..	12	Dec. 17
" 9..	214	Richland	"	33	" 12..	20	" 28
" 27..	215	St. Clair	"	18	" 12..	12	" 17
Dec. 17..	216	Chamois	"	20	Feb. 7..	15	Mar. 3
" 19..	217	Kehoka	"	20	Dec. 29..	35	Jan. 11
Jan. 2..	218	Wheatland	"	19	Jan. 30..	18	Feb. 23
Feb. 8..	219	New Frankfort	"	16	Feb. 20..	16	Mar. 14
Mar. 1..	220	Elmer	"	15	Mar. 19..	15	" 26
" 16..	221	Warrenton	"	16	" 19..	15	" 30
" 10..	222	Lexington	"	16	.....	.....	.....
" 31..	223	Linn	"	17	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 27..	224	Joplin	"	16	.....	.....	.....
May 6..	225	Stanberry	"	25	May 21..	16	July 8
June 10..	226	Laclede	"	17	July 5..	18	" 9
July 9..	227	New Union	"	21	.....	.....	.....
" 25..	228	Gallatin	"	18	.....	.....	.....
" 25..	229	Clarksville	"	17	.....	.....	.....
" 29..	230	Farmington	"	17	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 20..	11	Lewistown	Mont	17	Nov. 19..	16	Dec. 10
Feb. 1..	2	Ogden (Utah)	"	23	Feb. 12..	19	Mar. 4
May 30..	12	Great Falls	"	16	.....	.....	.....
July 23..	3	Salt Lake City (Utah)	"	27	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 21..	141	Gibbon	Neb	33	Oct. 5..	29	Oct. 26
Oct. 5..	142	Scotia	"	19	Nov. 25..	15	Dec. 17
" 23..	143	Stuart	"	14	" 28..	11	Apr. 29
Nov. 20..	144	Arborville	"	16	" 10..	16	Dec. 3
Dec. 1..	145	Chapman	"	15	Dec. 9..	14	" 17
Jan. 19..	146	Gresham	"	29	" 12..	29	Jan. 19
" 9..	147	Stromsburg	"	15	Jan. 20..	15	Mar. 4
Feb. 12..	148	University Place	"	16	Feb. 1..	16	Feb. 18
" 23..	149	Humboldt	"	15	Mar. 5..	18	Mar. 12
" 23..	150	Palmer	"	17	Feb. 29..	15	" 23
" 26..	151	Orchard	"	15	Mar. 12..	15	Apr. 2
May 2..	152	Cedar Rapids	"	16	" 11..	16	May 7
Mar. 28..	153	Genoa	"	16	" 14..	16	" 28
" 28..	154	Hermon	"	16	" 22..	15	Apr. 2
" 28..	155	Whitney	"	17	Apr. 16..	15	June 6
Apr. 8..	156	Chadron	"	15	" 27..	18	May 14
May 25..	157	Strang	"	16	May 22..	17	June 13
June 18..	158	Bartley	"	25	July 16..	21	July 30
" 21..	159	Stockville	"	31	June 11..	25	June 21
July 11..	24	Kenesau	"	29	.....	.....	.....
" 29..	5	Fremont	"	26	June 19..	26	July 30
Sept. 25..	43	Swedesborough	N. J	17	Sept. 26..	20	Dec. 16
" 29..	44	Haddonfield	"	20	Oct. 10..	13	" 22
Oct. 15..	13	Vineland	"	21	" 31..	13	" 22
" 31..	20	New Brunswick	"	24	Nov. 4..	18	" 22
Feb. 1..	15	East Orange	"	15	Feb. 2..	15	Feb. 15
" 10..	4	Newark	"	17	" 12..	15	" 15
" 15..	18	Elizabeth	"	15	" 15..	15	" 16
Mar. 24..	22	Princeton	"	16	Mar. 28..	15	Apr. 5
May 21..	26	Sparta	"	20	May 26..	29	July 2
" 30..	27	Lafayette	"	17	June 3..	15	" 2
June 20..	.....	Orange	"	17	.....	.....	.....
" 29..	12	Woodbridge	"	16	June 30..	18	July 2
July 2..	19	New Providence	"	23	May 21..	20	" 2
" 29..	21	Rutherford	"	23	July 29..	15	" 30
Sept. 26..	209	Brooklyn	N. Y	10	Dec. 1..	12	Dec. 2
" 28..	210	West Bloomfield	"	23	Sept. 30..	12	Oct. 2
Nov. 27..	211	Tottenville	"	12	Oct. 17..	10	Nov. 27
" 11..	212	Middleport	"	17	" 26..	15	" 11
" 11..	213	Hannibal	"	23	" 15..	21	" 11
" 27..	214	Jefferson	"	15	Nov. 2..	13	" 27
Dec. 12..	215	Brooklyn	"	16	Oct. 15..	12	Dec. 23
Nov. 11..	216	Camden	"	30	" 27..	22	Nov. 11
" 27..	217	Sand Bank	"	17	Nov. 13..	16	" 27
" 27..	218	Prattsburg	"	19	" 19..	18	" 27
" 27..	219	Matteawan	"	19	" 12..	12	" 27
" 27..	220	Clayton	"	16	Dec. 10..	17	Dec. 17
" 27..	221	Bolton	"	17	" 10..	15	" 14
Dec. 3..	222	Troupsburg	"	17	" 18..	15	Jan. 11
" 17..	223	Ballston Spa	"	57	" 10..	33	Dec. 17
Jan. 28..	224	Walden	"	20	Jan. 28..	21	Feb. 8
Feb. 8..	225	Granville	"	18	Feb. 17..	21	" 3
Mar. 1..	226	Castile	"	25	" 18..	25	Mar. 1
" 1..	7	New York	"	72	Mar. 24..	48	May
" 21..	227	Geneseo	"	25	" 16..	21	Mar.

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					Date.	*No.*	
Mar. 15	228	Corinth	N. Y	19	Mar. 23	15	Mar. 26
" 31	229	Lockwood	"	19	" 26	15	Apr. 25
Apr. 4	230	Towanda	"	22	" 29	20	" 4
" 4	231	Portville	"	21	Apr. 20	22	" 30
" 21	232	Willsborough	"	16	" 12	16	" 21
" 30	233	Liberty	"	36	Mar. 26	21	" 30
" 30	234	Salamanca	"	30	Apr. 27	22	" 30
May 30	45	Sag Harbor	"	19	May 18	18	May 31
June 1	3	Berkshire	"	19	" 28	18	June 1
" 9	235	Avon	"	22	" 13	15	" 13
July 9	10	Riverhead	"	19	June 30	19	July 9
" 16	16	Gouverneur	"	33	July 11	16	" 18
" 22	114	Nyack	"	21	" 2	21	" 23
Sept. 12	362	West Mill Grove	Ohio	17	Sept. 29	10	Oct. 8
Oct. 23	498	Wakeup	"	16	Oct. 30	22	Nov. 4
Nov. 27	500	Salineville	"	25	Dec. 12	20	Feb. 18
" 2	499	Cumminsville	"	18	Nov. 14	22	Dec. 14
" 27	501	Russelville	"	22	Dec. 9	25	" 14
Dec. 21	502	Circleville	"	17	Jan. 12	16	Feb. 3
" 23	276	Mt. Pleasant	"	16	" 20	15	May 25
Jan. 5	503	Somerset	"	15	Feb. 1	15	Feb. 8
" 27	332	Kalida	"	15	" 25	15	Mar. 4
" 27	504	Mt. Gilead	"	33	" 10	36	Feb. 17
Feb. 1	69	Zanesville	"	42	" 10	36	May 25
" 4	266	Waynesfield	"	27	" 20	25	Mar. 24
" 12	505	Junction City	"	16	" 25	22	" 14
Mar. 1	506	Nettle Lake	"	20	Mar. 11	20	" 19
" 1	507	Winchester	"	38	" 21	44	Apr. 18
" 1	104	Piqua	"	76	Jan. 28	42	Mar. 1
" 9	219	Troy	"	33	Apr. 1	26	Apr. 13
" 11	133	Adamsville	"	20	Mar. 21	19	Mar. 24
Apr. 25	10	Lombardsville	"	25	May 7	16	July 1
" 25	11	Ripley	"	18	" 10	22	May 21
May 7	165	Frazeysburg	"	17	.....	.....	.....
" 7	180	Spencerville	"	17	May 20	15	May 28
" 9	12	Utica	"	33	.....	.....	.....
" 12	21	New Lexington	"	22	May 16	25	July 2
" 28	25	Lucas	"	30	June 8	27	June 18
June 20	26	Youngsville	"	21	.....	.....	.....
July 4	39	Barberton	"	19	June 30	19	July 5
" 16	28	Arcanum	"	19	" 30	15	" 16
" 18	41	Powell	"	16	.....	.....	.....
" 19	34	Roseville	"	30	June 30	23	July 19
Jan. 28	19	Lebanon	Ore	22	Feb. 5	21	Mar. 23
Apr. 26	20	Monta Villa	"	20	Apr. 18	15	Apr. 26
" 26	21	Woodburn	"	19	" 18	16	" 26
May 14	22	Tillamook	"	24	May 2	20	May 14
June 23	1	Eugene	"	20	July 16	20	July 23
July 27	2	Cottage Grove	"	18	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 11	306	Hamilton	Penn	19	Oct. 2	15	Oct. 10
" 16	307	Dillsburg	"	23	" 1	23	" 8
" 16	210	South Fork	"	14	Feb. 10	25	Mar. 14
" 23	182	Bethlehem	"	27	Oct. 7	28	Oct. 20
Oct. 7	95	Lehighton	"	19	" 17	15	Nov. 18
" 15	308	Mt. Morris	"	22	Nov. 28	16	Dec. 7
Dec. 31	309	Sharon Center	"	16	Mar. 5	15	Mar. 29
Feb. 27	310	Hollsopple	"	17	" 8	15	May 14
Mar. 2	281	Philadelphia	"	19	" 14	22	Mar. 24
" 12	311	Nickleville	"	20	Apr. 9	15	May 28
" 23	312	Moscow	"	25	" 9	26	Apr. 14
" 23	313	Grand Valley	"	25	" 1	19	" 7
" 24	314	Proctor	"	18	" 9	15	" 13
Apr. 2	17	Reading	"	49	" 7	53	" 9
" 14	24	Avenue	"	16	" 23	19	" 28
" 14	146	Catasauqua	"	19	" 21	18	May 10
" 19	26	Nazareth	"	21	May 4	24	" 9
" 19	37	Oak Ridge	"	19	" 2	16	" 7
May 18	52	Lancaster	"	18	" 26	16	June 18
June 4	53	Derry Station	"	26	June 18	17	" 30
" 7	67	Erie	"	77	" 16	71	" 28
" 17	59	Gratz	"	22	July 2	25	July 20
" 22	47	Pittsburg	"	18	May 24	18	June 27
" 22	62	Jenner's Cross Roads	"	17	.....	.....	.....
" 29	63	Catawissa	"	27	July 8	27	July 16
July 11	66	Williamsport	"	25	.....	.....	.....
" 11	69	Ray's Hills	"	36	.....	.....	.....
" 16	21	West Philadelphia	"	32	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE No. 11—CHARTERS ISSUED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION—*Concluded.*

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.	MUSTERED.		Charter issued.
					Date.	No.	
Jan. 5..	7	Kimball	So. Dak	15	Jan. 26..	15	Feb. 27
" 5..	57	Olivet	"	15	" 30..	15	Mar. 24
Apr. 23..	1	Howard	"	20	.....	.....	.....
May 16..	3	Leola	"	18	May 28..	18	June 14
Nov. 21..	83	Huntington	Vt.	10	Dec. 4..	13	Dec. 22
" 25..	84	Glover	"	12	" 12..	16	" 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..	34	Ballard	Wash.	25	Apr. 12..	21	Apr. 25
June 23..	35	Asotin	"	20	May 28..	15	July 1
" 22..	36	Snoqualmie	"	15	June 4..	15	" 14
July 18..	.....	Crescent	"	24	.....	.....	.....
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	Horicon and Juneau	"	20	Nov. 25..	18	Dec. 4
" 23..	107	Argyle	"	16	Dec. 28..	11	Jan. 18
Dec. 31..	1	Milwaukee	"	24	Jan. 8..	23	Mar. 31
Jan. 7..	108	Winneconne	"	37	" 29..	18	Apr. 25
" 25..	110	Pardeeville	"	29	Feb. 17..	16	Mar. 4
" 28..	111	Cadott	"	17	" 20..	16	" 7
Feb. 17..	112	Cassville	"	27	Mar. 5..	22	" 21
" 26..	113	Spring Grove	"	30	" 3..	25	" 24
Mar. 14..	114	Forestville	"	15	" 21..	15	" 28
" 23..	10	Lodi	"	17	" 24..	20	Apr. 2
" 26..	115	Belleville	"	16	.....	.....	.....
" 30..	116	Bayfield	"	15	Apr. 15..	16	June 7
Apr. 9..	117	Kenosha	"	24	" 23..	20	Apr. 30
" 12..	41	Waupaca	"	24	May 19..	18	May 28
May 2..	3	LaValle	"	17	" 14..	15	June 1
" 13..	4	Iola	"	29	June 4..	19	" 18
" 14..	5	Mondovi	"	18	May 28..	22	" 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 Tenth 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 Council-in-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 Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Surgeon General, Frank N. Gier, Hillsdale, Mich.

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

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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.

7. 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 Commandery-in-Chief, *ex officio*.

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be appropriated for this purpose, to be expended by the Board upon orders drawn upon the Quartermaster General by the Commandant, 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 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 executed, 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 Commander-in-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

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that the list of brothers so recommended shall be announced in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

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 issuance 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 BARTOW 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.

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New 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 vote 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 accordingly.

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 REPORT.

Cash on hand as per report		$2,591 85
Received from —		
Florida	$3 00	
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	
One table sold	10 00	
One silver cross	7 75	275 73
Total		$2,867 58

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Paid out:		
Express and postage	$7 25	
Drayage and telegrams	8 85	
Executive Council-in-Chief and Committees on Revision of C. R. & R. and Ritual	1,819 86	$1,835 96
Balance cash on hand		$1,031 62

GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 9, 1891.

Assets:	
Various Divisions, for supplies	$217 08
Various Divisions, per capita tax	77 52
One Division, for Charter fee	2 00
Cash in hands of Quartermaster General Hazelton	1,031 62
Supplies on hand (reported to Tenth Annual Encampment at selling price, $2,781,63,) cost price	2,124 07
Furniture, cost price	504 50
Total	$3,956 79
Liabilities:	
Various Divisions, for supplies	$11 40
Various Divisions, per capita tax	6 20
Maj. A. P. Davis	740 95
Past Commander-in-Chief Geo. T. Brown, account consolidation committee	134 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 item in General 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.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

Cash received:			
From Gen. L. J. Webb		$406 66	
For Charter fees		184 50	
For per capita tax		988 85	
For supplies		2,382 63	
Total			$3,962 64
Paid:			
Debts from preceding administration, Maj. A. P. Davis	$740 95		
Past Commander-in-Chief Geo. T. Brown	134 12		
Ernest C. Kieb	334 00		
		$1,209 07	
Freight on headquarters from Topeka	$196 58		
General expenses	105 64		
Office expenses	197 63		
General Orders, including 3,000 one-cent stamped envelopes	83 04		
Traveling expenses	9 50		
Salaries	375 00		
Sons of Veterans' Guards	51 40		
Supplies (including cost of shipment)	1,065 32		
Miscellaneous	68		
Totals		2,084 79	3,293 86
Cash on hand			$668 78

Supplies on hand (cost price), $1,895.52.

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. CLARKSON, *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 mustered, 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

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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 societies 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 Appomattox; a flag 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 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 rebel hordes. Under the leadership of the peerless Grant, the intrepid 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 foster-care 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

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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 patriotism, 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 thorough 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,

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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 laid 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, Ill.

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: Rhode 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,

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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, *Adjutant 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, Chelsea.
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, 43, 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 same.

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 trifling, 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

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upon the Camp Commanders the necessity 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		204 50	
" " " per capita tax		2,168 45	
" " " supplies		3,379 46	
" " " miscellaneous		4 25	
Total			$7,050 40
Paid general expenses:			
3,000 Proceedings Tenth Annual Encampment	$873 40		
3,000 Trial Rituals	126 50		
W. S. Garber, Stenographer Tenth Annual Encampment	420 45		
Miscellaneous	228 23		
Total		$1,648 58	
Office expenses		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	
Total			6,895 06
Cash on hand			$155 34

Supplies on hand, as per inventory, $2,538.69.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

Dr.

Dec. 31, 1891.	To supplies, obsolete forms destroyed	$89 15
Jan. 4, 1892.	" Washington, for supplies paid for to former administrations, but not received	75
Jan. 31, 1892.	To supplies, obsolete forms destroyed	2 70
Feb. 29, 1892.	" Minnesota, error in account, former administrations	28
" 29, 1892.	" Montana, errors in account, former administrations	11 90
" 29, 1892.	" general expenses	1,946 55
" 29, 1892.	" office expenses	393 15
" 29, 1892.	" General Orders	175 69
" 29, 1892.	" traveling expenses	20 00
" 29, 1892.	" salaries	1,125 00
" 29, 1892.	" S. V. Guards	118 40
" 29, 1892.	" balance (profit)	403 49
Total		$4,287 06

Cr.

Sept. 30, 1891.	By supplies from Quartermaster General Hazelton, no value given and not included in his annual report	$68 00
Feb. 29, 1892.	By Missouri, error in Quartermaster General Hazelton's report	10 00
" 29, 1892.	" supplies (profit)	731 58
" 29, 1892.	" per capita tax	3,086 48
" 29, 1892.	" Charter fees	391 00
Total		$4,287 06

GENERAL ACCOUNT, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

Assets:

Various Divisions	$405 96
Furniture (cost)	504 50
Cash on hand	155 34
Supplies (inventory)	2,538 69
Total	$3,604 49

Liabilities:

Various Divisions	$12 58
Maj. A. P. Davis	449 10
W. S. Oberdorf	337 50
Surplus	2,805 31
Total	$3,604 49

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.

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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.

7. 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, 283, 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 prceedings, 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 Division 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 effect.

15. Division Commanders have been elected and installed as follows: Arkansas, Lewis E. Finney, Huntington; Connecticut, A. E. Chandler, Norwich; Kansas, F. A. Agnew, Newton; New Jersey, 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, *Adjutant General.*

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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 Commandery-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., commencing 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.

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8. Upon the recommendation of the Inspector General, C. F. Butler, Newburg, Ore., is appointed Assistant Inspector General, *vice* 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 created.

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 capita tax 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 pretenses, 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. WEEKS, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, *Adjutant General.*

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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 Virginia, E. D. Sylvis, Wheeling.

3. 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. Pennsylvania—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.

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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 paragraph 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 headquarters 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 Newport; Ohio, July 5 to 8, at Chillicothe.

7. In accordance with the provisions of the Commandery-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	$155 34	
" received for Charter fees	276 50	
" " " per capita tax	2,015 44	
" " " supplies	3,868 07	
Total		$6,315 35
Paid general expenses	$76 38	
Office expenses	168 08	
General orders	108 69	
National Press Committee	56 00	
Salaries	1,125 00	
S. V. Guards	176 45	
Supplies (including cost of shipment)	3,966 17	
Miscellaneous (including refund to various Divisions for overpayments)	10 21	
Total		$5,686 98
Cash on hand		$628 37

Supplies on hand, as per inventory, $3,435.53.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, MAY 31, 1892.

Dr.

April 20, 1892.	To Alabama and Tennessee	$0 10
May 31, 1892.	" Missouri *	34 75
" 31, 1892.	" Pennsylvania *	97 03
" 31, 1892.	" S. V. Guards	176 45
" 31, 1892.	" salaries	1,125 00
" 31, 1892.	" Press Committee	56 00
" 31, 1892.	" office expenses	168 08
" 31, 1892.	" general expenses	81 37
" 31, 1892.	" General Orders	108 69
" 31, 1892.	" balance (profit)	862 94
Total		$2,710 41

* Ordered canceled by Ninth Annual Encampment, held at St. Joseph, Mo., August 26, 1890.

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Cr.

May 31, 1892.	By New Hampshire	$0 08
" 31, 1892.	" Massachusetts	10
" 31, 1892.	" supplies	435 91
" 31, 1892.	" per capita tax	1,992 32
" 31, 1892.	" Charter fees	282 00
	Total	$2,710 41

GENERAL ACCOUNT, MAY 31, 1892.

Assets.	
Various Divisions	$266 98
Furniture (cost)	504 50
Cash on hand	628 37
Supplies (inventory)	3,435 53
Total	$4,835 38
Liabilities.	
Various Divisions	$6 43
Major A. P. Davis	1,160 70
Surplus	3,668 25
Total	$4,835 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 the same.

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. He 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 P. M. August 5; leave Grand Island, Neb., 6:55 P. 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 P. 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.

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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. Heflin, Maysville.
Maine, F. E. Fairfield, Augusta.
Maryland, Robert W. Wilson, 416 East Baltimore street, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Walter H. Delano, 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.
Ohio, ———.
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 the respective Division Commanders: Alabama and Tennessee, Nos. 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 30; Michigan, Nos. 11, 39, 80, 89, 92, 94, 95, 97, 101, 102, 114, 123, 125, 130, 134, 137, 143, 147, 148, 149, 154, 158, 161, 171, 172, 174, 177, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 206, 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,

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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 issued.

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 Commandery-in-Chief to the Order at large.

Your attention is called to the fact that our Order has been in the past a semi-military 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

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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 Eleventh 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,

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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 Massachusetts, through Joseph B. Maccabe, East Boston, Mass.

Those living within the Divisions of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, 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. 4. 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 auditorium, with a seating capacity of 2,200, has been erected and furnished, at a cost of $50,000, to meet the needs of a hall 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

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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 railroads 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: Ladies' 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 Montana and civic societies. 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-CHIEF: 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:

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REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, 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.

Cash on hand as per report			$2,591 85
Received from FLORIDA	$3 00		
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 SILVER CROSS	7 75		
		$275 73	
			$2,867 58
Paid out EXPRESS AND POSTAGE	$7 25		
DRAYAGE AND TELEGRAMS	8 85		
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF AND COMMITEEES ON REVISION OF C. R. & R. AND RITUAL	1,819 86		
		1,835 96	
Balance cash on hand			$1,031 62

Receipts and Expenditures from September 1st, 1891, to August 1st, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from General L. J. Webb	$1,031 62	
" " for Charter Fees	852 00	
" " " Per Capita Tax	8,341 30	
" " " Supplies	11,744 77	
" " " Andersonville Prison Fund, being amount of subscriptions received by General Webb	43 50	
Miscellaneous cash receipts	4 25	
Total receipts		$22,017 44

EXPENDITURES.

Debts of preceding administration:			
Maj. A. P. Davis	$740 95		
Past-Commander-in-Chief Geo. T. Brown, for expenses incurred in Consolidation	134 12		
Ernest C. Kieb, Stenographer ... { Addington	334 00		
Wm. H. Wyker, traveling expenses ... { Court-martial	22 00		
		$1,231 07	
Expenses Tenth Annual Meeting in addition to those paid by Quartermaster General Hazelton:			
Committee of Arrangements	$328 30		
3,000 Proceedings	873 40		
W. S. Garber, Stenographer	420 45		
		1,622 15	
S. V. Guards		294 85	
3,000 Trial Rituals		126 50	
Carried forward		$3,274 57	$22,017 44

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Brought forward			$3,274 57	$22,017 44
Traveling expenses of Commander-in-Chief :				
To New Jersey Division Encampment	$5 25			
New York Division Encampment	11 06			
Illinois and Wisconsin Division Encampments.	30 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			
		$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 Topeka		$196 58		
New Record Books of Adjt.-General and Quartermaster-General		187 57		
Gold Star for Commander-in-Chief		150 00		
Postage		4 41		
Telegrams		38 60		
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		35		
Stationery		131 29		
Rent		199 99		
Miscellaneous		123 09		
			720 65	
Supplies :				
Badges and Decorations		$5,963 40		
Camp and Division Supplies		3,530 48		
Cost of Shipment, Expressage		581 45		
Postage		34 27		
Wrapping Paper, Twine, Cases, etc		66 84		
			10,176 44	
Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief			49 50	
Miscellaneous, including refund to various Divisions for overpayments			12 52	
Total expenditures				$18,659 01
Balance cash on hand				$3,358 43
Supplies on hand as per inventory (cost)				$2,586 67

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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	$ 12	Arkansas	$1 58
Colorado	7 23	Illinois	1 28
Florida	12 93	Kentucky	1 29
Iowa	6 48	Maryland	48
Kansas	3 72	Michigan	1 25
Maine	4 32	New Hampshire	2 80
Massachusetts	16	Oregon	2 00
Minnesota	28	South Dakota	72
Missouri	100 98	Vermont	6 20
Montana	12 85	Major A. P. Davis	740 95
New York	35	Past Commander-in-Chief, Geo. T. Brown, Acct. Consolidation Committee	134 12
Ohio	10 69	Ernest C. Kieb, Stenographer, Addington Court-Martial	334 00
Oklahoma	18 00	Committee of Arrangements 10th Annual Encampment, appropriated by Council-in-Chief	328 30
Pennsylvania	97 03	Surplus	2,401 82
Rhode Island	2 00		
Washington	18 41		
West Virginia	1 05		
Cash in hands of Q. M. G. Hazelton	1,031 62		
Supplies on hand (reported to 10th Annual Encampment at selling price, $2,781.63), cost price	2,124 07		
Furniture (cost price)	504 50		
	$3,956 79		$3,956 79

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.
1892.			1892.		
July 31.	Arkansas	$17 00	July 31.	Alabama and Tennessee	$ 09
	Colorado	76 75		California	2 84
	Florida	12 60		Illinois	26
	Indiana	130 44		Kansas	2 91
	Iowa	69		Minnesota	08
	Kentucky	1 24		South Dakota	12 20
	Maine	3 40		Wisconsin	13
	Michigan	6 10		Maj. A. P. Davis	938 40
	Nebraska	49		Andersonville Prison Fund	43 50
	Ohio	08		Surplus	5,685 00
	Oklahoma	18 13			
	Oregon	77			
	Rhode Island	2 33			
	Vermont	80			
	Washington	15 44			
	Furniture	454 05			
	Cash	3,358 43			
	Supplies (Inventoried at Cost)	2,586 67			
		$6,685 41			$6,685 41

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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.		
1891.			1891.		
Dec. 31.	To Supplies, obsolete forms destroyed	$89 15	Sept. 30.	By Supplies from Q. M. G. Hazelton, no value given and not included in his annual report	68 00
1892.					
Jan. 4.	To Washington, for supplies paid for to former administrations but not received	75	Feb. 29.	By Missouri, error in Q. M. G. Hazelton's report	10 00
Jan. 31.	To Supplies, obsolete forms destroyed	2 70	May 31.	By New Hampshire	08
Feb. 29.	To Minnesota, error in Acc't, former administrations	28		31. By Massachusetts	10
Feb. 29.	To Montana, errors in Acc't, former administrations	11 90		31. By Supplies	11 55
Apr. 20.	To Ala. and Tenn	10	July	31. By Supplies (Profit)	1,302 50
May 31.	To Missouri, *	34 75		31. By Per Capita Tax	8,257 08
" 31.	To Pennsylvania, *	97 03		31. By Charter Fees	874 00
July 31.	To Supplies	8 54			
	To Furniture	50 45			
	To S. V. Guards	294 85			
	To Traveling Expenses	112 53			
	To Salaries	3,000 00			
	To Office Expenses	728 79			
	To General Orders	400 89			
	To General Expenses	2,275 17			
	To Press Committee	60 75			
	To Courts Martial	22 00			
	To 11th Annual Encampment	49 50			
	To Balance (Profit)	3,283 18			
		$10,523 31			$10,523 31

* 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 inadequacy 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 Journal, a Ledger, and a 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 as "double 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 believed that this system of accounts is not only adequate, but the simplest for satisfactory use 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 double-entry system of accounts be the system to be practiced.

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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 year 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 H) should be of such a quality as to permit use without falling 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, 5½, 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 fellowship 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 straitened circumstances.

The cost of the Ninth Annual Encampment was $2,280.88.

The cost of the Tenth Annual Encampment was $3,442.01.

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-

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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 VICE-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-Commander-in-Chief will be referred to the Committee on Officers Reports.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter ready to submit his report?

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter submitted and read the following report:

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 interests 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, OHIO, 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:

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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 same.

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.

8. 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.

16. 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 us 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 233 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 headquarters, as well as the sending out to Camps of all orders issued by the Commander-in-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

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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 considerable 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.

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

DIVISIONS.	1. Has the Camp Commander committed his ritualistic work to memory?		2. Has the Senior Vice Camp Commander committed his ritualistic work to memory?		3. Has the Junior Vice Camp Commander committed his ritualistic work to memory?		4. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his ritualistic work to memory?		5. Are the officers regular in their attendance?		6. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number		7. Are the records complete and well kept?		8. Are the dues promptly collected?		9. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed?		10. Are the officers uniformed? Give number and rank	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee	9.1	22.7	27.7	18.1	31.8	22.7	40.9	31.8	40.9	4.5	27.7	4.5	72.7	.....	72.7	4.5	81.8	9.1	9.1	45.4
Arkansas	17.5	17.5	8.2	12.7	7.3	20.2	7.5	22.4	.....	17.5	2.6	5.6	60.2	2.5	82.5	3.7	61.1	5.4	17.2	37.5
California	19.0	.6	38.0	.6	38.0	1.3	50.0	.6	50.0	1.7	13.0	17.4	63.0	12.1	50.0	13.3	63.0	12.2	31.0	1.3
Colorado	33.1	37.5	40.2	27.1	47.2	37.4	33.3	17.5	60.2	27.3	33.3	4.6	71.1	10.2	80.5	3.1	87.5	2.1	50.7	25.8
Connecticut	36.2	30.1	60.3	10.2	56.2	16.7	60.1	13.3	76.5	3.3	33.7	40.2	90.0	6.2	90.0	2.5	87.1	6.2	83.3	3.3
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	25.3	12.8	50.3	12.1	37.1	40.2	38.2	40.1	60.1	18.1	20.6	38.2	82.3	5.7	78.3	12.2	83.7	6.1	38.2	40.2
Indiana	32.1	18.3	42.7	18.5	43.6	23.1	34.1	21.7	52.1	6.3	39.3	3.7	87.1	1.2	76.6	4.7	83.2	17.6	22.1	57.1
Iowa	13.1	9.2	20.3	7.8	14.2	10.6	19.5	18.4	33.8	12.7	11.4	10.2	36.8	20.2	33.3	16.5	34.8	18.1	12.2	14.1
Kansas	21.7	18.0	36.0	11.8	35.2	16.4	36.4	16.0	50.6	5.9	37.6	10.2	72.3	1.0	71.1	3.0	72.3	10.4	14.1	44.7
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	39.1	9.7	78.3	4.4	68.3	17.1	70.7	14.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	56.2	41.8
Maryland	28.1	16.2	36.3	20.5	32.2	24.3	36.1	29.7	60.1	3.5	20.5	15.4	72.2	8.1	64.1	5.7	44.2	24.3	32.1	28.8
Massachusetts	58.8	8.8	71.9	3.7	78.5	2.9	57.3	8.8	63.7	.....	52.7	12.3	75.7	.....	77.0	.....	90.3	.....	90.6	.7
Michigan	22.9	16.0	29.8	12.7	31.9	14.8	24.1	13.9	37.9	.....	.....	.....	50.5	.....	54.0	10.3	52.8	12.6	27.5	22.9
Minnesota	29.1	18.3	30.3	17.4	36.1	24.2	58.1	5.3	60.2	7.8	24.7	20.2	79.1	8.2	83.1	7.6	90.1	8.3	49.3	46.7
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	33.3	11.1	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1	33.3	.....	.....	11.1	22.2	.....	33.3	.....	33.3	11.1	22.2	.....
Nebraska	18.5	15.4	34.2	10.3	28.8	17.5	31.9	14.4	57.4	1.3	22.6	3.9	59.7	2.6	64.9	1.2	69.7	6.1	22.6	35.5
New Hampshire	25.1	43.3	54.3	21.6	61.1	18.5	39.6	29.2	89.0	.....	6.0	.....	47.2	7.8	61.1	7.1	100.0	.....	61.2	32.3
New Jersey	37.5	12.5	43.7	15.5	31.5	21.7	40.5	15.5	59.3	.....	25.3	.....	65.5	.....	65.7	.....	59.3	9.3	46.7	6.5
New York	28.0	25.0	33.0	31.0	37.0	33.0	34.0	29.0	79.0	2.0	61.0	2.0	86.0	2.0	81.0	2.0	78.0	22.0	50.0	26.0
Ohio	27.5	9.8	35.0	25.5	35.0	9.1	35.0	11.2	46.6	2.7	21.0	1.7	63.2	1.9	58.1	1.5	61.1	7.6	28.9	17.1
Oregon	18.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	45.5	3.7	27.3	5.2	45.5	18.3	63.7	20.1	72.8	9.1	.....	45.5
Pennsylvania	19.5	27.6	37.5	20.2	39.3	23.3	30.1	26.1	82.1	2.7	33.1	5.1	90.1	3.1	88.2	2.5	89.7	9.4	68.2	18.9
Rhode Island	72.2	11.1	94.4	.....	88.8	5.5	83.3	.....	88.8	.....	5.5	.....	83.3	.....	94.4	.....	94.4	5.5	100.0	.....
South Dakota	50.1	10.3	53.3	8.1	30.3	27.2	18.2	27.3	62.5	12.3	67.1	12.3	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	87.7	2.1	60.2	13.3
Vermont	25.0	48.1	38.6	32.9	36.7	44.3	19.3	55.1	9.8	.....	61.2	7.5	52.2	3.1	50.0	5.7	78.1	19.3	42.4	17.4
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	32.1	23.2	45.3	17.1	49.7	19.2	34.2	27.3	74.2	2.5	4.7	2.3	85.1	3.2	74.7	8.1	83.2	19.1	43.2	21.1
The Order at large	651.7	435.4	960.7	33.6	93.2	45.9	85.6	44.6	130.0	12.7	62.1	22.0	165.0	11.4	167.4	12.7	176.3	19.3	97.2	57.9

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TABLE No. 1—CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	11. Do the officers wear rank straps in accordance with R. and R.?: Yes.	11. No.	12. Do the officers wear side-arms? State number and rank: Yes.	12. No.	13. Are the members of the Staff provided with proper chevrons?: Yes.	13. No.	14. Number of members uniformed, as provided by Art. 13 of R. and R.: Yes.	14. No.	15. Is a badge presented to each recruit when mustered?: Yes.	15. No.	16. Are the General Orders read in Camp regularly, and filed?: Yes.	16. No.	17. Is the Camp room properly equipped?: Yes.	17. No.	18. Have all reports and dues been forwarded to Division Headquarters?: Yes.	18. No.	19. How many regular meetings of the Camp have been omitted since last inspection?: Yes.	19. No.	20. Is the Camp free from indebtedness?: Yes.	20. No.
%	27.7	40.9	4.5	68.1	4.5	81.8	4.5	54.5	77.2	9.1	86.3	.....	36.3	4.5	90.9	.....	59.1	31.8	81.8	9.1
Alabama and Tennessee	17.2	37.5	17.2	37.5	13.2	42.1	1.3	38.2	87.2	3.2	87.2	3.2	8.7	33.2	62.2	6.7	3.2	87.1	87.1	3.2
Arkansas	31.0	3.1	38.0	2.5	25.0	3.1	13.0	.13	69.0	13.1	67.0	12.2	63.0	9.1	69.0	3.1	39.7	37.5	63.1	13.3
California	37.2	52.2	33.3	51.7	29.7	62.1	47.7	22.5	67.3	12.2	90.2	1.3	67.3	22.1	70.1	12.3	68.1	23.3	67.3	21.7
Colorado	83.1	13.1	93.1	6.2	83.1	6.2	70.1	6.2	100.0	.....	96.6	.....	90.0	.....	98.0	.....	50.6	3.2	100.0	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	33.3	50.2	27.6	30.3	36.2	40.1	20.1	38.6	96.1	1.1	94.2	2.1	71.5	20.1	83.7	2.3	48.3	27.2	90.1	1.1
Illinois	26.2	71.1	10.3	84.1	15.1	81.7	12.7	60.3	85.2	15.3	98.0	1.1	64.3	3.8	100.0	.....	43.1	37.2	91.1	6.3
Indiana	15.3	23.7	11.1	27.2	12.2	27.6	24.5	15.7	40.2	13.9	40.1	10.3	28.7	10.2	42.2	10.1	14.7	20.3	43.8	10.7
Iowa	20.6	56.0	10.4	36.0	76.0	.6	80.6	2.3	51.7	4.1	81.0	1.7	30.6	4.7	76.0	.....	32.3	3.0	77.0	3.5
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	73.1	24.2	51.5	39.3	53.6	41.4	27.2	4.8	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	34.0	.....	100.0	.....
Maine	36.7	58.2	28.1	40.3	36.3	32.4	12.1	28.8	72.2	5.1	72.2	5.1	48.3	24.5	68.1	10.2	52.4	8.7	60.1	4.5
Maryland	86.7	3.3	85.9	8.1	85.2	9.6	74.7	3.0	100.0	.....	98.5	.....	89.6	.....	100.0	.....	71.1	.....	98.5	1.5
Massachusetts	27.5	34.4	27.5	28.7	17.2	11.4	14.8	19.4	64.3	2.3	66.6	.....	56.3	.....	62.0	.....	25.2	.....	62.0	.....
Michigan	47.5	42.2	30.0	50.2	47.7	41.3	25.2	18.3	100.0	.....	92.3	2.1	68.7	4.3	94.6	2.3	1.2	89.3	87.0	13.0
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	33.3	11.1	33.3	11.1	22.2	11.1	.....	.....	33.3	11.1	33.3	11.1	33.3	11.1	44.4	.....	.....	.....	44.4	.....
Montana	22.6	48.4	14.4	51.4	16.4	46.3	10.3	31.9	75.2	4.1	75.2	1.3	56.6	2.6	76.2	2.6	42.2	2.6	73.1	3.9
Nebraska	46.7	36.2	64.1	21.8	64.5	29.8	57.1	33.0	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	50.0	15.1	100.0	.....	1.8	.....	86.2	11.1
New Hampshire	50.0	12.2	46.7	12.1	43.3	15.3	48.2	6.3	68.7	.....	68.7	.....	65.5	.....	68.7	.....	43.3	21.7	68.3	.....
New Jersey	39.0	48.0	38.0	54.0	30.0	59.0	39.0	25.0	95.0	4.0	98.0	.8	84.0	.....	99.0	.8	47.0	6.0	91.0	6.0
New York	3.0	29.2	26.4	37.0	25.5	39.0	15.5	19.7	67.5	1.4	67.7	2.2	54.1	1.7	66.2	2.1	38.4	2.1	6.2	6.8
Ohio	.....	63.7	.....	63.7	.....	72.8	.....	63.7	63.7	18.2	100.0	.....	36.4	.....	72.8	9.1	54.6	.....	72.8	.....
Oregon	62.1	34.2	49.1	41.9	59.1	13.9	17.4	18.2	99.1	.6	99.6	.....	89.2	.....	97.8	2.2	40.1	4.2	95.1	.....
Pennsylvania	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	94.2	5.5	88.8	.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	94.4	.....	100.0	.....	88.8	.....	77.7	2.2
Rhode Island	22.2	40.3	2.7	67.3	27.2	61.1	27.3	67.8	72.1	8.5	100.0	.....	82.2	12.1	100.0	.....	4.2	91.2	88.7	10.2
South Dakota	42.4	44.3	36.7	51.1	36.7	50.0	11.7	19.3	100.0	.....	96.2	1.2	48.1	37.2	100.0	.....	34.8	1.9	94.3	5.1
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	49.2	4.3	19.2	68.7	29.1	61.4	19.3	25.5	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	57.2	4.1	98.2	1.1	36.1	64.2	87.1	13.2
The Order at large	90.1	82.4	81.0	89.8	93.8	85.6	69.5	59.4	189.3	12.1	200.6	4.4	140.1	20.5	192.8	6.3	91.1	46.8	179.4	13.3

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

DIVISIONS.	1. Has the Camp Commander committed his ritualistic work to memory?		2. Has the Senior Vice Camp Commander committed his ritualistic work to memory?		3. Has the Junior Vice Camp Commander committed his ritualistic work to memory?		4. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his ritualistic work to memory?		5. Are the officers regular in their attendance?		6. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number.		7. Are the records complete and well kept?		8. Are the dues promptly collected?		9. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed?		10. Are the officers uniformed? Give number and rank.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee	2	5	6	4	7	5	9	7	9	1	6	1	16	.....	16	1	18	2	2	10
Arkansas	.....	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
California	3	1	6	1	6	2	8	1	8	.....	2	.....	10	.....	8	1	10	.....	5	2
Colorado	5	5	5	3	7	4	6	4	8	.....	6	.....	10	1	13	1	14	1	8	4
Connecticut	11	9	18	3	17	5	18	4	23	1	.....	.....	27	2	27	.....	28	2	25	1
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	23	75	55	44	40	57	41	57	62	45	20	79	81	17	65	34	84	15	41	58
Indiana	48	26	64	26	65	34	51	30	78	8	59	5	131	1	114	6	124	25	33	84
Iowa	16	11	23	9	17	12	22	10	38	.....	13	2	42	.....	39	.....	40	10	14	17
Kansas	37	29	61	20	60	28	62	28	86	10	64	.....	123	2	121	5	123	18	24	74
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	16	4	32	2	28	7	29	6	41	.....	5	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	.....	23	2
Maryland	7	4	9	5	8	6	9	5	15	.....	5	.....	18	.....	16	.....	11	6	8	7
Massachusetts	78	12	97	5	106	4	77	12	86	.....	86	.....	102	.....	104	.....	122	13	125	1
Michigan	20	14	26	11	27	13	21	12	33	.....	14	.....	44	.....	47	2	46	11	24	20
Minnesota	27	9	16	8	15	9	16	9	28	3	8	3	38	2	37	1	36	11	18	18
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	.....
Nebraska	18	15	33	10	28	17	31	14	56	1	22	3	58	2	63	1	67	6	22	34
New Hampshire	7	12	15	6	17	5	11	8	25	.....	1	.....	13	2	17	2	27	.....	17	9
New Jersey	12	4	14	5	10	7	13	5	19	.....	8	.....	21	.....	21	.....	19	3	15	2
New York	35	32	42	39	47	42	44	37	100	2	77	2	109	3	103	3	99	28	64	33
Ohio	76	25	96	22	95	25	95	31	127	6	57	5	172	2	159	4	167	20	77	48
Oregon	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	.....	3	.....	5	.....	7	.....	8	1	.....	5
Pennsylvania	32	45	61	33	63	38	49	42	132	4	133	4	146	5	146	4	144	16	111	30
Rhode Island	13	2	17	.....	16	1	15	.....	16	.....	1	.....	15	.....	17	.....	17	1	18	.....
South Dakota	11	2	9	3	6	7	9	5	13	5	12	6	18	.....	18	.....	16	2	11	5
Vermont	13	25	20	17	19	23	10	29	5	.....	.....	.....	27	2	26	3	21	10	22	9
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	15	12	21	8	23	9	16	13	35	1	2	1	40	.....	35	.....	39	8	20	10
The Order at large	500	366	714	273	697	347	635	354	994	88	590	112	1,249	41	1,207	68	1,266	398	692	474

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TABLE No. 2—CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	11. Do the officers wear rank straps in accordance with R. and R.?: Yes.	11. No.	12. Do the officers wear side-arms? State number and rank: Yes.	12. No.	13. Are the members of the Staff provided with proper chevrons?: Yes.	13. No.	14. Number of members uniformed, as provided by Art. 13 of R. and R.: Yes.	14. No.	15. Is a badge presented to each recruit when mustered?: Yes.	15. No.	16. Are the General Orders read in Camp regularly, and filed?: Yes.	16. No.	17. Is the Camp room properly equipped?: Yes.	17. No.	18. Have all reports and dues been forwarded to Division Headquarters?: Yes.	18. No.	19. How many regular meetings of the Camp have been omitted since last inspection?: Yes.	19. No.	20. Is the Camp free from indebtedness?: Yes.	20. No.
Alabama and Tennessee	6	9	1	15	1	18	1	12	17	2	19	.....	8	1	20	.....	13	7	18	2
Arkansas	3	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	3	3	....
California	5	5	6	4	4	5	2	2	11	.....	11	.....	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	10	....
Colorado	5	9	6	9	6	8	8	4	12	2	15	.....	10	1	12	.....	10	1	11	3
Connecticut	25	4	28	2	25	2	21	2	30	.....	29	.....	27	.....	30	.....	16	1	30	....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Illinois	33	66	29	69	38	60	19	80	95	4	92	7	74	25	84	6	50	49	90	9
Indiana	40	105	15	125	24	120	98	12	127	22	146	2	95	5	149	.....	67	112	139	9
Iowa	18	27	13	32	14	32	5	18	47	4	47	2	33	2	47	.....	17	3	50	1
Kansas	35	96	18	61	129	1	137	4	88	7	136	3	52	8	129	.....	55	5	131	6
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Maine	30	10	21	16	22	17	11	2	41	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	....
Maryland	9	7	7	10	9	8	3	7	18	.....	18	.....	12	6	17	.....	13	.....	15	1
Massachusetts	117	6	116	11	115	13	100	4	135	.....	133	.....	121	.....	135	.....	96	.....	133	2
Michigan	24	30	24	25	15	10	13	17	56	2	58	.....	49	.....	54	.....	22	.....	54	4
Minnesota	13	29	15	26	16	26	3	16	47	.....	46	.....	28	1	47	.....	42	5	44	3
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Montana	3	1	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	....
Nebraska	22	47	14	56	16	45	10	31	73	4	73	1	55	2	74	2	41	2	71	3
New Hampshire	13	10	18	6	18	8	16	.....	27	.....	27	.....	14	.....	27	.....	5	.....	24	3
New Jersey	16	4	15	4	14	5	9	2	22	.....	22	.....	21	.....	22	.....	14	7	22	....
New York	49	61	48	68	38	75	49	32	121	5	125	1	107	.....	126	1	60	7	116	7
Ohio	82	78	72	100	70	106	44	41	183	4	185	2	148	3	180	7	105	7	170	17
Oregon	.....	7	.....	7	.....	8	.....	7	7	2	9	.....	4	.....	8	1	6	.....	8	....
Pennsylvania	100	57	79	67	95	59	48	37	160	1	160	.....	144	.....	157	4	136	12	153	8
Rhode Island	18	.....	18	.....	17	1	16	.....	18	.....	18	.....	17	.....	18	.....	16	.....	14	4
South Dakota	5	12	2	15	4	14	9	5	14	4	18	.....	14	4	17	.....	7	14	16	2
Vermont	22	23	19	27	19	27	6	10	52	.....	50	1	25	.....	52	.....	18	1	49	33
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Wisconsin	23	22	9	32	14	29	9	12	47	.....	47	.....	27	2	46	1	17	.....	41	6
The Order at large	671	701	568	754	696	665	619	346	1,382	63	1,459	19	1,089	59	1,437	22	836	229	1,390	117

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TABLE No. 3. COMPILED FROM ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 21 TO 36, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING TOTALS, AVERAGES, ETC.

DIVISIONS.	21. Number of members in good standing		22. Number of members dropped during the last year		23. Increase by muster and transfer card since last inspection		24. Value of all property owned by the Camps		25. How much money is in the general fund over total indebtedness?		26. What amount is charged for annual dues?
	Total.	*Av.*	*Total.*	*Av.*	*Total.*	*Av.*	*Total.*	*Av.*	*Total.*	*Av.*	*Av.*
Alabama and Tennessee	500	22.7	77	3.5	124	5.6	$1,079 00	$49 40	$199 26	$9 50	$1 55
Arkansas	66	22.0	7	2.3	11	3.6	30 50	10 17	16 77	5 59	1 37
California	313	19.5	52	3.2	86	5.3	1,492 00	93 25	409 81	25 61	3 25
Colorado	387	21.5	48	2.6	126	7.0	2,176 96	120 94	488 00	27 12	3 89
Connecticut	1,001	33.4	126	4.2	208	6.9	7,289 98	242 30	1,840 47	61 35	2 93
Florida											
Illinois	2,905	29.2	565	5.4	615	6.2	14,309 90	144 53	1,920 56	19 39	2 17
Indiana	3,796	25.6	726	5.0	1,372	6.2	11,163 50	75 43	2,776 95	18 80	1 90
Iowa	1,116	21.9	202	3.9	270	5.5	4,269 75	83 72	920 19	18 24	1 94
Kansas	3,674	25.5	707	5.1	1,282	9.1	10,825 67	76 24	2,040 45	14 37	1 38
Kentucky											
Maine	1,386	33.8	85	2.1	357	8.7	6,612 50	161 28	1,096 06	38 90	1 74
Maryland	803	44.5	76	4.1	105	5.7	8,573 00	476 00	335 80	18 65	3 26
Massachusetts	5,047	37.4	510	3.8	1,220	9.1	27,530 15	203 92	14,445 36	107 08	3 06
Michigan	1,300	14.6	166	1.9	402	4.6	8,254 48	94 86	652 54	76 15	97
Minnesota	1,224	20.7	246	4.5	328	4.5	7,280 00	123 20	1,048 77	17 78	2 00
Missouri											
Montana	148	37.0	13	3.1	53	13.2	1,247 00	310 00	70 69	17 68	6 00
Nebraska	1,908	24.9	250	3.1	812	10.4	8,330 05	108 10	1,032 68	13 42	1 86
New Hampshire	904	32.8	61	2.5	183	6.5	5,353 11	191 18	1,324 80	47 30	1 88
New Jersey	834	37.1	174	7.1	185	8.9	16,520 80	750 94	2,271 01	103 22	3 57
New York	3,640	28.6	456	3.5	826	6.5	22,267 65	175 34	6,199 15	48 81	2 58
Ohio	5,398	20.0	999	3.0	997	3.0	29,937 85	110 06	6,162 70	22 65	1 39
Oregon	234	26.0	43	4.7	74	7.1	401 00	44 55	346 62	38 52	3 50
Pennsylvania	5,344	33.3	888	5.5	1,432	8.7	3,708 74	229 87	16,622 39	103 25	3 28
Rhode Island	753	41.8	55	3.5	97	5.9	4,687 00	260 42	461 81	25 66	2 90
South Dakota	470	25.6	23	1.3	104	6.7	801 00	44 50	387 84	21 55	1 61
Vermont	1,491	28.7	135	2.6	384	7.1	5,346 18	102 43	1,823 71	35 07	1 62
Washington											
West Virginia											
Wisconsin	1,159	24.5	158	3.3	526	11.1	4,527 75	96 33	682 31	14 51	2 03
The Order at large	48,594	27.6	6,077	3.1	11,500	6.3	$198,340 87	$165 53	$64,923 70	$38 31	$2 32

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TABLE No. 3—CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	27. What amount is charged for muster fee? Average.	28. How many special meetings have been held since last inspection? Total.	29. How many members have been relieved since last inspection? Total.	30. How much money has been expended for charity during past year? Total.	31. Is there a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the Camp? Yes.	32. Does the local post G. A. R. attend the meetings and assist and encourage the Camp? Yes.	33. In what branch is the Camp equipped? Inf.	33. In what branch is the Camp equipped? Cav.	33. In what branch is the Camp equipped? Art.	34. Number of members equipped with arms and accoutrements. Total.	35. What is the expense of this inspection to the Camp? Total.	35. What is the expense of this inspection to the Camp? Average.	36. Does the Camp engage in company drill regularly? Total.
Alabama and Tennessee	$1 58	21	8	$38 25	3	13	6	.....	.....	73	$56 71	$2 57	25
Arkansas	1 50	1	1	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 70	1 23	.....
California	1 81	14	19	47 00	.....	6	8	1	.....	182	14 00	87	25
Colorado	2 28	20	8	192 64	6	10	9	1	.....	175	2 30	16	10
Connecticut	2 45	64	25	316 04	4	19	23	3	3	590	63 60	2 15	30
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	1 96	172	81	823 00	39	59	55	4	2	1,015	162 95	1 65	38
Indiana	1 56	342	114	758 95	14	60	33	.....	3	628	243 30	1 64	118
Iowa	1 84	102	16	93 56	12	21	21	2	1	298	92 75	1 82	24
Kansas	1 64	220	33	382 15	18	107	59	.....	.....	629	240 43	1 62	59
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	1 90	2,894	31	165 45	6	31	12	.....	1	334	64 75	1 58	13
Maryland	1 64	22	23	50 25	3	13	7	2	.....	185	7 00	38	9
Massachusetts	2 10	148	236	3,407 37	9	110	128	.....	6	1,017	270 55	2 00	134
Michigan	1 08	126	28	177 25	2	41	39	.....	1	591	93 39	1 07	30
Minnesota	2 11	92	5	208 00	3	27	26	1	1	404	113 38	2 85	12
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	3 50	3	1	150 00	4	2	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	4
Nebraska	1 57	149	26	319 30	3	57	41	1	1	285	167 52	2 18	38
New Hampshire	1 86	37	21	144 00	27	27	1	1	.....	161	91 00	3 25	27
New Jersey	1 88	16	21	441 85	4	10	16	1	3	193	9 25	42	13
New York	1 76	203	108	1,078 27	10	99	71	1	3	813	216 22	1 70	81
Ohio	1 39	447	203	1,588 99	187	187	95	1	.....	1,770	336 67	1 22	131
Oregon	2 00	8	6	44 00	2	12	3	.....	.....	40	15 95	1 77	14
Pennsylvania	3 24	188	507	4,438 36	161	161	110	6	4	1,670	287 46	1 78	161
Rhode Island	1 94	16	15	293 75	2	18	18	.....	.....	180	23 55	1 31	18
South Dakota	1 60	35	11	60 00	1	16	14	.....	.....	292	30 45	1 69	10
Vermont	1 64	135	27	370 75	52	52	17	.....	.....	494	Not carried out.		52
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1 74	86	26	359 08	5	31	22	1	.....	386	128 74	2 73	11
The Order at large	$1 84	5,492	1,373	$15,415 69	568	1,156	812	25	29	12,019	$2,606 28	$1 54	1,072

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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.

1. 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 partially, 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 83.3 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., Iowa 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

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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 per 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 than last year.

27. The average charge for muster-fee is $1.94, slightly lower than last year, this,

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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 assistance 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, Pennsylvania 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 compelled 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.

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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 COMMANDER-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 1:30 o'clock.

Commandant GEO. H. HURLBUT, 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.

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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 FRAZEE: Yes, Commander; they have such instructions, with an exception in favor of the local committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS, SEATING BROTHER ROONEY.

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 act in an advisory capacity to you. In performing these duties, I have been called

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upon and given opinions in 10 court-martial proceedings. Of these 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 Commander-in-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:

Number members mustered	61,799	Number of lawyers	369
Number in good standing	37,694	Number of teachers	808
Number in State militia	1,135	Number of literary men	268
Number in U. S. army	62	Number of artists	208
Number in U. S. navy	19	Number of merchants	1,544
Number of deaths within one year (8.75 per thousand)	323	Number of farmers	8,129
Number of cases of sickness	1,823	Number of clerks and book-keepers	4,164
Number of injuries	723	Number of mechanics	5,497
Total No. of weeks sick- from sickness	6,197	Number of printers	839
ness of all members from injury	1,603	Number of students	1,294
Number of members able to bear arms	35,663	Number of salesmen	992
Number of members over 45 years of age	695	Number of telegraph operators	264
Age of oldest member (Mass.)	71	Number of miners	369
Average age of all members	24⅛	Number of skilled laborers	3,130
Number of unmarried members	24,922	Number of laborers	6,897
Number of widowers	453	Number of railroad conductors	154
Number of married members	11,178	Number of engineers	409
Number of foreign born	319	Number of musicians	421
Number of G. A. R. members	1,059	Miscellaneous	3,329
Number of ministers	125	Number of Camps in Division	1,505
Number of physicians	282	Number Camps reporting	1,239

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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 arrangement.

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.

Bartow 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 recreant 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 mere lip service, unless it is accompanied by an active participation with the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in all its loving

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services in memory of those who have joined the right of the column beyond the grave.

I earnestly 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 where an address was delivered by Sons of Veterans	212
Number of brothers at Sunday 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; Nebraska, 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 reporting*	*Number belonging to Camps*	*Number in line*	*Number in uniform*	*Number Camps furnishing firing squad*	*Number Camps where addresses were delivered by a S. of V.*	*Number brothers at Sunday services*	*Number of deaths in Camps last year*	*Camps observing Union Defenders' Day*
Massachusetts	120	4,868	3,178	3,026	12	14	2,550	35	36
Nebraska	47	1,318	886	280	13	14	746	3	12
Maryland	14	596	228	179	3	3	172	1	.....
Maine	43	1,478	800	607	5	5	708	5	9
Michigan	42	1,046	616	360	19	5	432	12	10
Vermont	37	1,081	696	439	5	6	464	4	9
New Hampshire	21	823	484	453	2	3	353	7	6
New Jersey	18	773	485	326	4	5	350	8	8
Pennsylvania	120	4,768	3,133	2,315	40	25	2,227	30	45
Minnesota	34	985	582	348	10	8	470	5	9
Kansas	125	3,075	1,735	705	49	41	1,538	12	13
New York	115	3,448	2,178	1,504	8	21	1,728	16	32
Montana	5	154	74	65	3	1	27	1	2
Connecticut	34	949	622	560	2	2	475	3	5
Washington	16	469	313	140	5	3	211	2	8
Alabama and Tennessee	7	138	101	53	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
Missouri	24	782	422	238	2	6	270	3	7
Wisconsin	42	1,057	727	376	18	9	425	.....	18
Indiana	66	1,682	1,004	352	22	19	1,001	9	23
Ohio	84	2,685	1,734	1,038	33	17	1,393	23	16
South Dakota	14	384	284	83	9	5	231	1	2
Totals	1,028	32,559	20,281	13,447	264	212	15,938	180	270

Kansas had the most Camps reporting, viz., 125; Pennsylvania and Massachusetts next, with 120; New York third, with 115.

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TABLE No. 2.—Showing which Camp in Each Division Has the Greatest Membership.

Pennsylvania, No. 2	251	Kansas, No. 30	73
New Jersey, No. 8	242	Minnesota, No. 1	72
Massachusetts, No. 81	156	Wisconsin, No. 80	70
Ohio, No. 27	131	Nebraska, No. 116	67
Maryland, No. 1	123	Missouri, No. 86	65
New Hampshire, No. 14	107	Connecticut, No. 6	62
Vermont, No. 19	100	South Dakota, No. 54	61
Maine, No. 4	99	Montana, No. 1	60
Washington, No. 2	85	Michigan, No. 218	48
Indiana, No. 149	85	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 10	37
New York, No. 6	84		

Camp No. 2 (Schuyler), of Pennsylvania, shows largest membership, viz., 251; Camp No. 8, of New Jersey, 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	179	Nebraska, No. 90	45
New Jersey, No. 8	147	Wisconsin, No. 80	42
Massachusetts, No. 8	79	Vermont, No. 19	40
New Hampshire, No. 14	65	Kansas, No. 73	39
New York, No. 6	62	Missouri, No. 17	35
Maine, No. 21	60	Minnesota, No. 9	35
Ohio, No. 27	60	Michigan, No. 218	35
Maryland, No. 2	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 in Each Division Had the Greatest Number of Brothers in Line Uniformed.

Pennsylvania, No. 16	179	Minnesota, No. 9	35
New Jersey, No. 8	119	Washington, No. 2	34
Massachusetts, No. 8	76	Missouri, No. 17	31
New Hampshire, No. 14	65	Kansas, No. 186	29
Ohio, No. 27	55	Wisconsin, No. 16	26
New York, No. 6	50	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 10	25
Maryland, No. 2	49	Michigan, No. 9	25
Connecticut, No. 6	45	Nebraska, No. 116	24
Vermont, No. 19	40	South Dakota, No. 28	20
Maine, No. 2	40	Montana (Idaho), No. 2	16
Indiana, No. 149	36		

Camp No. 16, of Pennsylvania, shows the largest number, viz., 179; Camp No. 8, of New 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.

Pennsylvania, No. 16	98	Michigan, No. 7	36
New Jersey, No. 8	72	Minnesota, No. 9	35
Ohio, No. 89	65	Wisconsin, No. 80	35
Indiana, No. 82	56	Kansas, No. 154	31
Massachusetts, No. 8	51	Missouri, No. 17	30
New Hampshire, No. 14	49	South Dakota, No. 33	28
New York, No. 6	45	Washington, No. 4	28
Nebraska, No. 90	43	Vermont, No. 19	24
Maine, No. 4	40	Vermont, No. 55	24
Maine, No. 21	40	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 10	22
Connecticut, No. 6	38	Montana, No. 7	12
Maryland, No. 1	38		

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

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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-CHIEF: 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.:

SIR—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,

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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 themselves 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:

RECEIPTS.

From the Quartermaster General	$280 10	
For muster fees	228 00	
For commission fees	25 50	
For supplies	70 00	
Total		$603 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office and traveling expenses	$337 10	
Supplies	247 89	
		$584 99
Cash on hand		18 61
Total		$603 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 some places where the work could have been improved.

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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 Kansas: 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. MACCABE, 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 Kansas Division, and acted upon by that Division?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is. It was presented and favorably acted upon.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, 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?

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is desired to have a special committee appointed to consider this question.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, 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. MACCABE, 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. CRUMBINE, 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-CHIEF: I presume, Brother Crumbine, your motion is to transpose the order of business and not to suspend the rules?

S. J. CRUMBINE, 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 affirmative, and 26 in the negative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 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

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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 Jersey: Commander, the Division of New Jersey presents the following.

The communication was passed to the Adjutant General.

When the Division of Massachusetts was reached —

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Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, 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-CHIEF: 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-

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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 yon 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 ceremonies 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 ceremonies new and brief, but impressive.

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 (rebellion) 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 grammatically 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 bulk 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

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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 meetings for this purpose called.
2. That they be returned to the Adjutant General marked "Ritual Revises," on or before May 1 next, with such criticisms, amendments, additions and substitutions thereunto annexed as by vote of the Camp may be thought necessary or desirable.
3. 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 annexed 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 prejudices 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 correct 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 hereunto annexed), memorial service, patriotic exercises, be respectfully 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, pending 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 suggestions 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.

DIVISIONS.	*Camps*	*Reporting*	RITUAL.				*Three degree*
			New	*Amended*	*Old*	*Amended*	
Alabama and Tennessee	20						
Arkansas	8						
California	17	1		1			
Colorado	18	2					
Connecticut	33	13			1		
Florida	7						
Illinois	194	14	2	2	5		1
Indiana	128	64					59
Iowa	78	1					1
Kansas	170	31	5	1	2		13
Kentucky	10						
Maine	44	7		1	1		
Maryland	26	4			1		
Massachusetts	143	60	1	2	10	10	
Michigan	84	10	4	1			
Minnesota	66	2	1	1			
Missouri	87	2	1			1	
Montana	7						
Nebraska	97	4	2		1		
New Hampshire	27	17		3	9	1	
New Jersey	30	10			5		
New York	158	37	3	7	9	2	2
Ohio	245	88	14		7		3
Oklahoma							
Oregon	9						
Pennsylvania	177	114	17	15	25	3	
Rhode Island	19	12		1			
South Dakota	23	1	1				
Vermont	55	28	5	3	4	2	
Washington and Alaska	23						
West Virginia	13						
Wisconsin	55	16	6	5	4		1
Totals	2,071	538	62	43	84	19	80

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Only 25.97 per cent. of Camps reported; of these —

For new Ritual	11.1	per cent.
" " with amendments	8.0	"
" old Ritual	15.61	"
" " with amendments	3.53	"
" three degrees	14.85	"
The remainder, fault-finding and condemnation only	48.92	"
Number of Camps not reporting at all	74.03	"

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-CHIEF: 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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 *quasi* 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 MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: Commander, I move the reference of the report of the special Committee on Ritual to the regular Committee on Ritual.

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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-CHIEF: The committee consists of Brothers Newton, of Indiana; Milham, of Minnesota, and Krackowizer, of Wisconsin — that is the committee to be discharged.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, 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.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 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. MACCABE, 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 Ceremonies 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. MACCABE, 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 resolution?

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 when 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 Council-in-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 legal 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.

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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-CHIEF: 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 Ceremonies 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 VICE-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-

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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 neither 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 country.

3. The Adjutant General, Division Commanders and Camp Commanders should place upon their mailing list (for advance copies at that) the names and addresses

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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 affiliated 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 most-extensively 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 *news*papers 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 development 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.

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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 WM. 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 MARVIN 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. GUILFORD, *Commander.*

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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. ORNER, 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

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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 OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: 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.

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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. BAGULEY, 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

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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 Iowa: 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,

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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 devoted 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 vouch 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 don'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.

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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 do n'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 Brothers 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 young — taking 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 do n'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. Hurlbut, 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

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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 do n'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, I understand 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. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion, and I desire to call to the attention of the Encampment the valuable assistance rendered 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 —

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Past Commander JOHN W. NEWTON, 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 3,033 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 confidence 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 factions 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 did n'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 went 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 Veterans 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

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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 do n'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 do n't know what the status is of the Camps — I do n'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

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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 do n'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 do n'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 did n'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

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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 GENERAL 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 seat upon the platform. Will the escort present Major Weigel at headquarters?

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, 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

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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. Whoever he may be, will get some prize. We are going to do the same thing with both 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

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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 misfortnnes 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 do n'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.

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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

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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 manner 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 do n'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

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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-CHIEF: 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.

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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 officers 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 three-degree 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 Veterans, 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 do n't think I stepped inside of a K. of P.

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lodge after I joined my Camp. I didn'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. 1 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 set 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-CHIEF: 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. MCCOLLEY, 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 else 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 reasons 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 don'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

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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 talent. We do n't need to send off and pay a man $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

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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 do n'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 do n'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 New 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 Jersey, rose.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I do n't want to be charged with selfishness 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.

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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-CHIEF: 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 to-morrow morning, it then to be continued for three-quarters of an hour, each speaker being limited to five minutes' time.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, 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. MACCABE, 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 earnestly 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. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Maccabe a question. Does he suppose that in the time that will elapse 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.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of the amendment of Commander Oberdorf, of New York, postponing further discussion of this matter until to-morrow 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 did n'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. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: 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 report, 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," and "Junior 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

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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. MACCABE, 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 ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Commander, I would like to ask 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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 asserted that the motion was already seconded.

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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 membership 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 spigot.

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 elapsed 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

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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 OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother may state his point of order.

Commander WINFIELD SCOTT OBERDORF, 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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 opposition 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 do n't think he

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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 Encampment, 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-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired.

Charles D. Rooney, of Massachusetts, rose.

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Past Commander 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 amendment 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-

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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-CHIEF: 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-CHIEF: 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 COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question has already been moved.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: But other business has intervened.

EMIL POESTEL, 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. MILHAM, 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. LOEBENSTEIN, 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

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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-CHIEF: 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. HUELBUT, 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. HUELBUT, 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-IN-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-CHIEF: 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. MACCABE, 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,

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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:

"SEC. 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 get near all of them in.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HENRY FRAZEE, 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.

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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.

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Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, 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.

CHAPLAIN-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 Divisions, 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 oysters, 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,

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and it is urged that all visiting brothers turn out, and let those 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 did n't make a report to that effect, because we did n'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. MACCABE, 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 *verbatim*,

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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, insert 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."

(*e*) 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.
ROBT. W. WILSON.
W. E. SMITH.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, 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 did n'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

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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 MARVIN 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. DRAKE, 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 Ohio: 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. HOUSTON, of Ohio: I move, then, Commander, that the matter be re-referred 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

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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 sense 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. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: The committee will do anything that is the pleasure of this Encampment.

Past Commander W. E. BUNDY, 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

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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 P. 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.

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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 understand 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. 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.

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

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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–'65, 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

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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 COMMANDER-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-CHIEF: 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-CHIEF: 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 didn'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 prejudice 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

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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 don't care whether their offspring be black or white; it don'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 since 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 TOBIAS: 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

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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 exclude 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. BEEBE, 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-CHIEF: 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. BEEBE, 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.

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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 don'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 don'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. Don'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-

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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 iliegitimate? 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 Order, 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-

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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 do n'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 do n'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 illegitimate 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.

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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-ADVOCATE 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 General 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

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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 use the plural — does he know of more than one illegitimate son in the New York Division?

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, 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-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: 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 do n'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 *nullius 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 Supreme 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.

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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-CHIEF: 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. 1, 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 everywhere 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 apologize 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

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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 ethics, that is purer and higher than that of our churches. We do n'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 Judge-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 Pharisee certainly have had their day. I do n't see why we should not be able to occupy the highest ground. We talk about this

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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 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 cast 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.

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D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Well, his father would not accept him in New York State because—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We don'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 son, 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 seated 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 son 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: Certainly.

Past Commander W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I should like to ask if you can point to

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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 get a membership that is worth anything.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, 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 did n't come up. The presumption was—and that is my impression at the present time—that nobody but legitimate, honest inheritors could be eligible 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. MACCABE, 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

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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-Chief: 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 Rosenhaupt, 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 McCrillis, 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 Webb'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 land, and the manner in which they do their duty in appointing commit-

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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 send 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 Webb's opinion?

The Commander-in-Chief: 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 Orner'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.

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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 Pennsylvania: 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 three-quarters 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. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander and brothers. I hesitate very much about consuming any of the time of this body in presenting ideas which

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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 prepared 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.

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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 to-day, 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 Jersey will be passed for the present.

When the Division of Oregon was called —

W. Scott Beebe, 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 Pennsylvania: 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 Encampment, 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 Pennsylvania. 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

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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 Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania. 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 not d 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. Kochersperger, 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 Pennsylvania 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. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I do not want to bore the Commandery-in-Chief with Pennsylvania politics, but I have personally mustered, or helped to muster, 12 or 13 Camps in Pennsylvania, 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 these 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

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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 Island, think that we can understand the laws and will try to live up to them and do 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 ROSENHAUPT, 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

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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 do n'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 inefficiency of Camp officers. I have always discovered that where Camps have failed to thrive it was due to the inefficiency 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.

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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 get 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,

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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 coöperate 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. DRAKE, 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

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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 officers. 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 every-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 clean 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,

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or anywhere else in his body, a Chaplain, simply because of some service he has rendered. Do n't appoint a blacksmith as a Surgeon. Do n't appoint a man who can hardly write his own name as Adjutant, or First Sergeant. Do n't appoint for Quartermaster Sergeant, or Quartermaster of a Division, a man who can't keep his own money affairs straight. Do n'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 McCrillis, 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 McCrillis: 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

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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-officio* members of the Commandery-in-Chief."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: "Shall be *ex officio*" or "shall not be *ex officio*"?

Secretary MCCRILLIS: "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 MCCRILLIS: 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-

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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 MCCRILLIS: 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 —

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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 *ex-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 Commander-in-Chief. I understand they excise that portion of the recommendation.

Secretary MCCRILLIS: Commander, I will explain the position of the committee on that. A majority of the committee felt that the recommendation of the appointment 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

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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

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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 yon 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.

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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 MUNHOLLAND: Have you consulted Mrs. Weeks?

Commander OBERDORF: 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

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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 woe,
> There's not a life, nor death, nor birth,
> That has a penny's weight of worth,
> Without 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. MACCABE, 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 McCarty, "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 kettle 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 crew." They called the roll of the ship's crew, and everybody answered but McCarty. "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 cat-head 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 Dono-

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van, "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.

JUNIOR 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 eat. 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.

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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. DRAKE, 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?

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to have the yeas and nays 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 OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I think there are several brothers who do not understand just how the question is before the house; whether 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.

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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. LOEBENSTEIN, 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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 announced.

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 Helena.

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-

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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. MACCABE, 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 VICE-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.

"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

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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.

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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. 4. "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 MCCRILLIS: 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-CHIEF: 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, 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."

We concur in the recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 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

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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 REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Secretary MCCRILLIS: 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, 5½, 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-CHIEF: 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. 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."

We recommend its adoption, and that these books be disposed of at the price of the regular stock.

Secretary MCCRILLIS: 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 MCCRILLIS: 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

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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 MCCRILLIS, 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 believe 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-

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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 Isaac Cutter, 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 Vice-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 Vice-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 dry-goods business charges off a certain per cent. every year from the value of his show-cases 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 sell, 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.

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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 ever had gone, and charged into general expense $450 worth of books, also 10 per cent. of the value of the furniture. 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 MCCRILLIS: 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 report 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

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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-CHIEF: 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 Camp blanks, 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-CHIEF: Does Brother Maccabe insist on his amendment?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: No, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-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 MCCRILLIS: 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."

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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 McCrillis: 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. Maccabe, 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-Chief: I understand 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 central 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 coöperation. 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 Sons 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

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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. MACCABE, 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 do n'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. Some of 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

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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 theory 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. BUNDY, 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 MARVIN 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 MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: Commander, the committee desires a vote upon this proposition.

JUNIOR VICE-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.

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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 MCCRILLIS: 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 perusal 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. DUNKERLY, of New Jersey: Commander, I move we take a recess until half-past 2 o'clock.

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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 P. M.

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. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

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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 hall?

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, *Senior 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 Iowa 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 Iowa: 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 Commandery-in-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

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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 mountain 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 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 court-martial, 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

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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-CHIEF: I understood the chairman to have finished his statement.

Commander WINFIELD SCOTT OBERDORF, 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 reinstatement in the Order, 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-CHIEF: 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-

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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-CHIEF: 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. BUNDY, 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 WEEKS: 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 clemency to Brother Payne, do n'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

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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 reëlection, 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 Lieutenant 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 Constitution 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 Commandery-in-Chief upon it.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I call the brother to order. He has spoken five minutes and more.

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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 Weeks may proceed. The chair hears none.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF 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 court-martial 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

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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 headquarters.

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 clemency 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-

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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 New 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 mem-

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ber 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 comrade 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. Orner, 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 eloquently 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 clemency 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

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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.

Quartermaster 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.

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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 court-martial; 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. HOUSTON, 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 TOBIAS: 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.

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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-in-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. OBERDORF, 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. BAGULEY, 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 entitled 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-CHIEF 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

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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 he 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 confer 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; was there not?

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. CLARKSON, 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.

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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. LOEBENSTEIN, 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. CLARKSON, 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?

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Commander W. S. OBERDORF, 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

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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 Oberdorf 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-CHIEF 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?

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MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO LELAND J. WEBB.

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, Topeka, 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 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, 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. ORNER, 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 clause shall not refer to illegitimate children.

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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 Massachusetts: 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 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief take command?

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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. MACCABE, 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 Loebenstein, 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 leave 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. OBNER, 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.

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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. ORNER, 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 MCCRILLIS, 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. MACCABE, 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

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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 sense 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 prevail, 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

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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 H. 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

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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.

JUNIOR 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 indorsed as the opinion of this Encampment, and that a proviso be added thereto that the decision of Commander-in-Chief Weeks shall not apply to any members of this Order already mustered.

F. F. DRAKE, 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

E. N. BRIDGES, 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,

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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 entitled 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 hence 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. MACCABE, 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-

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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. BRIDGES, 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-in-Chief, at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting of the Twelfth (12th) Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, the best three-degree Ritual, founded upon the three cardinal principles of the Order — friendship, charity, and loyalty — embodying the prayers and obligations *verbatim*, and the installation and memorial ceremonies, without material alteration, as the same now exist in the present Ritual.

The members of the Council-in-Chief to be the judges, and determine upon the merits of the various Rituals submitted, and that the said Council-in-Chief be required to report the Ritual decided upon by them as the best presented for the consideration and action of the Commandery-in-Chief, the said prize money of $300 to be paid if the general plan, ideas and body of such Ritual so recommended by the Council-in-Chief be adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief, but not otherwise.

And that the Council-in-Chief be authorized to meet at the place to be selected for the Twelfth Annual Encampment, and not more than four days prior to the time fixed for the opening session thereof, to consider and prepare a report upon

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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. ROONEY, 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 comprehend 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.

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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 important 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 23⅜ years; in the United States in 1890, 24½ years.

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 1, 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

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we as an Order must very soon perish. I say very soon! It is a question of *paramount 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. MACCABE, 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 recommendation, 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. LOEBENSTEIN, 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 standing 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. LOEBENSTEIN, 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

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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 fear 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 pre-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 do n't believe in this thing, by voting for it just simply because we do n'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 do n'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

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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 REPORT 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 whether, 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 Commmander-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 Pennsylvania: That does not include Camp funds?

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-

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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-CHIEF: 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. OBERDORF, 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-in-Chief:

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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 honorable body. We desire to most heartily 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 recommend 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.*
ISAAC CUTTER.
H. S. FULLER.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 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 MARVIN 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.

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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 New Jersey: Are we at new business now?

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 new 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 head 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

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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-CHIEF: 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?

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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: therefore, 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 TOBIAS: 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 TOBIAS: 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

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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-CHIEF: 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 VOTE 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-

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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 Jersey: 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 eminently 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 1, 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

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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, and, 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 wore a shoulder-strap with two stars. At the next table sat another brother, no older than the first, and he wore 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 officers, as it stands.

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CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, if the brothers will permit me, I will begin with a quotation:

> "*Vice* 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, then 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 do n'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

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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 Veterans' 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 don'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

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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 shoulder-straps, 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

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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-CHIEF 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 GEO. 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.

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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.

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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 evolu-

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tions 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 Vice-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

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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 Coustitution 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

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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,

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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-CHIEF: 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, 39.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion, failing to receive the necessary two-thirds majority, is lost.

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. LOEBENSTEIN, 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 that motion on the table.

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.

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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 BOOKWALTER: 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 attention 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

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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. KRACKOWIZER, 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-CHIEF: 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-CHIEF.

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

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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 COMMANDER-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 RESTORATION 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-CHIEF: 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.

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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 TOBIAS: 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-CHIEF: 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. OBERDORF, 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?

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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 here 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 VICE-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

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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 TOBIAS: 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-CHIEF: 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. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I move that this motion be laid upon the table.

R. W. WILCOX, of New 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 VICE-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:

CHICAGO, ILL., March 21, 1888.

Capt. E. H. Ashcraft, Coudersport, Pa.:

MY DEAR 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-

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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:

CHICAGO, ILL., May 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. Yours in F. C. and L.,

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 these 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. 1 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.

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.

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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 me.

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,
Coudersport, 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 Commander E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I move you this communication be received, and that we hear from the delegates 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 Commandery-in-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-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I move that this

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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-CHIEF: 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-CHIEF 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-

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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. LOWRY, 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 Council-in-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."

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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. LOWRY, 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

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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 months in the United States service, and it would seriously compromise their positions as Sons 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 coöperate 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.

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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 ENCAMPMENTS.

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

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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 blessed 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 suitable 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

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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-CHIEF: 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. MCCRILLIS, 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

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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

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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 do n't make any mistake; do n'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 do n'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 do n'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-

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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.

COUNCILMAN-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. LOWRY, 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. MCCRILLIS, 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. MCCRILLIS, 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?

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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 do n'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 Weeks. 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

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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

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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.

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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 Commandery-in-Chief might locate headquarters, as Brother Krackowizer suggested, at Chicago, and the next Commandery-in-Chief can change that location. The point that I was driving 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 amending the Constitution.

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 at this. I am opposed to the amendment.

Commander P. A. Barrows, of Nebraska: Commander, I have been trying to find 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.

E. Poerstel, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move the previous question.

Past Commander F. McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

The Presiding Officer: The previous question is moved by Brother Poerstel, 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.

R. W. Wilcox, of New York: Will the Commander state the question?

The Presiding Officer: The question is, Shall the main question now be put?

R. W. Wilcox, of New York: What is the main question?

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The main question is on the motion of Brother Krackowizer, 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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

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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. MCCRILLIS, 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.

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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 amendment 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. KRACKOWIZER, 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 proceeed to locate the permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General's department.

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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-CHIEF: 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 ENCAMPMENT.

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. MCCRILLIS, 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.

C. 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.

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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.

Wishing you success, I am, very respectfully, WILLIAM FORTUNE, *Secretary.*

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 Com-

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mercial 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,

IRA 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. MCCRILLIS, 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 VICE-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

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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 do n'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

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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, Frazee, 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 ENCAMPMENT.

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.

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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. OBNER, 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

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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. CALLAHAM, of Kansas: 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 TOBIAS: 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 welfare 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.

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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 Krackowizer 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 motion.

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. OBERDORF, 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 understand, 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.

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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 veterans, 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-CHIEF 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?

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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-CHIEF: 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. MACCABE, 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-CHIEF: 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. HOUSTON, 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'clock. 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 seated. 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.

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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 VICE-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.

VOTE 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-CHIEF.

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.

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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

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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-CHIEF 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.

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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 VICE-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 Commander 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 33; John R. Miller, 55; Chas. D. Rooney, 1.

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Past Commander M. D. FRIEDMAN, 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-CHIEF: 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 Bookwalter 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.

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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 Encampment 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-CHIEF: 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-

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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 H. 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 General.

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

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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, Ohio, 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 this year, as well as in the selection of its officers last 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

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and their friendship. I hope that you will wear it long, and I know that you will wear it honorably.

PAST COMMANDER-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. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, There are in existence two orders among the ladies of our country other than the Relief 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 affiliation 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.

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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. BRIDGES, 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. MUSSER, 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 motion.

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?

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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 Andrews, 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 we 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.

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JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

OF THE

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A,

HELD IN

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

AUGUST 15, 16, 17 and 18,

1893.

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

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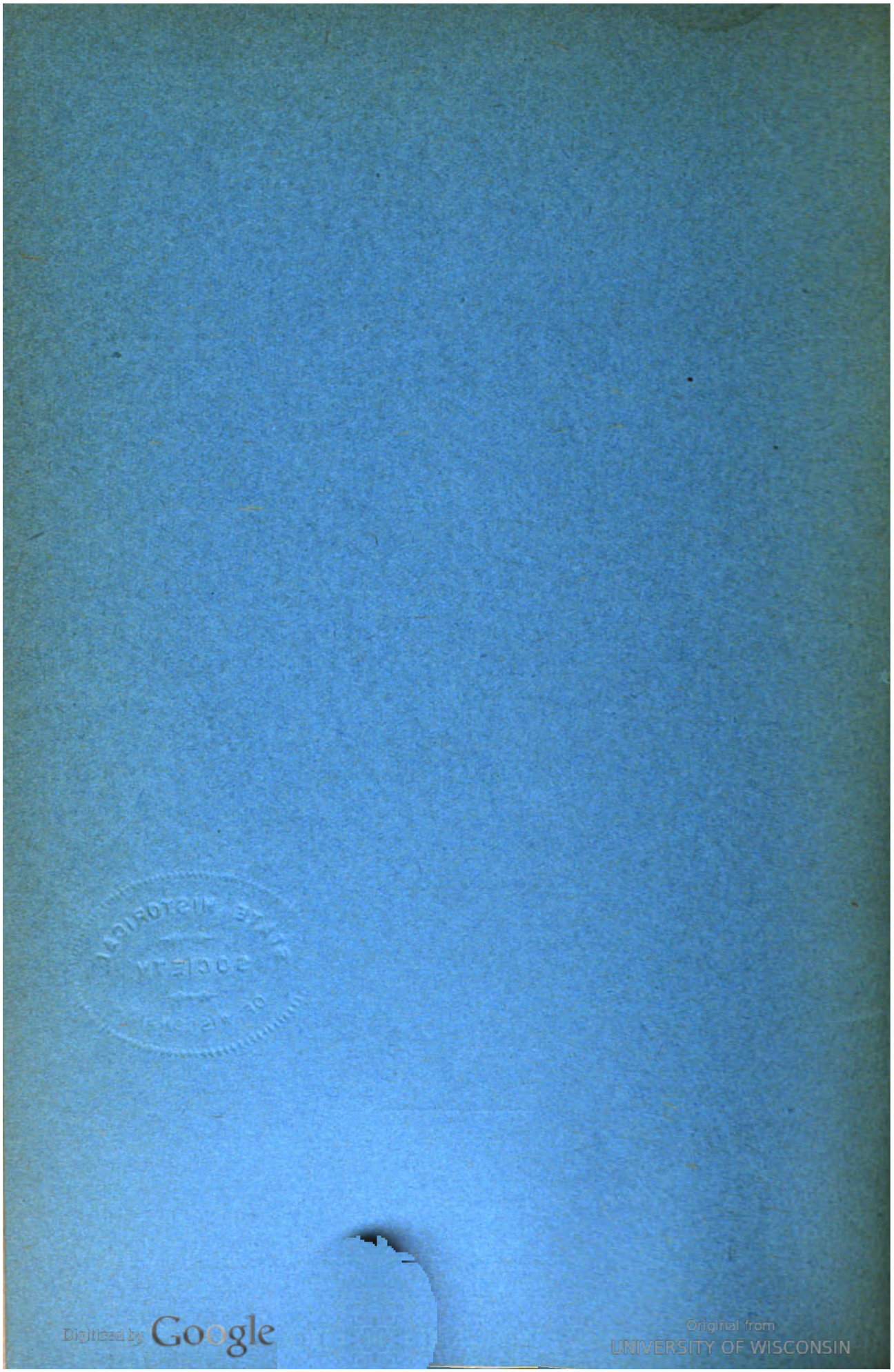
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HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN, September 5, 1893.

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

MARVIN E. HALL,
Past Commander-in-Chief.

ELIAS P. LYON,
Past Adjutant General.

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JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY MORNING MEETING.

TUESDAY, August 15, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

10 o'clock A. M.

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

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the Committee on Credentials find the following brothers entitled to seats and votes in this Encampment, as delegates, or as alternates in the absence of their respective delegates:

ROLL OF DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES.*

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale, Mich.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—George W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—John R. Miller, Helena, Mont.
Quartermaster General—Rudolph Loebenstein, 84 LaSalle Street, room 7, Oxford building, Chicago, Ill.
Adjutant General—Elias P. Lyon, Hillsdale, Mich.
Inspector General—Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.
Judge Advocate General—W. Scott Beebe, Portland, Ore.
Surgeon General—Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., New York, N. Y.
Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. Charles McColley, Winnebago City, Minn.
Council-in-Chief—John V. B. Clarkson, New York, N. Y.; H. W. Wessells, Litchfield, Conn.: Clayton H. Kochersperger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Commandant S. V. Guards—George H. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Ill.
Advisory Board of S. V. Guards—H. S. Foster, Burlington, Vt.; H. B. Baguley, Wheeling, W. Va.; M. D. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF—Frank P. Merrill, Auburn, Me.; Maj. A. P. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; George W. Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis M. Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.; George B. Abbott, Chicago, Ill.; Charles F. Griffin, Hammond, Ind.; George T. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edwin Earp, Lynn, Mass.; Bartow S. Weeks, New York, N. Y.

PAST GRAND DIVISION COMMANDERS—Frank M. Challis, Manchester, N. H.; I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Me.; W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.; Raphael Tobias, New York, N. Y.; Major A. P. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles S. Crysler, Independence, Mo.; E. Howard Gilkey, Columbus, Ohio; Walter S. Payne, Fostoria, Ohio.

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

ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

Commander—Harry L. Veazy, Harriman, Tenn.
Past Commanders—M. D. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.; R. W. Biese, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. D. Good, Greeneville, Tenn.
Delegate at Large—G. P. Chandler, Knoxville, Tenn.
Delegate—L. W. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.
Alternate at Large—Valentine Gilb, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.
Alternate—W. M. Rhodes, Coal Creek, Tenn.

ARKANSAS.

Division of Arkansas in debt to the Commandery-in-Chief, and not entitled to representation.

CALIFORNIA.

Commander—Frank W. Bunnell, Los Angeles.
Past Commanders—L. DeP. Callahan, Los Angeles; C. J. Callahan, Los Angeles; Edward C. Robinson, Oakland; E. W. Conant, San Jose; Fred V. Wood, Oakland; S. L. Blodgett, Bakersfield; Thomas M. Gilbert, Los Angeles.
Delegate at Large—C. H. Cole, Pasadena.
Delegate—B. P. Oakford, Tulare.
Alternate at Large—E. D. Houck, Santa Cruz.
Alternate—J. A. Medlar, Los Angeles.

COLORADO.

Commander—J. W. Manley, La Junta.
Past Commanders—Frank C. McArthur, Denver; H. D. Kendig, Denver; Charles H. Anderson, Denver; L. W. Kennedy, Denver; Abraham L. Fugard, Pueblo.

*Including subsequent additions and corrections.

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Delegate at Large—Harlan Thomas, Ft. Collins.
Delegate—N. W. Savage, Jr., Pueblo.
Alternate at Large—D. S. Monahan, Greeley.
Alternate—H. A. Edmunds, Greeley.

CONNECTICUT.

Commander—Benjamin R. Singleton, Middletown.
Past Commanders—Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven; G. Brainard Smith, Hartford; H. W. Wessells, Litchfield; Willis N. Barber, Meriden; A. E. Chandler, Norwich.
Delegate at Large—C. C. Rossberg, New Britain.
Delegate—A. O. Warner, Hartford.
Alternate at Large—S. P. Jonas, Meriden.
Alternate—A. L. Southmayd, Middletown.

ILLINOIS.

Commander—Cerdric G. Marsh, Oak Park.
Past Commanders—R. V. Mallory, Springfield; A. W. McFarland, Chicago; G. B. Abbott, Chicago; Frank McCrillis, Chicago; C. T. Orner, Bloomington; George B. Stadden, Springfield; George H. Hurlbut, Belvidere; Edward A. Wells, Murphysboro.
Delegate at Large—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
Delegates—J. B. Lidders, Rock Island; C. T. Spackman, Belvidere; Frank L. Shepard, Chicago.
Alternate at Large—C. L. Deavenport, Reynolds.
Alternates—T. J. Simpson, Peoria; W. F. Jenkins, Chicago; C. W. Raymond, Watseka.

INDIANA.

Commander—Newton J. McGuire, Rising Sun.
Past Commanders—George C. Harvey, Danville; John W. Newton, Winchester.
Delegate at Large—C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis.
Delegates—J. W. Noel, Lafayette; J. G. Winfrey, Evansville; George E. Retter, Farmland.
Alternate at Large—T. W. Blair, Fort Wayne.
Alternates—R. S. Thompson, Rising Sun; W. G. Young, Connersville; R. J. Bosworth, Winchester.

IOWA.

Commander—J. Owen Smith, Des Moines.
Past Commanders—James D. Rowen, Des Moines; Fred W. White, Waterloo; J. H. Pickett, Oskaloosa; George Van Houten, Lenox; Lewis A. Dilley, Davenport.
Delegate at Large—R. Shaw Van, Denison.
Delegates—J. B. Lyon, Missouri Valley; George B. Gray, Washington.
Alternate at Large—C. C. L. Kasten, Fort Madison.
Alternates—A. W. McCallum, Sibley; Frank P. Huff, Rockwell City.

KANSAS.

Commander—W. Y. Morgan, Emporia.
Past Commanders—Clay D. Herod, Chetopa; Charles S. Nation, Osage Mission; Charles D. Jones, Norton; Frank A. Agnew, Newton.
Delegate at Large—E. H. Madison, Dodge City.
Delegates—W. H. Russell, Rush Center; P. F. Ackerman, Atchison; Grant W. Harrington, Hiawatha.
Alternate at Large—W. H. Hyden, Leavenworth.
Alternates—Wm. E. Morris, Newton; F. A. Seamons, Keene; R. J. Hopkins, Garden City; E. E. Beard, Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

Commander—J. L. Todd, Jr., Maysville.
Past Commanders—Fred G. Singleton, Newport; W. R. Heflin, Maysville.
Delegate at Large—L. L. Dickerson, Salt Lick.
Delegate—F. L. Puham, Augusta.
Alternate at Large—Walter Rudy, Maysville.
Alternate—Grant North, Salt Lick.

MAINE.

Commander—Charles E. Merrill, Auburn.
Past Commanders—August 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. Hutchins, Bangor; E. C. Moran, Thomaston; F. E. Fairfield, Augusta.
Delegate at Large—Fred R. Fife, Fryeburg.
Delegate—F. L. Beals, Auburn.
Alternate at Large—Edwin C. Milliken, Portland.
Alternate—G. V. S. Michaelis, Augusta.

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MARYLAND.

Commander—W. A. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
Past Commanders—George W. Collier, Baltimore; Miles W. Ross, Baltimore; Sherman J. Brown, Washington, D. C.; E. R. Campbell, Washington, D. C.; S. E. Thomason, Washington, D. C.; John R. Neely, Washington, D. C.; Robert W. Wilson, Baltimore.
Delegate at Large—Otto L. Suess, Washington, D. C.
Delegate—Frank A. White, Easton.
Alternate at Large—E. R. Sebold, Cherry Hill.
Alternate—John P. Turner, Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Commander—Albert C. Blaisdell, Lowell.
Past Commanders—George W. Knowlton, Boston; Edwin Earp, Jr., Lynn; F. J. Bradford, Lowell; J. B. Maccabe, East Boston; C. F. Sargent, Lawrence; J. H. Hinckley, Beverly; H. S. Crossman, Springfield; N. C. Upham, Fitchburg; D. B. Purbeck, Salem; W. A. Stevens, Arlington Heights; C. K. Darling, Fitchburg; Walter H. Delano, Sharon.
Delegate at Large—George N. Howard, Lowell.
Delegates—George W. Penniman, Brocton; Charles D. Rooney, Winchester; F. W. Eager, Fitchburg; D. F. Goulding, Somerville; F. C. Bruce, Northampton.
Alternate at Large—W. R. Moseley, Needham.
Alternates—William R. Davis, Cambridgeport; George S. Wentworth, Canton; W. E. Gragg, Newburyport; W. E. James, New Bedford; W. R. Waterman, Hanover.

MICHIGAN.

Commander—Fred M. Twiss, 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; Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale.
Delegate at Large—C. J. Post, Grand Rapids.
Delegate—George E. Cogshall, Grand Rapids.
Alternate at Large—Earl Hemenway, Peoria, Ill.
Alternate—F. M. Simons, Bay City.

MINNESOTA.

Commander—W. A. Mullen, Madelia.
Past Commanders—E. M. VanCleve, Minneapolis; E. H. Milham, St. Paul; A. S. Morgan, Missoula, Mont.; E. D. Morris, Red Wing; George H. Sheire, St. Paul; Francis G. Drew, Minneapolis.
Delegate at Large—F. E. Austin, Duluth.
Delegates—George H. Klein, Mankato; C. I. Roy, LeRoy.
Alternate at Large—A. P. Nelson, Alexandria.
Alternates—Wm. G. Young, Montrose; Eben Oakes, St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

Commander—Fred E. Ernst, St. Joseph.
Past Commanders—Will K. West, Kansas City; J. J. Speaker, Kansas City; A. H. Vandivert, Bethany; E. R. Durham, Bethany; R. Loebenstein, Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Kline, St. Joseph; B. W. Frauenthal, St. Louis; E. W. Raymond, St. Louis.
Delegate at Large—W. F. Anderson, St. Louis.
Delegates—J. F. Hieronymous, Jr., Sedalia; E. W. Dieterle, St. Louis.
Alternate at Large—Manley Wren, Bethany.
Alternates—John F. Human, St. Louis; W. A. Brown, St. Joseph.

MONTANA.

Commander—W. S. Votaw, Helena.
Past Commanders—John R. Miller, Helena; A. E. Veazie, Hartford, Conn; E. G. Wooden, Linstown; C. F. Morrison, Helena.
Delegate at Large—E D. Weed, Helena.
Delegate—None elected.
Alternate at Large—None elected.
Alternate—None elected.

NEBRASKA.

Commander—W. B. McArthur, Lincoln.
Past Commanders—S. W. Coglizer, Weeping Water; Moses P. O'Brien, Omaha; Frank J. Coates, Omaha; F. P. Corrick, Cozad; P. A. Barrows, St. Edward.

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Delegate at Large—K. E. Valentine, West Point.
Delegates—George W. Hunt, Nelson; C. M. Rawitzer, Omaha.
Alternate at Large—H. T. Bowen, Lincoln.
Alternates—F. F. Griffith, South Omaha; B. B. Parish, Table Rock.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Commander—Cyrus H. Little, Manchester.
Past Commanders—Frank H. Challis, Manchester; Frank E. Libbey, Somersworth; Frank M. Shackford, Concord; Michael F. Crowley, Portsmouth; Frank B. Perkins, Manchester; Ben O. Roby, Nashua; James H. Joyce, Somersworth; Burt E. Fisher, Dover; Frank C. Smith, Enfield.
Delegate at Large—John W. Dufney, Somersworth.
Delegate—Edwin H. Swett, Somersworth.
Alternate at Large—B. C. Hinds, Laconia.
Alternate—C. H. Cutler, Peterboro.

NEW JERSEY.

Commander—A. L. Sparks, Camden.
Past Commanders—Henry E. Hatfield, Newark; Edward C. White, Cocoa, Fla.; Fred D. Morse, Elizabeth; Andrew Derrom, Jr., Paterson; George H. Perkins, Atlantic City; Thomas H. Edmond, Trenton; Louis L. Drake, Elizabeth.
Delegate at Large—Wm. G. Dunkerly, Paterson.
Delegate—W. D. Kingsland, Paterson.
Alternate at Large—Jacob Sherry, Jersey City.
Alternate—George H. Bailey, Atlantic City.

NEW YORK.

Commander—W. H. Robertson, Cortland.
Past Commanders—M. J. Downing, New York; E. F. Fellows, Brockport; Edward W. Hatch, Buffalo; Wm. H. Wyker, Goshen; J. C. Sawyer, Matteawan; Job E. Hedges, New York; Adolph Hoefling, Brooklyn; Clarence E. Holmes, Mt. Vernon; Winfield Scott Oberdorf, Dansville.
Delegate at Large—Thos. W. McKnight, New York.
Delegates—H. C. H. Cooper, Rochester, George W. Marks, Brooklyn; George S. Kling, New Bremen; Charles Kinney, Brocton.
Alternate at Large—C. H. Lyon, Jamestown.
Alternates—H. J. Frame, Clayton; F. C. Gluer, Hornellsville; D. E. Aitken, New York Mills; F. S. McGuire, Cohoes.

OHIO.

Commander—Dan S. Gardner, Massillon.
Past Commanders—H. R. Bacon, Toledo; E. W. Poe, Columbus; E. H. Gilkey, Columbus; W. C. Wykoff, Columbus; F. W. Myers, East Liverpool; Geo. A. Ensign, Defiance; Henry Frazee, Cleveland; G. W. Leonard, Urbana; Wm. E. Bundy, Cincinnati; C. J. Deckman, Malvern; J. V. Hilliard, Newark; Walter S. Payne, Fostoria; Filmore Musser, Portsmouth.
Delegate at Large—H. V. Speelman, Coalton.
Delegates—E. H. Archer, Columbus; H. D. Davis, Hillsboro; J. A. Averdick, Cincinnati; E. K. Woodrow, Portsmouth; R. B. Barrett, Highland.
Alternate at Large—H. C. Armstrong, Xenia.
Alternates—D. Q. Marron, Hillsboro; John F. Liddy, Batavia; J. W. Doud, Mt. Vernon; Chas. G. King, Massillon; R. J. Williams, Cincinnati.

OREGON.

The Division of Oregon being in debt to the Commandery-in-Chief, and failing to make reports to the Inspector General and Chaplain-in-Chief, is not entitled to representation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Commander—Horace M. Lowry, Indiana.
Past Commanders—James H. Closson, Germantown; E. W. Alexander, Reading; Major A. P. Davis, Pittsburg; Major R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia; Robert E. Hopkins, Milton; Wm. H. Smith, Plainfield, N. J.; Horace H. Hammer, Reading; A. K. Howard, Titusville; Frank H. Hartzell, Pittsburg; Harry M. Russell, Philadelphia; Charles J. Miller, Philadelphia; George P. Brockway, Reno; James Lewis Rake, Reading; P. J. Schroeder, Philadelphia; Wm. B. McNulty, Philadelphia; Andrew J. Falls, Philadelphia; George W. Gerhard, Hamburg; D. P. Ingham, Tioga; Herman M. Rebele Allegheny City; Walter E. Smith, Allentown.

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

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

VERMONT.

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

WASHINGTON.

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

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

WISCONSIN.

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

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

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

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It does, but—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is correct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROLL CALLED.

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

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

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

The motion was seconded.

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

CONFIRMATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S APPOINTMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

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

PRESS COMMITTEE.

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

The regular committees will be as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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

COMMITTEE ON RITUALS AND CEREMONIES.

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

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

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

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COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

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

COMMITTEE ON LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

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

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

COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF RELIEVED OF CONSIDERATION OF RITUALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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

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

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

RECORDS.

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

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

FUNDS.

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

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

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

OFFICIAL VISITS.

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

DECISIONS.

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

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

COURTS-MARTIAL.

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

ROWLEY JUDGMENT.

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

COMMANDERY COLORS.

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

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

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

FINANCES.

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

BIENNIAL MEETINGS.

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

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

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

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

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

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

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

OFFICERS' REPORTS.

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

RITUAL.

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

INSURANCE.

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

PROCEEDINGS.

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

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

S. V. GUARDS.

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

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

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

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

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

COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

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

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB.

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

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

OUR RELATIONS TO THE G. A. R.

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

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TRANSPORTATION.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

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

CONCLUSION.

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

MARVIN E. HALL,
Commander-in-Chief.

DECISIONS.

DECISION I. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. I.) September 5, 1892.

D. W. Dwinell, Dover, Ohio:

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

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DECISION II. September 12, 1892.

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

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

DECISION III. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. II.) September 15, 1892.

Walter E. Smith, Allentown, Pa.:

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

DECISION IV. (J. A. Gen.'s Ops. III. and V.) September 26, 1892.

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

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

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

DECISION V. September 28, 1892.

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

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

DECISION VI. September 29, 1892.

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

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

DECISION VII. October 7, 1892.

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

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

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

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

DECISION VIII. October 7, 1892.

W. H. Sheahan, Philadelphia, Pa.:

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

DECISION IX. October 27, 1892.

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

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

DECISION X. October 28, 1892.

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

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

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

DECISION XI. November 14, 1892.

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

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

DECISION XII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. IX.) November 14, 1892.

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

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

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DECISION XIII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. X.) November 14, 1893.

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

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

DECISION XIV. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XI.) November 14, 1892.

Filmore Musser, Commander Ohio Division, Portsmouth, Ohio:

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

DECISION XV. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. VI.) November 14, 1892.

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

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

DECISION XVI. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. IV.) November 15, 1892.

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

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

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

DECISION XVII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. VII.) November 15, 1892.

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

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

DECISION XVIII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XII.) November 18, 1892.

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

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

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

DECISION XIX. November 28, 1892.

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

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

DECISION XX. December 2, 1892.

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

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

DECISION XXI. December 14, 1892.

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

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

DECISION XXII. December 23, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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DECISION XXIII. December 28, 1892.

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

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

DECISION XXIV. December 31, 1892.

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

Installation must occur first regular meeting in January.

DECISION XXV. December 31, 1892.

Walter H. Delano, Commander Division of Massachusetts, Canton, Mass.:

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

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

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

DECISION XXVI. January 2, 1893.

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

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

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

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

DECISION XXVII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XV.) January 2, 1892.

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

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

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

DECISION XXVIII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XVI.) January 2. 1892.

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

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

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

DECISION XXIX. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XVII.) January 2, 1892.

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

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

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

DECISION XXX. January 24, 1893.

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

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

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

DECISION XXXI. December 12, 1892.

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

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

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

DECISION XXXII. March 1, 1893.

Captain John Redmond, Burlington, Kans.:

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

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

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

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

DECISION XXXIII. March 4, 1893.

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

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

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

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

DECISION XXXIV. March 17, 1893.

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

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

DECISION XXXV. March 21, 1893.

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

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

If all the conditions named in the section are complied with, you certainly may legally issue to any Camp in Minnesota a dispensation to muster a "dropped member of a defunct Camp" of your Division. Or in compliance with Sec. 5 of the same article, you can legally issue an honorable discharge to the dropped member himself, upon fulfillment of the proviso of said section as to the payment of two dollars.

DECISION XXXVI. March 27, 1893.

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

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

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

DECISION XXXVII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XX.) April 7, 1893.

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

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

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

DECISION XXXVIII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXI.) April 17, 1893.

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

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

DECISION XXXIX. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXIII.) May 23, 1893.

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

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial trial of Frank Alden, of Camp No. 88 of your Division, together with Opinion XXIII. of the Judge Advocate General. You will correct the record in this case as pointed out in said opinion, when the findings may be returned for my approval.

DECISION XL. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXIV.) May 23, 1893.

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

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

DECISION XLI. June 5, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

DECISION XLII. June 13, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

DECISION XLIII. June 17, 1893.

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

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

DECISION XLIV. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXV.) June 30, 1893.

W. A. Mullen, Madelia, Minn.:

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

DECISION XLV. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXVI.) June 30, 1893.

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

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

DECISION LXVI. July 10, 1893.

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

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

DECISION XLVII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXVIII.) August 7, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

The motion was seconded.

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

TUESDAY AFTERNOON MEETING.

2 o'clock P. M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANOTHER HALL FOR THE ENCAMPMENT.

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

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

(Cries of "Consent, consent.")

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

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

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

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

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

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

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REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The Quartermaster General submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

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

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

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

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

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

Report Supplemental to Quartermaster General Clarkson's Report.

Cash on hand, as shown by report		$3,358 43
Received from FLORIDA	$3 00	
WASHINGTON	2 00	
OREGON	13 45	
COLORADO	105 04	
MICHIGAN	4 00	
KENTUCKY	1 08	
MAINE	3 40	
WISCONSIN	36 96	
INDIANA	130 44	
RHODE ISLAND	33	
		299 70
		$3,658 13
Paid for POSTAGE, TELEGRAMS AND STATIONERY	2 81	
EXPENSES INSPECTOR GENERAL DURING YEAR	23 05	
GOLD CROSS FOR GENERAL TOBIAS	75 00	
EXPENSES ELEVENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT	2,802 41	
		2,903 27
Balance cash on hand		$754 86

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

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from General Hall	$250 00	
" " " General Clarkson	504 86	
" " for Supplies	7,663 69	
" " " Charter Fees	466 50	
" " " Per Capita Tax	8,228 92	
Miscellaneous cash receipts	16 98	
Total cash receipts		$17,130 95

EXPENDITURES.

Debts of preceding administration:			
Major A. P. Davis	$938 40		
C. G. Burgoyne	51 00		
		$989 40	
Carried forward		$989 40	$17,130 95

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Brought forward		$989 40	$17,130 95
Expenses Eleventh Annual Encampment, in addition to those paid by preceding administration:			
W. S. Garber, Stenographer	$209 60		
3,000 Proceedings, including freight and drayage	858 95		
Engraving plate for General Weeks	26 00		
		1,094 55	
Traveling Expenses:			
Commander-in-Chief, two trips to Chicago	$25 60		
" " " trip to Michigan Encampment	11 71		
" " " " Missouri and Ohio Encampments	66 35		
Commander-in-Chief, trip to Illinois and Indiana Encampments	52 10		
Adjutant General, trip to Alabama and Tennessee Encampment	60 00		
		195 76	
Supplies:			
Badges and Decorations	$4,923 55		
Camp and Division Supplies	1,745 52		
Cost of Shipping	369 23		
Insurance	27 00		
Electros	10 15		
Wrapping Paper, Twine, Labels, Etc	33 91		
		7,109 26	
Furniture:			
Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters	$61 87		
Headquarters Quartermaster General	154 47		
		216 34	
General Expenses:			
Freight, Etc., Moving Headquarters	$220 55		
Record Books	18 25		
Postage	15 75		
Telegrams	9 97		
Blanks furnished free to Divisions	42 85		
Commandery Ribbons	8 00		
Floral Tribute to General Webb, Etc	28 05		
Gold Star for General Hall	150 00		
Miscellaneous	26 55		
		519 97	
Office Expenses:			
Rent, Headquarters Commander-in-Chief	$300 00		
" " Quartermaster General	480 00		
Light, Fuel and Toilet Supplies, Commandery Headquarters	16 90		
Light, Fuel and Toilet Supplies, Quartermaster General's Headquarters	28 27		
Shelving	16 35		
Telegrams and Express, Commandery Headquarters	23 92		
" " " Quartermaster General's Headquarters	2 95		
Postage, Commandery Headquarters	79 01		
" Quartermaster General's Headquarters	44 13		
Stationery, for all National Officers	81 35		
" Commandery Headquarters	55 34		
" Quartermaster General's Headquarters	37 16		
Miscellaneous, Commandery Headquarters	118 58		
" Quartermaster General's Headquarters	29 05		
		1,308 01	
Carried forward		$11,433 39	$17,130 95

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Brought forward		$11,433 39	$17,130 95
General Orders		185 06	
Salaries		3,000 00	
S. V. Guards		125 75	
Arnold Monument Fund		200 00	
Commandery-in-Chief Colors		244 00	
Twelfth Annual Encampment:			
Expenses Joint Agent	$17 00		
Typewriting Reports	15 12		
Roster	19 00		
Expenses Transportation Committee	5 00		
		56 12	
Miscellaneous, including Refunds, Advances, Etc.		4 98	
Total expenditures			$15,249 30
Balance cash on hand			$1,881 65
Supplies, inventoried at cost			$2,610 21

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

GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

DR. ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	CR.
Arkansas	$17 00	Alabama and Tennessee	$ 09
Florida	9 60	California	2 84
Iowa	69	Colorado	28 29
Kentucky	16	Illinois	26
Michigan	2 10	Kansas	2 91
Nebraska	49	Minnesota	08
Ohio	08	Oregon	12 68
Oklahoma	18 13	South Dakota	12 20
Rhode Island	2 00	Wisconsin	37 09
Washington	13 44	Major Davis	938 40
Vermont	80	Andersonville Prison Fund	43 50
Cash in hands of Commander-in-Chief.	250 00	Surplus	2,781 73
Cash in hands of General Clarkson	504 86		
Supplies	2,586 67		
Furniture	454 07		
	$3,860 07		$3,860 07

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

GENERAL ACCOUNT, AUGUST 10, 1893.

DR. ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	CR.
Arkansas	$15 70	Andersonville Prison Fund	$43 50
Colorado*	19 40	Vermont	3 08
Florida	12 00	Surplus	5,138 50
Iowa*	13 16		
Kansas*	2 84		
Montana	1 20		
Nebraska*	4 20		
Oklahoma	18 13		
Oregon	11 06		
South Dakota*	1 08		
Furniture (at 10 per cent. off)	594 45		
Cash	1,881 65		
Supplies (at cost)	2,610 21		
	$5,185 08		$5,185 08

* August 15, 1893—Indebtedness has been paid.

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

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

DR.	LOSSES.		PROFITS.	CR.
1892.			1893.	
Sept. 29.	To Supplies (extra quality forms reduced in price.).	$118 43	Aug. 10. By Supplies.....	$803 57
Oct. 31.	To Rhode Island (ordered cancelled by Eleventh Annual Encampment).....	2 00	By Per Capita Tax.....	8,330 37
Dec. 31.	To Arnold Monument Fund.	200 00	By Charter Fees.....	476 50
1893.				
Mar. 15.	To Supplies (obsolete forms destroyed).....	70 05		
Mar. 30.	To Supplies (obsolete forms destroyed).....	19 13		
July 31.	To Furniture.....	65 94		
Aug. 10.	To General Orders.....	185 06		
	To Salaries.....	3,000 00		
	To Traveling Expenses.....	189 78		
	To Office Expenses.....	1,307 41		
	To General Expenses.....	768 45		
	To S. V. Guards.....	125 75		
	To Eleventh Annual Encampment.....	1,145 55		
	To Twelfth Annual Encampment.....	56 12		
	To Balance (net profit).....	2,356 77		
		$9,610 44		$9,610 44

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS.

	1890 91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Received from Predecessor	$603 66	$1,079 37	$754 86*
Received for Supplies	14,217 03	11,744 77	7,680 67
Received for Per Capita Tax	8,456 39	8,341 30	8,228 92
Received for Charter Fees	1,247 50	852 00	466 50
Totals	$24,524 58	$22,017 44	$17,130 95

* $639.81 being in cash, balance in vouchers.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURES.

	1890-91.	1891-82.	1892-93.
Debts of preceding administration	.....	$1,231 07	$989 40
Expenses of preceding annual meeting, in addition to those paid by preceding administration	1,148 30	1,622 15	1,094 55
Traveling expenses of Commander-in-Chief and Staff	879 55	112 53	189 78
SUPPLIES—			
Badges and decorations	9,112 22	5,963 40	4,923 55
Camp and Division supplies	3,515 97	3,530 48	1,745 52
Cost of shipment*			
Wrapping paper, insurance, etc	†	66 84	71 06
Furniture	169 50	.....	216 34
General Orders	241 25	320 82	185 06
Salaries	2,995 99	3,000 00	3,000 00
S. V. Guards	.....	294 85	125 75
OFFICE EXPENSES—			
Rent	‡	199 99	780 00
Telegrams, postage and stationery	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	208 26	208 95
GENERAL EXPENSES—			
Transfer headquarters	216 13	196 58	220 55
Records	.....	187 57	18 25
Miscellaneous**	1,740 49	510 37	255 45
Stationery	373 89	234 93	168 85
Telegraphing	178 14	53 16	36 84
Postage	306 48	242 42	138 89
Cost of shipping supplies, and other express charges	1,051 82	661 68	369 23
Other items	.....	122 77	††511 28
Totals	$21,929 73	$18,759 87	$15,249 30

* Included in expressage item.
† Not given.
‡ No rent paid.
‖ Included in telegraph, postage and stationery items.
** Includes expenses of Payne and Addington courts-martial.
†† Includes $244 for colors and $200 for Arnold Monument Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Divisions are indebted to the Commandery-in-Chief as follows: Arkansas, $15.70; Florida, $12; Oklahoma, $18,13; Oregon, $11.06; Colorado, $19.40; Iowa, $13.16; South Dakota, $1.08; Kansas, $2.84; Montana, $1.20; Nebraska, $4.20. The Division of Oklahoma no longer has an existence, and the Division of Florida is virtually dead. It is therefore recommended:

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

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

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

During the year obsolete forms have been destroyed as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours in F., C. and L.,
R. LOEBENSTEIN,
Quartermaster General.

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

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

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General Lyon submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

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

Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief:

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

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

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

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

RECORD OF CAMPS.

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

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

RECORD OF DECISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSION RECORD.

This book is nearly full.

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

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CASH BOOK.

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

NEW RECEIPT BOOK.

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

FILING CASE.

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

OLD RECORDS.

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

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

Thirteen Division rosters.
One record of revoked charters.
One record of Division By-Laws.
All letter books prior to September, 1892.
All letters prior to September, 1892.
Grand Division rosters.
Grand Division cash books.
Old record of charter applications, with names and records of applicants, kept by General Payne.

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

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

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

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

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS.

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

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

TABLES.

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

CONCLUSION.

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

Sincerely yours,

ELIAS P. LYON,
Adjutant General.

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STATISTICAL TABLES

Accompanying Adjutant General's Report.

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ADJUTANT'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR QUARTER ENI[illegible]SOLIDAT

	Aggregate.		Loss.								Total Loss.		No. in Good Standing.		Number of Members Dropped.	No. Mustered during Quarter on which no per Capita Tax is payable		Amount received for per Capita Tax	Loss.		
			By Disbanded.		By Death.	By Honorable Discharge.	By Transfer.	By Suspension.		By Dishonorable Discharge.									By Death.	By Honorable Discharge.	By Transfer.
	Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.				Camps.	Members.		Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.		Camps.	Members.				
2	24	544			1	2			52		55		24	489				$20	1	4	5
9	9	150						2	51		2	51	7	99		1	17	4			
1	19	488	2	25			1		13		2	39	17	449		2	34	18	1	2	1
4	14	386					2		37			39	14	347	30			15	2	2	7
1	36	1068			1	6	3	2	68		2	78	34	990		1	43	38	3	14	1
3	146	3493	2	34	1	3	6	13	273	1	15	318	131	3175		3	53	163			5
2	143	3486	3	49	1	2	3	22	726		25	781	118	2705		4	83	131		4	2
0	104	2381	1	8	2	7	9	12	355		13	381	91	2000		5	115	98	1	9	12
5	173	4329			1	6	19	5	314		5	310	168	3989	65	5	165	188			21
0	15	279	1	7				4	97		5	104	10	175		4	64	5	1		1
8	55	1734			1	14	9	10	293		10	317	45	1417				56	2		5
8	32	1111				6	4	4	149		4	159	28	952	50	6	116	39	8	39	21
2	116	5526	2	39	13	35	16	4	479		6	583	140	4943				213	2	4	7
8	66	1563			1	4	3	6	247		6	255	60	1308		1	32	66	1	4	14
7	69	1717				5	7	3	169		3	181	66	1536		1	15	69		2	
4	77	2073	1	15	3	10	12	16	455		17	496	60	1577	‡1			76			1
9	8	237				2			30			32	8	205		2	43	7	2	6	4
9	78	2021			2	13	19	5	311	1	5	316	72	1675	5	1	54	84		2	3
3	28	954			1	1		1	37		1	39	27	915	7	1	38	36	1	2	5
9	34	1140			1	3	1		41			49	34	1091	‡3	3	63	42	11	12	12
7	170	4578	2	21	4	21	18	5	371		7	435	163	4143		1	15	177	5	6	8
8	212	5576			5	6	21	13	663	3	13	698	199	4878	8			235		1	1
2	16	375	1	17	2	3	3		61		1	86	15	289				13	6	10	12
3	180	6084	11	147	9	6	11	11	561	1	22	735	158	5349	191	1	20	218	2	7	3
5	18	730				3		1	119		1	122	17	608	26			23	1	1	1
7	27	597			2		3	5	124		5	129	22	468	6			25	1	10	6
1	53	1545			1	1	6	5	215		5	223	48	1322	44			68	1		3
1	26	745			1	2	2	1	88		1	95	25	656	‡2	1	16	28	1	2	2
5	10	216						2	57		2	57	8	159				6		4	3
1	47	1248			1	3	2	2	149		2	156	45	1092	‡1	1	17	49			
4	2035	56374	26	382	54	165	180	155	6605	6	181	7379	1854	48995	439	44	1003	$2224	54	152	176

RECAPITULATION.

	Camps.	Members.
eport	1671	45770
Camps. Members.		
46 3127		
... 239		
318 7238		
	364	10604
	2035	56374
Camps. Members.		
26 362		
... 54		
... 165		
... 180		
155 6605		
... 6		
d ... 7		
	181	7379
nding	1854	48995

Dropped, p
Number m
ca
Amount re
Cash on ha
Cash on ha
Expended
rep
Number o
Number o

+ No rep

embers.
47216

6725

53441

11342

42099

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ED REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1893.

By Suspension.		By Dishonorable Discharge.	Total Loss.		No. in Good Standing.		Number of Members Dropped.	No. Mustered during Quarter on which no per Capita Tax is payable		Amount received for per Capita Tax.	Cash on hand at Division Headquarters.	Cash on hand in Camps	Expended in Charity as per Q. M. S. reports.	No. of members or their families relieved.	No. of Veterans or their families relieved.	Date Received.
Camps.	Members.		Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.		Camps.	Members.							
2	101		2	110	21	403				$18 84	$26 67	$125 37	$13 00		1	July 29, 1893.
1	11		1	12	10	175		2	52	10 84		36 37	71 00			Aug. 11. "
3	89		4	129	13	318	2			15 36	42 55	352 47	6 25			" 3. "
1	41		1	49	20	555		5	100	19 40	47 31	834 79	6 61	1	2	July 15. "
2	92		2	97	31	926				37 12	125 99	1296 16	39 50			" 31. "
55	1196		55	1218	85	2150	88	4	70	88 36	182 31	1623 81	45 60	4	8	" 31. "
31	756		31	758	103	2495		6	132	103 20		2071 46	152 91			Aug. 3. "
40	902		40	918	56	1325		2	38	57 08	11 20	696 79	5 00			" 9. "
21	673		21	701	122	3273	16	2	148	136 56		1116 34	53 00			" 4. "
2	29		2	29	10	179		1	24	7 72	14 90	254 53				July 29. "
8	321		8	323	41	1227	53	1	41	51 24	99 79	1190 28	47 70			" 31. "
10	260		10	272	27	938	9	1	16	38 44	227 28	386 49	30 00	2	1	" 31. "
5	570		7	668	134	4667		1	20	191 40	657 91	19526 35	614 77	19	15	Aug. 2. "
6	206		9	279	57	1197		3	65	49 12	90 93	422 74	19 35	2	1	" 9. "
13	296		17	378	55	1396		1	18	56 80	310 39	1063 13	25			" 7. "
25	562		25	561	43	1126	1			47 44	72 64					" 3. "
2	62		2	63	7	187		1	25	11 12	39 54	110 10				" 1. "
11	316		11	328	64	1548		2	42	71 00	35 55	615 26	50 26			" 7. "
2	106		3	130	23	802	5	1	21	31 68	80 63	1290 99	51 00	6		July 26. "
2	130		4	157	29	978		1	16	38 88	28 25	437 71	71 00	3		" 29. "
26	702		33	828	139	3770	83	4	84	150 00	244 75	5737 02	446 62	21	5	Aug. 3. "
55	1350		55	1369	133	3440		3	64	142 36	227 63	4099 31	43 23			" 6. "
4	69		4	71	12	269		1	19	10 12	21 34	432 70	40 00	7	1	" 5. "
10	493		12	560	151	5187	137	5	107	207 20	327 35	11722 95	1432 55	62	6	" 4. "
	39			51	18	621	17			25 84	3 12	494 66				July 26. "
16	381		16	384	16	312		1	16	11 88	104 01	231 51				Aug. 2. "
6	215		6	232	46	1211	8	4	77	49 88	199 78	1262 15				" 7. "
10	287		10	291	16	409	21			16 84	85 01	484 08	44 05	2		July 31. "
	18			23	13	274				12 52	37 50	183 88				" 31. "
14	316		15	347	31	741		2	32	29 12	341 00	473 58	2 00		1	Aug. 7. "
383	10589		406	11342	1526	42099	440	54	1227	$1737 36	$3688 37	$58572 98	$3285 65	129	40	

ITULATION.

	Camps.	Members.
Dropped, previously reported as suspended	...	440
Number mustered during quarter on which no per capita tax is due	54	1227
Amount recieved for per capita tax		$1737 36
Cash on hand at Division Headquarters		$3688 37
Cash on hand in Camps		$48572 98
Expended in Charity as per Q. M. Sergeant's reports		$3285 65
Number of members or their families relieved		129
Number of Veterans or their families relieved		40

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Table No. 5—ROSTER OF DIVISION ELECTIVE OFFICERS, 1893-94.

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

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Table No. 6—Roster of Division Adjutants and Quartermasters, 1893-94.

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

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Table No. 7—Times and Places of Holding Division Encampments, 1893.

Division.	Place.	Time.
Alabama and Tennessee	Greenville, Tenn	May 3 and 4.
Arkansas	Fort Smith	May 29 and 30.
California	Pasadena	March 20 to 23.
Colorado	Colorado Springs	July 5 to 7.
Connecticut	Rockville	February 9.
Illinois	Belvidere	July 1 to 6.
Indiana	Terre Haute	July 5 and 6.
Iowa	Council Bluffs	July 20 to 22.
Kansas	Pittsburg	February 24.
Kentucky	Maysville	June 7 and 8.
Maine	Augusta	June 14 and 15.
Maryland	Wilmington, Del	June 14 and 15.
Massachusetts	New Bedford	June 14 and 15.
Michigan	Lapeer	June 6 and 7.
Minnesota	Alexandria	June 13 and 14.
Missouri	Kansas City	June 20 to 22.
Montana	Great Falls	May 10 and 11.
Nebraska	West Point	June 14.
New Hampshire	Nashua	June 6 and 7.
New Jersey	Trenton	February 16.
New York	Clayton	June 20 to 23.
Ohio	Columbus	June 20 to 22.
Oregon	Oregon City	May 2 and 3.
Pennsylvania	Honesdale	June 6 to 8.
Rhode Island	Pawtucket	February 14.
South Dakota	Chamberlain	June 6 to 8.
Vermont	Brattleboro	June 8.
Washington	North Yakima	June 14 and 15.
West Virginia	Grafton	April 27.
Wisconsin	Ashland	June 21 and 22.

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Table No. 8—List of Charter Applications Approved, and Charters Issued, During the Past Year.

Division.	Number of Camp.	Location.	Date of Approval.	Number of Applicants.	Date of Muster.	Number Mustered.	Date of Charter.
Alabama and Tenn..	11	Smedville.....	July 11, 92..	18	Aug. 20, 92..	18	Oct. 22, 92
" " " ..	13	Butler.....	July 18, 92..	20	Aug. 22, 92..	18	Oct. 22, 92
" " " ..	15	Huntsville.....	July 27, 92..	15	.....	....	.....
" " " ..	16	Union X Roads.....	Oct. 31, 92..	24	Dec. 14, 92..	29	Mar. 6, 93
Arkansas.....	21	Sulphur Rock.....	Apr. 11, 92..	15	Aug. 6, 92..	16	Oct. 7, 92
"	1	Limestone Valley...	July 6, 92..	17	Oct. 1, 92..	15	Oct. 13, 92
"	1	Dublin, Texas.....	Apr. 14, 93..	16	May 1, 93..	15	June 16, 93
"	2	Judsonia.....	Apr. 17, 93..	28	May 6, 93..	31	May 24, 93
California.....	47	Los Angeles.....	Jan. 31, 93..	18	Dec. 31, 92..	17	Jan. 31, 93
"	48	Woodland.....	Jan. 31, 93..	16	Dec. 29, 92..	16	Mar. 15, 93
Colorado	10	Canon City.....	Feb. 6, 93..	38	Mar. 21, 93..	27	Apr. 3, 93
"	17	Ft. Collins.....	Feb. 27, 93..	48	Mar. 4, 93..	48	Mar. 25, 93
"	9	Leadville.....	Apr. 11, 93..	31	Apr. 13, 93..	24	May 5, 93
"	12	New Windsor.....	Apr. 21, 93 .	23	Apr. 29, 93..	15	May 6, 93
"	1	Tucson, Arizona.....	May 9, 93..	27	May 30, 93..	15	June 6, 93
"	18	Loveland	May 9, 93..	16	May 20, 93..	17	May 29, 93
"	19	Rocky Ford.....	May 29, 93..	18	June 28, 93..	17	July 4, 93
Connecticut.....	4	Norwich.....	Sept. 26, 92..	40	Oct. 6, 92..	36	Oct. 19, 92
"	5	N. Grosvenordale	Jan. 13, 93..	21	Feb. 2, 93..	20	Feb. 11, 93
Illinois.....	12	Paxton.....	July 6, 92..	24	Oct. 7, 92..	24	Oct. 26, 92
"	13	New Palestine.....	July 20, 92..	18	Aug. 9, 92..	18	Aug. 29, 92
"	17	Birds.....	July 23, 92..	21	Sept. 23, 92..	15	Nov. 4, 92
"	20	Enfield	Sept. 3, 92..	20	Sept. 20, 92..	16	Oct. 20, 92
"	27	Hildago	Sept. 3, 92..	17	Oct. 18, 92..	15	Dec. 5, 92
"	28	Rockwood	Nov. 4, 92..	18	Dec. 7, 92..	15	Dec. 10, 92
"	29	Fernwood.....	Nov. 25, 92..	21	Jan. 7, 93..	15	Jan. 19, 93
"	127	Arthur	Dec. 26, 92..	20	Jan. 4, 93..	19	Jan. 17, 93
"	31	Stockton.....	Feb. 13, 93..	26	Mar. 18, 93..	18	Mar. 22, 93
"	32	Farina.....	Feb. 13, 93..	21	Mar. 9, 93..	17	Mar. 24, 93
"	187	Piper City.....	Feb. 25, 93..	16	Mar. 27, 93..	15	Apr. 25, 93
"	33	Cordova	Mar. 21, 93..	17	Apr. 29, 93..	15	May 2, 93
"	34	Williamsville	Mar. 27, 93..	23	Mar. 31, 93..	20	May 16, 93
"	35	Victoria.....	Apr. 24, 93..	28	May 24, 93..	16	June 1, 93
"	36	Gilman.....	Apr. 25, 93..	17	May 23, 93..	15	June 7, 93
"	37	Woodhull	May 4, 93..	17	May 12, 93..	15	May 22, 93
"	38	Atwood.....	May 22, 93..	20	.....	....	.....
"	39	Princeton	June 17, 93..	29	July 7, 93..	19	July 29, 93
Indiana.....	32	Freelandville	June 8, 92..	24	June 25, 92..	18	Nov. 17, 92
"	34	Clarksburg	June 8, 92..	17	Dec. 5, 92..	18	Dec. 20, 92
"	23	Linden.....	June 11, 92..	25	.....	....	.....
"	16	Silver Lake.....	Aug. 27, 92..	22	Sept. 16, 92..	16	Oct. 22, 92
"	4	Moore's Hill.....	Sept. 13, 92..	24	Oct. 12, 92..	21	Oct. 22, 92
"	5	Hymera.....	Nov. 12, 92..	15	Dec. 10, 92..	15	Jan. 6, 93
"	13	Marshall.....	Dec. 5, 92..	21	Dec. 17, 92..	23	Dec. 22, 93
"	18	Kewanna	Jan. 5, 93..	16	Feb. 14, 93..	17	Feb. 20, 93
"	340	Sharpsville.....	Jan. 28, 93..	20	.....	....	.....
"	96	Monroe City.....	Mar. 1, 93..	19	Mar. 14, 93..	16	Apr. 22, 93
"	98	Parkersburg.....	Mar. 1, 93..	17	Mar. 11, 93..	18	Mar. 23, 93
"	341	Sugar Branch.....	Mar. 1, 93..	18	Mar. 18, 93..	20	Mar. 22, 93
"	9	Nulls Mills.....	Mar. 20, 93..	18	Apr. 12, 93..	18	May 15, 93
"	14	Red Key.....	Mar. 20, 93..	15	Mar. 28, 93..	27	Apr. 1, 93
"	10	Mt. Vernon.....	Apr. 24, 93..	28	May 4, 93..	18	May 9, 93
"	15	Elnora.....	Apr. 26, 93..	15	.....	....	.....
"	7	Martz.....	May 3, 93..	22	May 26, 93..	22	May 31, 93
"	286	Anderson.....	May 4, 93..	28	May 24, 93..	30	May 27, 93
"	21	Galveston.....	May 6, 93..	18	May 9, 93..	17	May 15, 93
"	22	Wolcott.....	June 14, 93..	16	June 23, 93..	16	June 28, 93
"	100	Jasper.....	June 29, 93..	20	July 12, 93..	15	July 20, 93
Iowa.....	280	Eddora.....	July 14, 92..	19	July 29, 92..	17	Aug. 27, 92
"	281	Rose Hill	July 21, 92..	20	Aug. 2, 92..	16	Aug. 27, 92
"	282	Union.....	July 25, 92..	21	Aug. 23, 92..	22	Aug. 27, 92
"	218	Reinbeck	July 30, 92..	18	Sept. 12, 92..	15	Dec. 30, 92
"	139	Carson.....	Oct. 11, 92..	15	Oct. 31, 92..	15	Nov. 14, 92
"	1	De Witt.....	Oct. 26, 92..	21	Nov. 11, 92..	16	Nov. 14, 92
"	88	Fort Madison.....	Nov. 17, 92..	40	Nov. 23, 92..	45	Nov. 28, 92
"	193	Oelwein.....	Dec. 19, 93..	20	Dec. 31, 92..	16	Jan. 17, 93
"	26	Bedford	Jan. 26, 93..	25	Feb. 9, 93..	16	Feb. 17, 93
"	283	Weldon.....	Mar. 6, 93..	28	Mar. 14, 93..	20	Mar. 27, 93
"	78	Cresco.....	Apr. 11, 93..	21	May 3, 93..	15	May 20, 93
"	114	Mason City.....	May 1, 93..	29	.....	....	.....
"	35	Keokuk.....	May 6, 93..	19	Apr. 27, 93..	19	May 6, 93
"	284	Goldfield.....	May 9, 93..	19	May 19, 93..	15	June 4, 93
"	74	De Soto.....	May 15, 93..	29	May 20, 93..	23	June 3, 93
"	3	Clarion.....	July 3, 93..	41	July 18, 93..	24	July 27, 93

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TABLE No. 8—List of Charter Applications Approved, and Charters Issued, During the Past Year—Continued.

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

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TABLE No. 8—List of Charter Applications Approved, and Charters Issued, During the Past Year—Continued.

Division.	Number of Camp.	Location.	Date of Approval.	Number of Applicants.	Date of Muster.	Number Mustered.	Date of Charter.
Minnesota	26	Stewart	Mar. 22, 93	20	Mar. 25, 93	24	Mar. 29, 93
"	24	Garden City	May 5, 93	16	May 16, 93	16	May 20, 93
"	17	Luverne	July 20, 93	23			
Missouri	224	Joplin	Apr. 27, 92	16	May 5, 93	25	Mar. 20, 93
"	227	New Union	July 9, 92	21	Aug. 13, 92	15	Aug. 22, 92
"	228	Gallatin	" 25, 92	18	" 2, 92	16	" 22, 92
"	229	Clarksville	" 25, 92	17	" 7, 92	15	" 22, 92
"	230	Farmington	" 29, 92	16	" 20, 92	15	" 29, 92
"	1	Springfield	Sept. 29, 92	17			
"	2	Olean	Mar. 31, 93	19			
"	1	St. Louis	May 22, 93	18			
"	56	Lutesville	" 29, 93	15			
"	3	Bland	June 3, 93	22			
"	4	St. Louis	July 7, 93	20	July 21, 93	19	Aug. 5, 93
"	142	Perryville	" 29, 93	17			
"	5	Indian Grove	" 29, 93	19			
Montana	12	Great Falls	May 30, 92	16	Aug. 12, 92	18	Sept. 27, 92
"	3	Salt Lake City	July 23, 92	27	Oct. 7, 92	28	Nov. 12, 92
"	4	Miles City	Nov. 12, 92	16	Nov. 25, 92	15	Dec. 23, 92
"	1	Provo City, Utah	Mar. 24, 93	18	Apr. 12, 93	16	Apr. 22, 93
"	1	Boise City, Idaho	June 26, 93	28	July 21, 93	25	Aug. 1, 93
Nebraska	24	Kenesaw	July 11, 92	29	Sept. 24, 92	18	Oct. 7, 92
"	9	Haighler	Oct. 5, 92	20	Nov. 26, 92	17	Dec. 2, 92
"	10	Bellwood	Nov. 25, 92	15	Dec. 1, 92	15	" 17, 92
"	14	Raymond	Dec 16, 92	22	" 31, 92	18	Feb. 13 93
"	15	Long Pine	Jan. 2, 93	18	Jan. 5, 93	18	Jan. 25, 93
"	17	Sidney	" 2, 93	23	" 21, 93	32	Feb. 17, 93
"	18	Huntley	" 2, 93	20			
"	21	Curtis	Feb. 17, 93	23	Mar. 18, 93	25	June 8, 93
"	23	Champion	" 17, 93	16			
"	127	Wilsonville	Mar. 2, 93	15	Apr. 25, 93	15	May 2, 93
"	27	Arlington	" 8, 93	26	Mar. 28, 93	22	Apr. 3, 93
"	13	Gordon	" 8, 93	23	" 30, 93	21	" 19, 93
"	4	Bradshaw	" 23, 93	17	Apr. 22, 93	17	May 2, 93
"	28	Lexington	" 23, 93	20	Mar. 27, 93	20	Apr. 3, 93
"	29	Ravenna	Apr. 17, 93	21	Apr. 29, 93	19	May 12, 93
"	160	Waverly	July 12, 93	19	June 24, 93	19	July 26, 83
"	31	Hay Springs	Aug. 2, 93	19			
New Hampshire	2	Concord	Oct. 3, 92	35	Oct. 17, 92	37	Oct. 22, 93
" "	4	Claremont	Apr. 17, 93	21	Apr. 28, 93	21	May 3, 93
New Jersey	32	Flemington	Dec. 12, 92	21	Nov. 17, 92	21	Dec. 12, 92
" "	35	Bloomingdale	" 14, 92	18	Dec. 17, 92	19	Jan. 9, 93
" "	34	Rahway	Jan. 9, 93	15	" 14, 92	15	Feb. 27, 93
" "	37	Deckertown	Feb. 10, 93	18	Feb. 15, 93	18	" 23, 93
" "	17	Riverside	Mar. 3, 93	16	Mar. 4, 93	15	Mar. 29, 93
" "	14	Cape May	Apr. 24, 93	16	May 6, 93	15	May 17, 93
New York	11	Sherman	Sept. 2, 92	20	Aug. 10, 92	20	Sept. 2, 93
" "	142	Russell	Oct. 3, 92	20	" 29, 92	20	Oct. 17, 92
" "	155	Shortsville	" 17, 92	21	" 25, 92	20	" 17, 92
" "	24	Union	Nov. 6, 92	15	Nov. 18, 92	15	Dec. 10, 92
" "	27	Dover Plains	Feb. 23, 93	16	Mar. 23, 93	15	Apr. 27, 93
" "	29	Clifton Springs	Mar. 7, 93	18	" 16, 93	15	Apr. 4, 93
" "	30	Franklinville	" 11, 93	21	Apr. 6, 93	30	Apr. 11, 93
" "	33	Maine	Apr. 13, 93	19	" 15, 93	15	May 29, 93
" "	37	Middletown	" 20, 93	25	May 8, 93	20	June 9, 93
" "	38	Redwood	May 3, 93	20	" 19, 93	19	May 24, 93
Ohio	26	Youngsville	June 20, 92	21	Aug. 23, 92	21	Sept. 2, 92
"	12	Utica	May 9, 92	33	May 14, 92	30	Oct. 31, 92
"	41	Powell	July 18, 92	16	Aug. 9, 92	18	Sept. 9, 92
"	43	Sullivan	Sept. 13, 92	32	Sept. 23, 92	28	Oct. 11, 92
"	40	Batavia	Nov. 1, 92	21	Nov. 22, 92	21	Nov. 29, 92
"	42	Higginsport	Dec. 12, 92	26	Dec. 27, 92	18	Jan. 2, 93
"	51	Sardinia	" 19, 92	16	Jan. 26, 93	20	Feb. 10, 93
"	52	North Columbus	Feb. 3, 93	19	Feb. 6, 93	16	" 13, 93
"	53	Port Clinton	" 17, 93	24	" 27, 93	25	Mar. 6, 93
"	285	Sand Fork	Mar. 2, 93	29	Mar. 15, 93	25	" 25, 93
"	58	St. Bernard	Apr. 28, 93	18	May 12, 93	19	May 23, 93
"	366	St. Marys	May 2, 93	18	" 19, 93	18	" 25, 93
"	234	Willshire	" 4, 93	24	" 11, 93	19	" 23, 93
"	62	Haystville	June 8, 93	22			
"	63	Stryker	July 22, 93	26			
Oregon	1	Eugene	June 23, 92	20	July 18, 92	18	Dec. 16, 93
"	2	Cottage Grove	July 27, 92	18	Sept. 24, 92	19	Oct. 17, 93
"	4	La Grande	Aug. 1, 92	27	" 3, 92	33	Sept. 26, 92

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TABLE No. 8—List of Charter Applications Approved, and Charters Issued, During the Past Year—Concluded.

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

Table No. 9—List of Furniture Belonging to the Department of the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General.

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

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GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders No. 8. HILLSDALE, MICH., Aug. 30, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inspector General, Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commandant, George H. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 9. HILLSDALE, MICH., Oct. 1, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 10. HILLSDALE, MICH. NOV. 29, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

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

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GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Various Divisions	$206 68	Various Divisions	$16 16
Furniture	629 66	Major A. P. Davis	1,343 10
Supplies	2,513 37	Andersonville Prison Fund	43 50
Cash in hands of General Clarkson	504 86	Surplus	2,675 25
Cash on hand	223 44		
Total	$4,078 01	Total	$4,078 01

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

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

*The item "Cash on hand to balance, $754.86," in General Order No. 9, should have read "Cash in hands of General Hall and General Clarkson $754.-86," as the funds were in their hands.

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

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 1. HILLSDALE, MICH., Jan. 7, 1893.

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

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

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

A new form (4½), Division Transfer Cards, has been issued, and can be obtained of the Quartermaster General. Price, 40 cents per hundred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also of Edward Spears, of Camp No. 166, Division of Illinois, who was charged with embezzlement and conduct unbecoming a son of a veteran, and found guilty.

Also of John H. Sturgeon, of Camp No. 130, Division of Ohio, who was charged with embezzlement of Camp funds, and found guilty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPINION III.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Aug. 22, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First—Number of deaths in the Division in 1892.
Second—*a*. Age of each at death. *b*. Occupation.
Third—Cause of death.
Fourth—Married or single.
Fifth—If single was anyone dependent upon him for support?
Sixth—*a* Was he insured? *b*. How much?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Official: CHARLES E. GIER, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 2. HILLSDALE, MICH., Feb. 11, 1893.

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

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

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

Chairman, Colonel Wm. E. Bundy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Major Wm. Luther Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Major John T. Booth, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ulysses L. Truitt, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. E. B. Stephens, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sam M. Wardle, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frank O. Wilkinson, Linwood, Ohio.
David Joseph, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James A. Averdick, Covington, Ky.

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

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

John V. B. Clarkson, 40 Broadway, New York City.
A. W. Batchelder, Salem, Mass.
B. W. Frauenthal, Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.
W. Scott Beebe, Portland, Oregon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Through error, General Orders No. 10, series of 1892, announced revocation of charter of Camp No. 44, Division of Pennsylvania. This Camp is still on the rolls, active and vigorous.

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

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

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

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

Official: CHARLES E. GIER, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 3. HILLSDALE, MICH., March 4, 1893.

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

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

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

4. Upon recommendation of the Division Commanders the following charters of Camps have been revoked: Indiana, Nos. 102, 111, 118, 126, 154, 266 and 278; Missouri. Nos. 8, 50, 145, 181, 193, 202, 203, 220 and 230.

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

Alabama and Tennessee, R. W. Blese, Chattanooga.
Arkansas, A. T. Schuster, Huntington.
California, E. W. Conant, San Jose.
Colorado, Frank C. McArthur, Denver.
Connecticut, H. W. Wessels, Litchfield.
Illinois, C. T. Orner, Bloomington.
Indiana, W. E. Bundy, Cincinnati.
Iowa, Geo. VanHouten, Lenox.
Kansas, John Redmond, Burlington.
Kentucky, G. H. Capito, Louisville.
Maine, Edward K. Gould, Rockland.
Maryland, C. H. Kochersperger, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, C. D. Rooney, Winchester.
Michigan, Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.
Minnesota, E. H. Mileham, St. Paul.
Missouri, B. W. Frauenthal, St. Louis.
Montana, John R. Miller, Helena.
Nebraska, J. S. Catterson, Harvard.
New Hampshire, F. B. Perkins, Manchester.
New Jersey, Geo. W. Pollitt, Paterson.
New York, John V. B. Clarkson.
Ohio, E. H. Gilkey, Columbus.
Oregon, W. Scott, Beebe, Portland.
Pennsylvania, C. H. Kochersperger, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island, Theo. A. Barton, Providence.
South Dakota, C. C. Bras, Mitchell.
Vermont, H. S. Foster, Burlington.
Washington, E. P. Gilbert, Spokane.
West Virginia, H. B. Baguley, Wheeling.
Wisconsin, Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Receipts and Expenditures.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1892....	$223 44	Paid for:	
Cash received from General Clarkson.....	504 86	Furniture	$19 90
Cash received for Supplies...	1,919 12	Supplies, including cost of shipment....	1,792 93
Cash received for Per Capita Tax.....	2,070 85	Office Expenses.....	364 23
Cash received for Charter Fees.....	85 00	General Expenses, including packing of supplies for shipment from New York....	102 65
		Salaries.....	875 00
		Traveling Expenses.....	13 65
		S. V. Guards.....	27 50
		General Orders.....	46 56
		Arnold Monument Fund..	200 00
		Eleventh Annual Encampment, balance due stenographer, part payment proceedings, etc.....	560 60
		Miscellaneous.....	57
		Cash on hand.....	799 68
	$4,803 27		$4,803 27

Dec. 31, Supplies on hand as per inventory.... ....$2,595 52

General Account.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Various Divisions.....	$165 66	Various Divisions.....	$13 39
Furniture.....	649 56	Major A. P. Davis.....	1,439 50
Supplies.....	2,595 52	James L. Lyons.....	12 00
Cash on hand.....	799 68	John Morris Co.....	5 20
		Andersonville Fund.....	43 50
		Surplus....	2,696 83
	$4,201 42		$4,210 42

Profit and Loss.

Losses.		Gains.	
To General Orders....	$46 56	By Charter Fees.....	$81 00
To Arnold Monument Fund.	200 00	By Per Capita Tax.....	1,950 09
To Salaries	875 00	By Supplies, profit....	182 68
To S. V. Guards.....	27 50		
To Traveling Expenses.....	13 65		
To Office Expenses.....	364 23		
To General Expenses.... ...	102 65		
To Eleventh Annual Encampment.....	560 60		
To Rhode Island Division (charge ordered cancelled by Eleventh Annual Encampment).....	2 00		
Balance (net gain).....	21 58		
	$2,213 77		$2,213 77

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

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

General Orders No. 4. HILLSDALE, MICH., April 15, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 5. HILLSDALE, MICH., June 6, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Upon the recommendation of the Commanders of their respective Divisions, the charters of the following Camps are hereby annulled and declared forfeited: Michigan—3, 6, 20, 23, 28, 40, 79, 84, 98, 105, 111, 113, 116, 120, 153, 157, 160, 162, 179, 194, 199, 203, 207, 209, 215, 217, 222, 226, 228, 229, 230, 233, 234. Illinois—312, 351, 369. Pennsylvania—3. Colorado—2, 9, 19, 21. New York—76, 112, 113, 187, 214. Indiana—49, 92, 121, 168, 198, 204, 205, 220, 229, 247, 251, 275, 289, 299. 308.

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

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

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

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

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

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

DR.		CR.	
Cash on hand Jan. 2, 1893....	$799 68	Paid for:	
Received for Supplies.....	2,572 89	Supplies, including cost of shipping.....	$3,306 50
Received for Per Capita Tax.	2,267 73	Office Expenses.....	299 39
Received for Charter Fees...	174 00	General Expenses.....	62 90
		General Expenses (Commandery colors).....	244 00
		Salaries.....	725 00
		S. V. Guards.....	13 25
		Furniture.....	6 00
		General Orders.....	29 00
		Eleventh Annual Encampment (balance due on Proceedings, etc.....	584 95
		Cash on hand.....	543 31
	$5,814 30		$5,814 30
March 31, Supplies on hand as per inventory.....			$2,810 25

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GENERAL ACCOUNT.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Various Divisions	$78 41	Various Divisions	$ 60
Furniture	655 56	Major A. P. Davis	619 05
Supplies	2,810 25	Andersonville Fund	43 50
Cash on hand	543 31	John Morris Co	6 50
		Surplus	3,417 88
	$4,087 53		$4,087 53

PROFIT AND LOSS.

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

R. LOEBENSTEIN, Quartermaster General.

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

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

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 6. HILLSDALE, MICH., July 11, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Upon recommendation of the Division Commanders the charters of the following Camps are hereby annulled and declared forfeited: Missouri, 30, 31, 44, 49, 64, 71, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 130, 132. 141, 143, 158, 163, 165, 168, 169, 171, 176, 178, 181, 187, 190, 193, 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 208, 214, 220; Alabama and Tennessee, Camp No. 29.

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

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

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

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

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

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

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General Orders No. 7. HILLSDALE, MICH., Aug. 2, 1893.

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

2. The Committee of Arrangements have prepared the following

PROGRAMME:

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

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

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

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

FRIDAY, August 18.—8:00 a. m., take C. H. & D. train for Dayton National Soldiers Home, 60 miles from Cincinnati. Transportation to delegates free.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
84 LASALLE STREET, ROOM 7,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 15, 1893.

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

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

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

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

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

GENERAL ACCOUNT, JUNE 30, 1893.

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

PROFIT AND LOSS.

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

R. LOEBENSTEIN, Quartermaster General.

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

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

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

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

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

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CIRCULAR LETTER.

Circular Letter No. 1. HILLSDALE, MICH, April 14, 1893.

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

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

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

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

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

Inspector General Frazee submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

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

DIVISION INSPECTORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Divisions.	1. Has the Captain committed his ritualistic work to memory?		2. Has the First Lieutenant committed his ritualistic work to memory?		3. Has the Second Lieutenant committed his Ritualistic work to memory?		4. Has the Chaplain committed his ritualistic work to memory?		5. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his ritualistic work to memory?		6. Are the officers regular in their attendance?		7. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number		8. Are the records complete and well kept?		9. Are the dues promptly collected?		10. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed?	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee...per cent.	18.0	50.0	27.3	4.9	9.1	59.1	22.8	45.5	18.2	50.1	27.3	4.8	13.7	54.6	59.1	9.1	31.9	36.4	63.7	4.6
Arkansas	17.3	40.2	21.7	31.2	9.3	48.2	20.2	37.4	17.1	38.3	21.1	32.2	12.1	57.1	29.3	10.4	38.3	12.7	38.3	17.4
California	27.2	33.4	44.3	15.2	39.7	40.1	61.5	13.2	50.1	38.3	67.2	13.1	22.1	67.4	83.7	13.1	72.3	15.4	75.3	13.6
Colorado	28.4	35.5	50.1	28.4	57.3	21.3	35.5	42.1	21.3	75.5	21.3	7.4	14.5	64.1	35.1	43.4	28.1	57.6	78.1	21.3
Connecticut	42.4	15.5	54.5	15.4	54.5	15.4	60.6	18.2	45.5	12.3	57.3	34.2	64.5	21.2	81.8	13.1	75.7	6.2	78.7	15.2
Illinois	39.3	21.4	46.4	21.4	50.0	22.6	54.8	32.1	53.5	12.0	67.9	7.1	29.7	3.6	86.9	1.2	27.6	10.7	89.3	10.7
Indiana	35.7	11.2	51.1	12.3	55.1	13.2	47.9	16.3	45.1	16.7	71.3	2.1	44.9	5.1	92.1	1.3	78.5	4.3	86.7	10.1
Iowa	41.2	15.3	43.2	15.4	41.7	16.1	35.4	30.2	43.7	15.2	65.1	2.3	30.7	3.2	83.2	2.5	90.2	3.1	78.4	8.3
Kansas	30.2	18.6	43.3	18.3	50.1	10.7	31.2	17.9	39.6	12.4	51.9	.....	27.4	1.5	97.8	.....	79.2	2.3	71.7	15.3
Kentucky	27.2	58.4	10.4	73.4	26.7	59.3	23.1	64.7	24.2	63.1	56.7	32.2	46.7	41.2	72.1	13.8	73.2	13.1	58.4	21.1
Maine	59.2	18.5	55.1	23.6	59.1	14.8	68.2	18.3	57.4	18.2	61.5	5.4	52.1	17.3	50.4	14.5	70.4	14.3	86.1	11.5
Maryland	25.7	14.2	38.1	16.7	37.8	16.1	37.4	14.5	37.6	12.2	38.4	2.1	25.6	2.1	61.5	5.2	63.2	2.7	61.1	12.5
Massachusetts	71.1	5.1	80.0	5.1	80.8	4.4	76.2	11.8	70.3	6.6	51.9	13.2	3.7	78.2	92.6	1.7	82.2	1.4	96.2	3.8
Michigan	33.0	21.0	58.0	16.0	47.0	23.0	52.0	16.0	41.0	25.0	66.0	4.0	14.0	14.0	84.0	.....	79.0	2.0	91.0	8.0
Minnesota	32.2	25.7	51.2	21.4	61.1	20.5	48.3	25.1	48.3	24.2	67.5	3.2	72.1	5.3	65.5	4.3	61.2	12.4	81.1	12.3
Missouri	11.1	10.5	11.3	10.5	11.4	10.3	11.3	10.4	11.1	10.5	11.4	10.4	10.7	10.2	11.9	10.2	12.1	10.3	12.1	10.3
Montana	28.3	13.6	29.3	14.2	36.1	12.7	27.2	13.4	27.8	14.2	46.2	7.5	19.2	3.1	52.1	5.4	73.2	4.1	74.1	5.8
Nebraska	36.0	24.0	56.0	16.0	56.0	20.0	52.0	44.0	40.0	32.0	36.0	.....	16.0	.....	64.0	.....	100.0	.....	60.0	.....
New Hampshire	40.3	9.3	49.6	3.1	52.7	9.3	46.5	12.4	52.7	9.3	80.7	3.1	34.1	3.1	89.9	2.7	89.9	2.7	77.3	18.6
New Jersey	36.2	10.5	43.7	13.2	44.1	15.6	39.2	23.4	40.1	12.3	63.7	10.1	18.1	5.4	76.2	4.3	72.1	3.8	75.4	11.3
New York	22.8	4.1	36.1	5.4	34.8	10.1	31.6	10.2	33.1	6.7	43.3	1.3	51.7	2.6	53.5	1.3	51.7	2.6	54.9	3.5
Ohio	29.2	11.8	44.1	9.9	38.5	13.6	40.9	20.4	37.8	15.5	68.9	24.4	42.3	37.1	78.8	12.4	78.2	6.2	78.2	10.5
Oregon	50.1	11.3	72.3	5.5	72.1	11.4	78.1	5.5	55.5	5.5	94.4	2.3	16.6	27.4	72.1	13.5	78.8	7.3	94.4	5.6
Pennsylvania	18.4	6.3	31.7	6.1	28.1	9.7	25.2	18.7	25.7	9.2	53.1	3.7	25.2	6.7	59.7	12.1	59.7	13.2	46.7	10.2
Rhode Island	34.8	23.1	38.6	19.3	40.5	30.4	38.6	36.4	23.1	38.6	40.5	3.4	6.1	15.8	67.4	1.6	57.9	9.1	67.4	30.5
South Dakota	25.3	8.2	37.2	12.4	46.2	8.3	30.7	12.1	58.1	4.3	12.1	8.7	70.1	4.6	40.3	4.1	70.2	4.3	30.2	25.7
Vermont	23.1	30.7	38.6	30.4	23.7	46.2	23.7	46.3	30.7	38.2	53.1	7.9	38.6	23.1	92.4	3.1	69.3	17.2	61.7	23.1
Washington	24.5	30.3	36.1	35.4	27.6	50.4	34.1	39.2	39.2	34.4	62.1	17.1	45.1	13.2	78.4	7.8	80.1	12.5	73.2	13.1
West Virginia																				
Wisconsin																				
The Order at Large	32.4	19.4	30.7	17.7	40.8	22.3	39.5	23.4	37.9	22.3	50.6	9.1	30.4	21.0	66.3	6.6	65.6	9.9	69.2	12.6

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TABLE No. 1—CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	11. Are the officers uniformed? Give number and rank.		12. Do the officers wear rank straps in accordance with R. and R.?		13. Do the officers wear side arms? State number and rank		14. Are the members of the staff provided with proper chevrons?		15. Number of members uniformed as provided by Art. 13 of R. and R.		16. Is a badge presented to each recruit when mustered?		17. Are the General Orders read in Camp regularly and filed?		18. Is the Camp room properly equipped?		19. Have all reports and dues been forwarded to Division headquarters?		20. Is the Camp free from indebtedness?	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee...per cent.	13.7	54.6	9.1	59.1	13.7	54.6	13.7	54.6	.....	68.2	63.7	4.6	68.2	.....	50.0	18.2	68.2	.....	59.1	9.1
Arkansas	12.1	63.2	12.5	27.2	21.1	48.2	12.5	51.6	10.4	72.1	58.1	13.4	67.1	4.1	62.1	12.3	74.5	10.1	67.3	9.4
California	33.4	54.3	33.4	54.3	50.1	37.2	27.1	63.4	34.1	62.3	72.3	13.1	83.5	10.2	77.2	13.1	72.1	12.5	67.4	20.3
Colorado	42.1	57.4	50.2	42.7	35.4	57.1	28.1	64.3	92.6	6.3	92.6	5.3	50.2	37.1	50.7	27.3	92.3	3.7	92.5	2.6
Connecticut	81.8	3.1	84.1	9.1	6.3	84.3	7.1	66.1	13.2	93.3	95.2	2.7	90.9	3.1	87.7	2.2	93.1	3.7	93.2	2.3
Illinois	42.8	31.0	42.8	50.0	53.6	38.1	52.4	39.7	29.7	28.6	95.2	4.8	100.0	.....	80.9	2.4	95.2	3.6	84.5	14.3
Indiana	55.5	44.9	28.6	62.2	21.4	63.3	28.4	66.4	18.3	53.2	87.4	8.1	99.0	.1	79.6	3.1	96.1	2.3	92.4	2.3
Iowa	30.2	47.5	26.7	54.2	25.1	51.6	21.6	72.3	33.4	47.2	95.3	1.2	100.0	.....	92.1	3.7	94.3	1.3	92.1	1.7
Kansas	19.8	30.1	31.2	48.4	17.5	59.1	25.1	57.6	12.9	33.8	85.4	1.5	83.9	.....	61.8	2.3	89.1	3.8	81.7	3.8
Kentucky	13.2	78.4	12.7	79.4	.....	87.2	.....	89.3	27.3	62.1	78.1	13.2	87.1	4.3	46.3	52.1	87.2	5.4	87.3	5.3
Maine	55.2	14.3	52.1	39.7	64.4	27.2	57.1	39.8	36.5	21.2	98.1	.....	95.4	.....	77.2	5.6	95.1	.....	95.4	2.1
Maryland	37.2	22.5	27.1	37.8	32.1	43.7	25.4	27.4	8.7	30.2	66.1	10.2	69.2	17.2	68.1	2.7	81.6	5.3	78.4	3.1
Massachusetts	98.5	.....	96.2	2.2	96.5	2.2	90.3	4.4	86.6	5.3	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	98.5	1.3	100.0	.....	97.8	2.2
Michigan	43.0	25.0	52.0	41.0	43.0	43.0	41.0	54.0	29.0	27.0	98.0	2.0	75.0	.....	98.0	2.0	87.0	9.0	87.0	9.0
Minnesota	65.1	26.2	34.5	51.1	35.7	60.4	42.1	51.8	31.7	34.2	90.2	1.3	92.5	2.1	80.1	12.4	100.0	.....	92.5	2.1
Missouri	11.8	10.8	10.9	10.1	10.7	11.6	11.0	11.4	10.6	10.8	12.3	10.2	12.4	10.1	12.0	10.2	12.1	10.2	12.2	10.3
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	19.3	32.1	27.6	42.1	21.3	36.4	17.6	62.1	10.4	72.1	95.1	5.9	100.0	.....	70.2	5.6	90.2	2.5	86.4	10.5
New Hampshire	76.0	16.0	68.0	20.0	70.2	24.0	48.0	.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	56.0	.....	68.0	.....	100.0	.....	96.0	.....
New Jersey	65.1	9.3	52.7	31.3	62.1	21.7	62.3	19.5	62.7	9.3	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	89.1	5.4	100.0	.....	86.8	9.3
New York	48.7	21.2	38.1	40.7	31.7	43.1	26.1	48.7	38.2	10.2	84.1	7.2	84.1	7.2	70.5	12.4	100.0	.....	81.7	5.3
Ohio	30.8	12.2	31.7	24.1	22.7	31.1	24.5	31.2	20.7	12.5	58.4	1.7	59.3	8.4	54.2	1.3	59.3	2.7	54.1	3.5
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	66.4	18.1	55.2	27.3	64.6	21.1	76.3	12.2	88.2	12.4	89.4	5.3	89.4	2.7	85.7	12.4	88.8	3.7	84.5	4.3
Rhode Island	100 0	.....	94.4	5.6	94.4	5.6	94.4	5.6	83.3	7.2	94.4	5.6	100 0	.....	94.4	5.6	100.0	.....	94.4	5.6
South Dakota	12.5	16.4	12.5	27.1	12.5	27.1	15.5	27.3	12.5	32.4	15.7	28.1	9.8	67.2	59.7	31.4	37.2	27.1	56.7	3.1
Vermont	63.6	21.2	51.7	38.3	48.1	46.7	46.2	44.3	47.3	13.1	98.1	1.7	96.2	1.8	59.7	10.2	92.4	7.5	86.5	13.4
Washington	55.2	37.4	8.1	46.2	25.1	37.2	29.2	17.3	70.1	11.3	75.1	3.4	30.2	8.1	75.2	8.1	38.3	17.1	70.4	13.2
West Virginia	16.4	38.5	23.1	61.7	12.1	84.7	15.5	76.4	12.4	38.6	69.3	23.4	92.4	2.1	46.3	23.7	92.4	2.3	84.8	7.1
Wisconsin	19.2	43.7	27.4	58.1	15.7	76.2	24.1	63.2	15.1	54.7	72.1	21.5	86.2	3.4	52.2	32.7	84.2	7.3	86.1	9.2
The Order at Large	41.5	30.7	39.1	38.1	38.3	40.0	38.1	41.9	38.9	38.7	78.7	7.4	74.5	5.9	67.1	11.3	82.9	5.4	78.3	5.2

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

DIVISIONS.	1. Has the Captain committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		2. Has the First Lieutenant committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		3. Has the Second Lieutenant committed his Ritualistic work to memory?.....		4. Has the Chaplain committed his ritualistic work to memory?		5. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		6. Are the officers regular in their attendance?.....		7. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number.....		8. Are the records complete and well kept?..		9. Are the dues promptly collected?.....		10. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed?.....	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee...per cent.	4	11	6	9	2	13	5	10	4	11	6	9	3	12	13	2	7	8	14	1
Arkansas.....	3	3	1	6	.....	7	6	1	2	2	7	.....	5	1	4	2	5	2	3	4
California.....	5	5	9	3	8	3	7	5	11	2	12	1	4	8	15	.....	13	2	11	4
Colorado.....	4	5	7	4	8	3	5	6	3	2	3	1	2	1	5	1	4	2	11	3
Connecticut.....	14	5	18	5	18	8	26	5	15	14	19	4	.....	19	27	.....	35	2	26	5
Illinois.....	33	18	39	16	42	19	46	27	45	10	57	6	35	3	73	1	61	9	75	9
Indiana.....	35	11	50	12	54	13	47	17	44	16	70	2	44	6	90	1	77	4	85	10
Iowa.....	23	19	26	9	25	10	21	18	26	9	39	17	18	33	50	9	47	12	49	10
Kansas.....	39	24	57	11	65	14	51	24	52	16	78	4	36	2	102	.....	93	3	94	20
Kentucky.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	3	1
Maine.....	26	8	24	10	26	6	30	8	25	8	27	2	24	5	32	6	31	6	38	5
Maryland.....	9	5	14	6	13	6	13	5	13	4	14	2	9	1	32	.....	33	.....	32	4
Massachusetts.....	96	7	108	7	119	6	103	16	95	9	70	.....	5	.....	125	1	111	2	130	5
Michigan.....	16	10	28	8	33	11	25	8	20	12	32	3	7	7	41	.....	38	1	44	4
Minnesota.....	18	10	23	7	30	5	21	12	21	7	26	0	6	0	34	0	30	5	42	5
Missouri.....	11	5	13	5	14	3	13	4	11	5	14	4	7	2	19	2	21	3	21	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Nebraska.....	22	16	27	11	25	15	23	20	23	14	35	1	16	.....	42	.....	50	2	52	.....
New Hampshire.....	9	6	14	4	14	5	13	11	10	8	9	.....	4	.....	14	.....	16	.....	25	.....
New Jersey.....	13	3	16	1	17	3	15	4	17	3	26	1	11	.....	29	.....	29	.....	25	6
New York.....	57	17	68	22	70	24	62	37	64	30	100	3	29	9	121	.....	114	21	118	17
Ohio.....	51	9	81	11	78	21	71	23	74	15	98	3	48	5	120	3	116	6	123	8
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	47	19	71	16	62	32	66	33	61	25	111	2	98	12	128	3	126	1	126	17
Rhode Island.....	9	2	13	1	13	2	14	1	10	1	17	.....	3	.....	13	.....	14	.....	17	1
South Dakota.....	6	3	10	3	9	4	8	7	8	4	17	1	3	2	20	.....	20	.....	15	6
Vermont.....	18	12	20	10	21	16	20	19	12	20	21	2	8	8	35	.....	30	5	35	16
Washington.....	6	2	9	3	8	4	11	2	12	1	3	2	17	.....	10	1	17	1	7	6
West Virginia.....	3	4	5	4	3	6	3	6	5	5	7	1	5	3	12	.....	9	.....	8	3
Wisconsin.....	7	6	13	6	18	7	11	15	13	9	25	3	30	.....	30	2	29	4	24	13
The Order at Large.....	585	246	771	215	788	267	731	344	696	267	946	73	469	142	1,220	35	1,160	102	143	191

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TABLE No. 2—CONCLUDED.

Divisions.	11. Are the officers uniformed? Give number and rank		12. Do the officers wear rank straps in accordance with R. and R.?		13. Do the officers wear side arms? State number and rank		14. Are the members of the staff provided with proper chevrons?		15. Number of members uniformed as provided by Art. 13 of R. and R.		16. Is a badge presented to each recruit when mustered?		17. Are the General Orders read in Camp regularly and filed?		18. Is the Camp room properly equipped?		19. Have all reports and dues been forwarded to Division headquarters?		20. Is the Camp free from indebtedness?	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee, per cent.	3	12	2	13	3	12	3	12	.....	15	14	1	15	.....	11	4	15	.....	13	2
Arkansas	2	5	1	6	3	3	4	2	6	1	3	2	6	1	5	2	3	2	3	2
California	6	7	6	8	5	5	4	10	4	10	15	.....	14	1	13	2	15	.....	12	3
Colorado	8	2	6	8	6	6	5	8	4	1	13	2	13	.....	7	1	13	.....	13	1
Connecticut	27	1	27	3	2	2	26	3	22	.....	3	.....	30	1	29	2	31	.....	31	.....
Illinois	36	26	36	42	36	45	32	44	25	21	80	4	84	.....	68	2	80	3	71	12
Indiana	25	44	25	64	24	65	23	67	18	52	86	8	97	1	78	3	94	2	90	8
Iowa	18	33	16	36	13	44	11	41	9	41	57	3	59	1	45	14	56	3	54	5
Kansas	26	50	41	63	23	77	33	75	17	44	112	2	110	.....	85	3	106	5	105	5
Kentucky	1	2	1	3	.....	4	.....	4	1	2	3	1	4	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Maine	24	6	23	17	23	12	23	17	15	11	43	2	42	.....	34	3	42	.....	42	1
Maryland	15	8	10	13	8	16	9	10	3	.....	24	.....	25	.....	18	.....	26	.....	24	2
Massachusetts	133	3	130	3	129	3	122	6	117	.....	135	.....	135	.....	132	.....	135	.....	132	3
Michigan	21	12	25	30	21	21	20	26	14	13	47	1	36	.....	47	1	31	5	42	5
Minnesota	21	13	16	26	17	25	19	25	14	14	45	3	46	3	32	17	49	0	46	3
Missouri	10	8	9	1	7	16	10	14	6	8	33	2	21	1	20	2	21	2	22	3
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	16	20	21	31	18	36	14	39	9	21	69	1	60	.....	48	3	57	1	53	7
New Hampshire	15	.....	19	4	17	5	18	6	12	.....	25	.....	17	.....	25	.....	25	.....	24	1
New Jersey	21	3	17	10	20	7	20	2	20	3	31	.....	31	.....	29	.....	31	.....	26	3
New York	76	34	61	61	49	69	47	76	61	74	134	1	134	1	112	23	131	1	129	6
Ohio	69	29	71	54	51	70	55	70	47	26	131	4	133	.....	121	3	124	.....	121	8
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	107	15	107	39	86	44	104	34	117	27	143	2	144	.....	138	2	143	.....	137	7
Rhode Island	18	4	17	1	17	1	17	1	15	.....	17	.....	18	.....	17	.....	18	.....	17	.....
South Dakota	4	12	5	13	4	15	5	13	3	7	30	1	21	.....	12	1	20	.....	19	2
Vermont	33	11	27	26	25	24	21	23	27	14	51	1	50	1	31	1	48	4	45	7
Washington	6	9	2	11	6	9	7	5	16	1	18	.....	8	2	18	.....	12	5	16	1
West Virginia	.....	5	3	8	.....	11	2	10	.....	5	9	3	12	.....	6	3	12	.....	11	.....
Wisconsin	18	12	20	15	10	25	15	19	.....	5	35	2	35	2	23	.....	35	1	34	2
The Order at Large	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	667	659	717	590	691	672	676	664	611	424	1414	45	1423	15	1216	93	1501	37	1341	99

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TABLE No. 3. Compiled from Answers to Questions 21 to 36, Inclusive, Showing Totals, Averages, Etc.

Divisions.	21. Number of members in good standing		22. Give the total number of members dropped during the last year		23. Give the total increase by muster and transfer cards since last inspection		24. Give total value of all property owned by the Camp		25. How much money is in the general fund over total indebtedness		26. What amount is charged for annual dues?	27. What amount is charged for muster fee?
	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Av.	Av.
Alabama and Tennessee	350	23	134	9	50	3	$706 00	$49 00	$247 14	$16 47	$2 32	$1 91
Arkansas	102	11	9	1	59	8	181 00	25 00	181 50	25 92	1 90	2 01
California	367	21	31	2	113	7	1,887 00	126 00	302 01	20 00	3 78	1 94
Colorado	359	25	77	5	161	11	3,239 75	231 00	385 91	27 00	4 00	2 50
Connecticut	956	29	96	3	253	8	7,591 98	230 00	2,640 94	80 00	3 00	2 00
Illinois	2,383	27	440	5	449	5	12,145 60	145 00	1,661 13	20 00	2 22	2 06
Indiana	2,524	26	502	6	590	6	11,729 35	119 58	2,289 92	23 36	1 94	1 94
Iowa	1,408	25	221	4	252	4	5,180 35	86 50	1,001 11	16 68	1 81	1 89
Kansas	3,071	27	517	4	852	7	10,925 21	96 05	1,619 85	14 47	2 13	1 60
Kentucky	84	21	4	4	27	5	135 00	34 00	61 22	16 06	1 70	1 50
Maine	1,121	25	125	3	254	6	7,374 19	167 59	735 49	16 71	1 69	1 91
Maryland	851	33	97	4	215	8	8,003 00	311 35	663 20	25 50	2 90	1 85
Massachusetts	4,899	36	552	3	965	7	32,900 00	214 15	13,857 77	102 65	3 10	2 12
Michigan	1,086	22	217	4	265	5.5	7,056 45	147 00	535 29	11 15	1 71	1 70
Minnesota	1,322	27	275	6	310	6	8,636 35	176 25	995 28	20 31	2 16	1 97
Missouri	665	26	150	6	138	5	2,377 00	95 00	660 60	26 42	1 90	1 78
Montana												
Nebraska	1,575	26	261	4	439	7	6,076 70	101 11	1,297 84	21 63	1 89	1 43
New Hampshire	882	35	63	3	148	6	5,147 50	205 90	1,270 00	50 80	1 98	1 92
New Jersey	1,021	32	88	2	238	7	18,053 00	597 70	2,821 57	91 01	3 99	1 81
New York	3,823	25	532	3	848	5	25,063 46	158 63	5,751 21	36 40	1 45	1 52
Ohio	3,863	17	1,106	6	745	3	21,323 98	95 24	5,458 71	24 36	1 27	1 21
Oregon												
Pennsylvania	4,989	31	958	6	1,395	7	40,222 11	249 82	20,364 02	126 08	3 68	2 15
Rhode Island	638	35	61	3	69	3	5,027 72	217 68	472 75	26 22	2 91	1 97
South Dakota	489	23	61	3	87	5	1,037 50	66 73	203 21	13 96	1 14	1 55
Vermont	1,420	27	159	3	215	4	6,618 98	127 86	1,225 87	23 57	1 46	1 66
Washington	529	29	101	6	167	9	2,610 00	115 00	400 45	22 24	3 50	2 75
West Virginia	207	21	34	3	46	4	415 07	31 92	91 44	7 03	1 68	1 60
Wisconsin	913	25	92	3	188	5	6,526 25	176 38	72 10	1 94	1 75	1 96
The Order at Large	41,851	26.3	7,376	5.4	9,558	7.8	$219,349 60	$159 19	$67,403 53	$32 46	$2 32	$1 87

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TABLE No. 3—CONCLUDED.

Divisions.	28. How many special meetings have been held since last inspection? Total.	29. How many members have been relieved since last inspection? Total.	30. How much money has been expended for charity during past year? Total.	31. Is there a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the Camp? Yes.	32. Does the local Post, G. A. R., attend the meetings and assist and encourage the Camp? Yes.	33. Does the Camp engage in company drill regularly? Total.	34. In what branch is the Camp equipped (Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry? Inf.	Cav.	Art.	35. Number of members equipped with arms and accoutrements. Total.	Av.	36. What is the expense of this inspection to this Camp? Total.
Alabama and Tennessee	31	3	$67.00	1	8	1	4	.....	.....	61	4	29.20
Arkansas	3	8	31.75	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.80
California	11	7	117.50	.....	9	21	7	.....	.....	150	10	37.10
Colorado	9	32	158.50	6	4	5	10	1	.....	185	4	53.50
Connecticut	66	21	382.01	12	13	14	19	5	2	555	16	55.17
Illinois	150	50	645.01	10	45	30	50	1	1	879	10	116.80
Indiana	210	112	473.30	17	76	33	37	1	1	765	8	175.49
Iowa	106	16	235.83	16	55	20	28	1	1	228	4	142.62
Kansas	212	55	493.10	35	72	42	42	1	1	648	5	193.47
Kentucky	5	1	5.01	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	42	10	8.2
Maine	62	10	141.75	5	27	10	12	.....	.....	334	7	57.20
Maryland	42	15	242.75	5	32	5	13	1	2	235	9	10.71
Massachusetts	122	223	4123.67	14	125	27	76	6	.....	1190	8	222.53
Michigan	107	12	197.00	5	35	26	32	.....	.....	463	10	65.35
Minnesota	87	12	92.23	7	33	18	35	2	1	515	10	92.31
Missouri	30	38	425.83	8	5	7	11	2	.....	125	5	61.65
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	116	19	253.65	2	32	18	34	1	.....	449	7	156.96
New Hampshire	53	20	174.50	2	21	7	1	.....	.....	114	5	87.51
New Jersey	23	21	343.60	4	20	20	22	4	1	471	15	23.74
New York	211	94	1091.05	13	90	42	125	6	4	813	6	247.56
Ohio	264	114	1505.03	31	85	59	82	1	.....	1328	6	186.50
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	144	141	487.51	27	66	74	96	4	4	1549	10	201.77
Rhode Island	7	6	55.00	1	17	8	16	.....	.....	135	7	25.15
South Dakota	53	3	205.25	1	11	9	16	.....	.....	289	13	46.35
Vermont	121	13	142.00	52	52	52	22	1	.....	472	9	.....
Washington	29	9	148.50	5	8	5	9	.....	.....	117	7	16.10
West Virginia	37	3	22.00	1	7	2	6	.....	.....	27	2	.50
Wisconsin	20	20	190.25	4	17	15	13	2	.....	367	9	109.98
The Order at Large	2461	1081	16433.94	294	905	552	821	40	18	12806	11	87.24

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CAMP INSPECTORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. In 747 Camps the officers wear their proper rank straps, while in 590 Camps they are only partially equipped with same, Massachusetts leading with 97.2, Rhode Island second with 94.4 per cent.

13. Officers wear side arms in 691 Camps, while in 672 Camps they do not do so; Massachusetts first with 95.5 per cent., Rhode Island second, 94.4 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. The total value of all properties owned by Camps throughout the Order is $249,349.60, or an average of $159.19 to each Camp, New Jersey having the highest average, $597.70; Maryland second, $311.76; Arkansas having the lowest, $25.

25. We find the cash in excess of all indebtedness to be $67,403.53, or an average of $32.46 to every Camp inspected, Pennsylvania leading with $126.08, Wisconsin the lowest, $1.74.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Aug. 4, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I desire to express to you my thanks for your courtesy and kind mention so frequently expressed, and to those in authority whom I have always found prompt and courteous, I remain yours in F. C. & L.,

W. SCOTT BEEBE,
Judge Advocate General.

OPINIONS.

OPINION I. Portland, Ore., September 1, 1892.

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

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

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

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

OPINION II. September 9, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPINION III. September 20, 1892.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Aug. 22, 1892.

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

J. C. ULRICH, Judge Advocate.

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

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

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

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

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

OPINION IV. November 7, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

OPINION V. November 5, 1892.

I herewith return papers inre A. F. Aumiller.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPINION VI. November 7, 1892.

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

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

OPINION VII. November 7, 1892.

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

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

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

OPINION VIII. November 7, 1892.

Commander Drew, Division of Minnesota asks—"When Junior Vice-Commander has taken a transfer card from his Camp does he still retain his rank as a Division officer?"

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

OPINION IX. November 8, 1892.

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

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

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

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

OPINION X. November 8, 1892.

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

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

OPINION XI. November 8, 1892.

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

OPINION XII. November 12, 1892.

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

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

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

OPINION XIII. November 26, 1892.

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

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

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

OPINION XIV.

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

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pend a member In accordanoe with Sec. 3, Art. IV., of General Rules and Regulations, and at the end of the year the same member is in arrears twelve months in the payment of his dues, can the Camp legally drop said member from the roll of membership." Sec. 4 of the same Art. provides that "any member of a Camp who is one year in arrears in the payment of his dues shall be dropped from the roll of membership."

The positive and mandatory provision of this Section is that *any* member of a Camp who is one year in arrears in the payment of his dues *shall be dropped*, and this section contains no exception, but as it says *any member* who is delinquent one year shall be dropped.

Secs. 3 and 4 do not conflict, and Sec. 4 must have full effect and operation notwithstanding the provisions of Sec. 3 have not been complied with.

It follows therefore that any member who is one year in arrears in the payment of his dues, can lawfully, and should be "dropped."

OPINION XV. December 20, 1892.

In the matter of the court-martial of D. C. Griffen of T. C. Ryan Camp No. 414, Division of Ohio:

In this case it appears from the record that the accused had violated the Criminal Laws of the State.

But the record fails to show a valid sentence. It appears therefrom that "notice" was sent to the accused by letter, addressed to him, but it does not appear what the notice contained, and in much as there was no appearance by the accused there is no presumption that it was a proper notice.

The accused should have been served with a "copy of the charges" and "a notice of the time and place of holding the Court," *OPINION III* contains a conclusive argument against records of this character and the doctrine there enunciated should be followed in all cases where there is no appearance for the accused.

If this record is amended and made to conform with this opinion in my judgment the sentence of the Court is right.

OPINION XVI. December 20, 1892.

The sentence of the Court in the court-martial proceedings againgt C. A. Crull of Joe Hooker Camp, No. 17, Division of Iowa, is a proper one for approval.

OPINION XVII. December 21, 1892.

The case of W. O. Shattuck of Holbrook, Camp No. 264, Division of Iowa does not warrant the sentence imposed.

Sec. 4 of Art., VI., of General Rules and Regulations, specifies that except as otherwise therein provided, courts-martial "shall be governed in their mode of proceeding and rules of evidence, by the procedure and practice of the Federal Courts of the United States."

In this case the charges and specifications are vague and uncertain and do not state the facts with that definiteness and certainty that is necessary when an accused person is called upon to answer for an offense committed, and fails to satisfy the requirements of an indictment or information.

Shattuck was not proceeded against because he was of bad character yet an attempt was made to show that fact. He was not a witness and was not represented, and there is no principle or precedent that warrants such evidence in support of a charge like this.

An attempt was also made to show by hearsay testimony that Shattuck admitted taking the money, the person to whom the admission was made was not called as a witness, but a person to whom he repeated the admission testified to the fact as it was related to him—such testimony is not competent, and establishes no fact.

The record also fails to disclose that the accused was legally notified. This must appear in the record and should show a timely service of "a copy of the charges" and "a notice of the time and place of holding the Court."

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OPINION XVIII. March 31, 1893.

This question is presented for my opinion, viz: "Can a Camp that has disbanded or surrendered its Charter, ever under any circumstances become a Camp again?"

Substantially this question was the subject of opinion XXII, by Judge Advocate General Griffin, in which he says—"When a Camp surrenders its Charter it ceases to exist; it is extinct, and the same Charter cannot be again conferred on any Camp."

This construction is correct, and if those who were members of the defunct Camp desire and are eligible they may form a new Camp pursuant to Sec 1, Art., I., of Chapter II., but the surrendered Charter can have no operation in the formation of another Camp, for "no Camp shall be recognized by the Sons of Veterans unless acting under a legal and unforfeited Charter."

OPINION XIX. March 31, 1893.

My opinion is asked concerning this question, viz: "When a Camp is allowed to become delinquent for two or three years and no express revocation of its Charter has been made, may that Camp pay the back tax and continue as a Camp?"

Clearly it cannot: The case is governed by Sec. 5, Art. IV., of Chap. V., which provides that "All Camps that have failed for one year or more to make their quarterly reports and pay their per capita tax shall be considered disbanded and their Charter shall be revoked by the Division Commander.

The employment in this section of the words "shall be considered disbanded," is equivalent to a provision that such Camps shall cease to exist; shall become extinct, and shall not thereafter have recognition as a Camp for any purpose whatever; the existance of the Camp is terminated by this section and not by the formal revocation of its Charter by the Division Commander, whose action is intended to furnish evidence that such Camp had ceased to exist. The non-action of the Division Commander therefore does not affect the quession, and cannot prolong or continue the authority of the Camp beyond the time limited by said action, by force of which the Camp is disbanded and the Charter ceases to be operative; and it cannot be revived. This opinion accords with many prior ones involving similar questions.

OPINION XX. March 31, 1893.

The court-martial proceedings against Frank Roahr, of Camp No. 97, Diuision of Minnesota, furnished me does not contain the full record, but sufficient appears to show that the sentence of the Court is not warranted.

After sentencing the accused to pay a fine of $7 and costs, the court further adjudges that in case the same is not paid within twenty days from March 1, 1893, "then brother Roahr shall be dishonorably discharged from the Order."

The payment of a fine cannot be forced or coerced by a sentence that the accused shall be dishonorably discharged in the event the fine is not paid.

He may be fined in a proper case or he may be dishonorably discharged but he cannot be both fined and dishonorably discharged by the same sentence, and whatever sentence is imposed it must be positive, direct and certain, and not in the alternative.

In my opinion the offense as charged is not one cognizable by the Order. In my judgment the sentence should not be approved.

OPINION XXI. April 12, 1893.

On October 8, 1892, Louis Chiquoine of Anna M. Ross Camp No. 1, Division of Pennsylvania, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. This sentence should not be approved because,

1. The Order appointing the court-martial does not appoint a day of trial or a time when the Court is required to convene.

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2. It does not appear from the record that the accused was served with the notice required by Sec. 4, Art. VI., Chap. V. The record discloses that the accused did not appear in person or by attorney. Under these circumstances the sentence is void.

Unless there was an appearance by or on behalf of the accused no valid sentence can be imposed, unless the record affirmatively shows that the notice above referred to was served in the manner and within the time provided in Sec. 4.

3. Sec. 4 also provides that courts-martial unless otherwise therein provided "shall be governed in their mode of proceeding and rules of evidence, by the procedure and practice of the Federal Courts of the United States."

The offense is not charged with that certainty which is required in an indictment in the Federal Courts but if it is assumed that the offense is properly charged then the judgment of the Court is not sustained by the evidence.

The evidence instead of supporting the charge that the accused "feigned sickness for the purpose of obtaining benefits" under the provision of the By-Laws of the Camp, legitimately tends to establish the fact that he was sick although not incapacited for work. The Camp also regularly paid the accused eleven payments of four dollars ($4) each, upon the theory that he was sick and was entitled to it because of that fact.

Presumably the report of investigating committee was to the effect that he was sick and entitled to the benefits received.

It does not appear that the accused imposed upon the Camp or any Committee, or that he fraudently pretended to be sick when he was not so in fact, fraud or bad faith cannot be presumed.

Much of the testimoney is hearsay and obviously should not be considered.

The legitimate testimony found in the record does not establish the charge against the accused and the sentence should not be approved.

OPINION XXII. May 4, 1893.

E. F. Heller was granted a transfer-card from Lincoln Camp No. 7, Division of Minnesota.

The Camp reported that fact to Division headquarters September 30th, 1892.

Heller afterwards applied for admission to a camp and was rejected.

Heller now demands that the Commander of that Division communicate the new password and countersign to him.

The Commander refuses to comply with Heller's request, and he is right. Heller has no right to demand the countersign and password from the Division Commander; and it was rightly refused.

OPINION XXIII. May 16, 1893.

The sentence of Frank Alden of Camp 88, Division of Iowa, is not supported by the record in his case.

It does not appear therefrom that a copy of the charges, and notice of the time and place of holding the Court were served upon him pursuant to Section 4, Article VI, Chapter 5—Rules and Regulations, The record does disclose the fact that the accused did not appear either in person or by any representative.

In such a case the record must affirmatively show a compliance with the section above referred to. Service will not be presumed to have been made. If the record is corrected in accordance with this opinion the sentence can properly be approved.

OPINION XXIV. May 18, 1893.

The record of the trial of Edward Gilbert of Ellis Camp No. 9, Division of Pennsylvania, presents a proper case for approval.

The evidence generally tends to support the charge contained in first specification. And in as much as the Court heard the witnesses testify and

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have found the accused guilty, its sentence should not be reversed unless the finding is clearly against the weight of the evidence.

OPINION XXV. June 6, 1893.

The record in the case of Oscar Streeter of Camp 15, Division of Minnesota, discloses the fact that he did not appear, nor was he represented by any person at any time during the pendancy of the proceedings against him.

The proof of service upon the accused is as follows, viz: "Served by mail May 1, 1893, W. H. Bohannan, Judge Advocate."

This proof of service is radically defective in not stating the facts constituting the same. This has long been the opinion of this department and is correct in principle and should be adhered to.

There is also in the record a letter which purports to have been written by the accused, and in it he states that he had received notice of his trial, but this is not a sufficient admission of service. In order to operate as such it should state the kind of notice, and also the time, place and manner of its reception.

Upon the showing made therefore, the Court was not authorized to proceed with the trial, and the findings and sentence of the Court cannot be held sufficient unless the Judge Advocate "incorporates in the record proof of service upon the accused." The record can be corrected in this respect, but still it would avail nothing because no offense cognizable by the Sons of Veterans has been charged against the accused.

The first charge is that the accused did "on or about the 5th day of April, A. D. 1893, take another man's wife and leave the country with her without the consent or knowledge of her husband," and this it is claimed constitutes a "scandalous crime against the laws of the land," I do not think so: And while the allegation is suspiciously colored, the accused may have done everything that is therein alleged against him and yet be innocent of any crime or of an intent to commit a crime; the acts charged are not inconsistent with innocence and morality, and may occur and amount to nothing more than the courteous attention of an escort.

The evidence strongly tends to establish the facts and is probably sufficient to show, that the accused was guilty of and offense for which he should have been dishonorably discharged, provided he had been charged with the offense that was established by said evidence, but he was not so charged.

In order to sustain a finding of guilty the accused must be aptly charged with an offense cognizable by the Sons of Veterans, and the evidence must legitimately tend to establish the offense thus charged.

The accused cannot be charged with one offense and be convicted by proof that he committed another and entirely different crime—nor can he be legally found guilty by proof of some crime when none is charged against him.

In this case the facts alleged not constituting a crime "against the laws of the land" nor an offense "cognizable by the Sons of Veterans" he should have been found "not guilty".

In the second charge the specification of facts is subject to the same objection, it contains substancially all that is alleged in the first charge and then adds that the accused "did leave without leave of absense being on staff of Tracy Camp No. 15 as Color Sargeant and taking Sargeant Chevrons with him not having resigned or reported."

The Order appointing the Court was made April 29, 1893, and the accused is charged with leaving April 5, 1893, but it does not appear from this averment that the accused appropriated property not his own or to which he was not entitled.

The accused was not required to obtain leave of absence or resign merely because he passed without the limits of the country and no presumption will operate against him because he did not report or resign within the short period of twenty-four days.

The evidence shows that the accused has committed a crime for which he should be tried and if found guilty he should be dishonorably discharged.

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OPINION XXVI. June 8, 1893.

In the record of the proceedings against Shelton T. Cameron Past-Captain of John C. Fremont Camp No. 33, Division of Maryland, it appears that a trial was had and after careful consideration by the Court the accused was found "not guilty."

The findings of the Court were approved by the Division Commander April, 26, 1893.

I have carefully considered the evidence and am of the opinion that the findings should be approved. Very little of the testimony is competent or material and consists largely of hearsay statements, and the weight of the testimony that is material fully warranted the Court concluding as it did.

OPINION XXVII. July 31, 1893.

The opinion of Judge Advocate Carpenter of the Division of R. I., dated July 13, 1893, is submitted for my examination and opinion.

Concerning the first question presented in the opinion, I do not think a resort to equity is necessary in order to recover the sum mentioned in the bond from the obligator. A resort to equity will not be permitted if the remedy at law is adequate.

The bond attached to the opinion authorized the person to whom the bond runs to recover the amount in an action at law, and when collected he holds it in trust for the Camp. This is the plain intent and legal affect of the obligation.

Concerning the second question–I think the words "to hold in trust" in the bond in no legal sense affects the obligations of the person executing it or the rights of the person to whom the bond is made payable.

I agree with the Judge Advocate respecting the third proposition that it is not necessary to pay a money consideration to the obligator in order to insure the validity of the bond, nor is the recitation of a money consideration in the bond necessary.

OPINION XXVIII. August 2, 1893.

From the record in the case against James L. Christy, Camp 70, Division of Minnesota, it appears that he appeared in person at the trial—made a defense—was found guilty—and dishonorably discharged by sentence of the Court.

The charges against Christy and the sentence of the Court are probably sufficient, and having been found guilty upon testimony which tend to support the charges and to warrant the findings I think the case a proper one for approval.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there objection to the reference of the Report of the Judge Advocate General to the Committee on Officers' Reports? The Chair hears none, and it is so referred.

The next report is that of the Surgeon General.

Surgeon General Wilcox submitted and read the following Report:

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF,
SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.
SURGEON GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1892.

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

BROTHERS—For the first time in the history of this Department the announcement can be made that a report has been secured from every Division. In placing before you my report, which is based upon the facts submitted to me by the Division Surgeons, I have kept in mind the words of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, that this Department was organized "not so much for the purpose of obtaining data of the health of the Order as it was to ascertain the strength of the Order for military purposes in case the Sons of Veterans should be asked to respond to a call to arms in defense of our country as our fathers were in '61, and also to procure statistics that might be useful to the Encampment should it see fit to formulate a scheme for life insurance under the auspices of the Order".

A report, dealing with statistics, to be of the highest value should be complete, that is, each Division Surgeon should have before him for tabulation the required data from every Camp in good standing in his Division. The causes which have operated to prevent this result will be considered at another places That a perfect report from a Division Surgeon is not impossible is proven, for five Divisions have presented such reports. I wish, at this time to commend the energy and ability of those Division Surgeons who have filed complete reports, they are Majors William E. Schreiter of New Hampshire, James T. Wellington of Massachusetts, Robert R. Walker of Maryland, I. W. Starr of Alabama and Tennessee and S. Howard Donohue of Rhode Island.

The statistical report is as follows:

Number members mustered	59,919	Number of teachers	7 96
Number in good standing	37,331	Number of literary men	1 89
Number in state militia	1,269	Number of artists	203
Number in U. S. army	88	Number of merchants	1,578
Number in U. S. navy	19	Number or farmers	8,292
Number of deaths within one year	246	Number of clerks and book-keepers	4,173
Number of cases of sickness	1,756	Number of mechanics	5,772
Number of injuries	402	Number of printers	887
Total number of weeks { from sickness	6,785	Number of students	1,078
sickness of all members { from injury	1,260	Number of salesmen	841
Number of members able to bear arms	36,223	Number nf telegraph operators	308
Number of members over 45 years of age	620	Number of miners	390
Age of oldest member (Wis. and Ill.)	71	Number of skilled laborers	2,675
Average age of all members	24 4-5	Number of laborers	5,908
Number of unmarried members	23,387	Number of railroad conductors	138
Number of widowers	503	Number of engineers	433
Number of married members	13,441	Number of musicians	444
Number of foreign born	200	Miscellaneous	2,388
Number of G. A. R. members	929	Number of camps in divisions	2,085
Number of clergymen	132	Number of camps reporting	1,335
Number of physicians	319	Number of divisions	30
Number of lawyers	387	Number of divisions reporting	30

In examining this report we find that the oldest Division in point of average age is New York (30.8 years) while the youngest is Minnesota (22 years.) The average age is 24 4–5 , having been for the last five years as follows: 1889, 24; 1890, 24; 1891, 24½; 1892, 24 1–5; 1893, 24 4–5. Our oldest member, having been 68 until 1891, is now 71 years old and he is claimed by both Wisconsin and Illinois.

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Our death and sickness rate is as follows:	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Death rate per thousand	5.71	6.04	5.36	8.75	6.59
Weeks sickness per thousand	216	206	204	207	215

Not only has our death rate but also our disability from sickness for the year has exceeded the mean for the past five years.

These rates are compared with those of the Regular Army are shown in the following table:

	Sons of Veterans, 1893.	U. S. army, 1892.
Strength as shown by returns of Adjutant General	42,099	26,460
Strength as shown by returns of Surgeon General	37,331	23,269
Deaths from all causes	246	213
Death rate per thousand	6.59	8.05
Number of days lost on account of sickness	56,315	356,762
Average for each man	1.5	15.3

It is now five years since this department was organized and I believe that it is time that we institute a comparison of the results of these reports. These following charts will show at a glance the variations of the statistics for the first five years.

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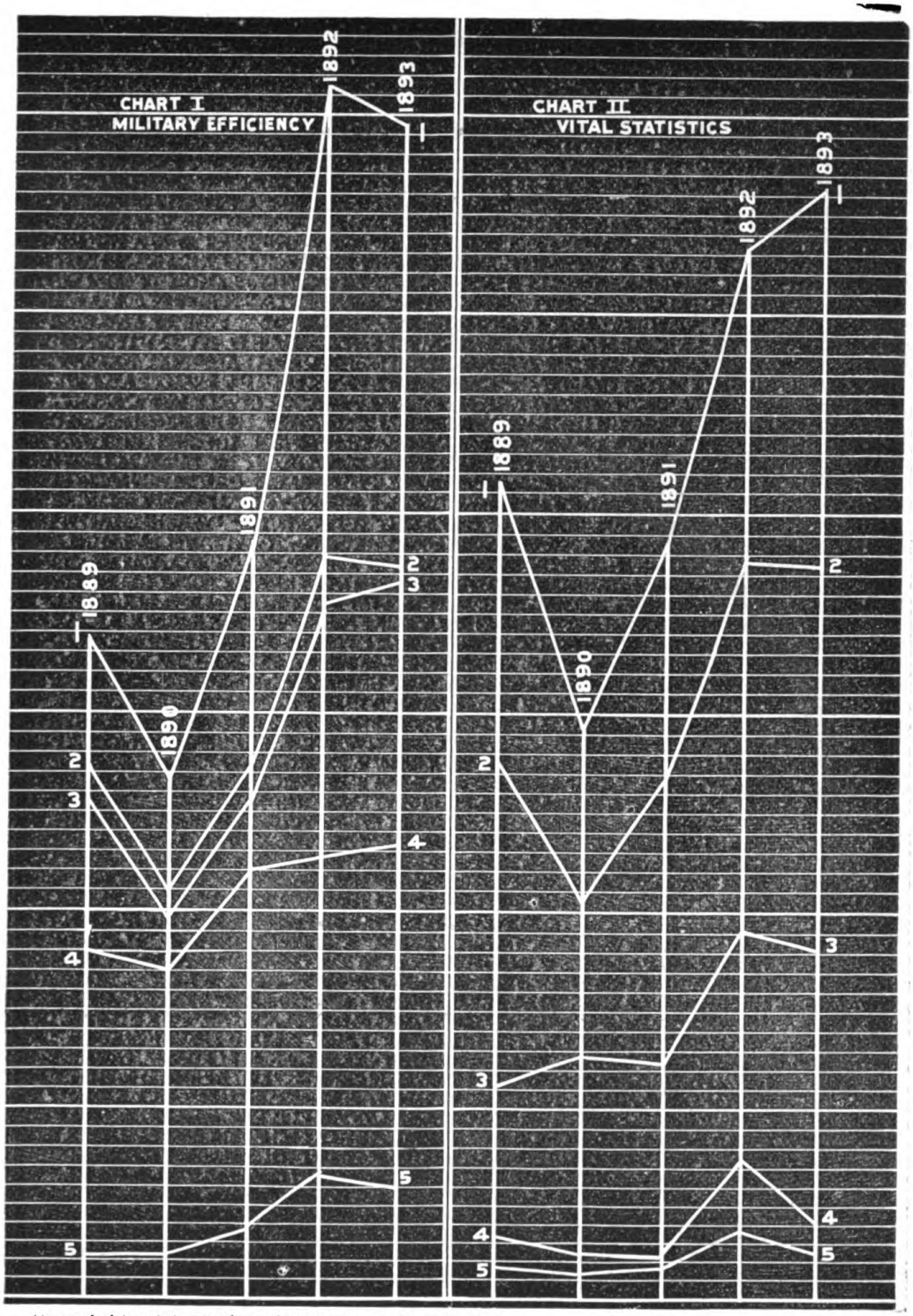

Chart I, Line 1-1, number of members mustered. Q. 1.
" 2-2, number of members in good standing. Q. 2. } Scale, 1 inch. 10,000 members.
" 3-3, number of members able to bear arms. Q. 10.
" 4-4, number with military training. Q. 3, 4, 5, 18. } Scale, 1 inch. 1,000 members.
" 5-5, number over 45 years of age. Q. 11.

Chart II, Line 1-1, number days sickness of members. Q. 9.
" 2-2, number members in good standing. Q. 2. } Scale, 1 inch—10,000.
" 3-3, number cases of sickness. Q. 7.
" 4-4, number cases of injury. Q. 8. } Scale, 1 inch—1,000.
" 5-5, number deaths in one year. Q. 6.

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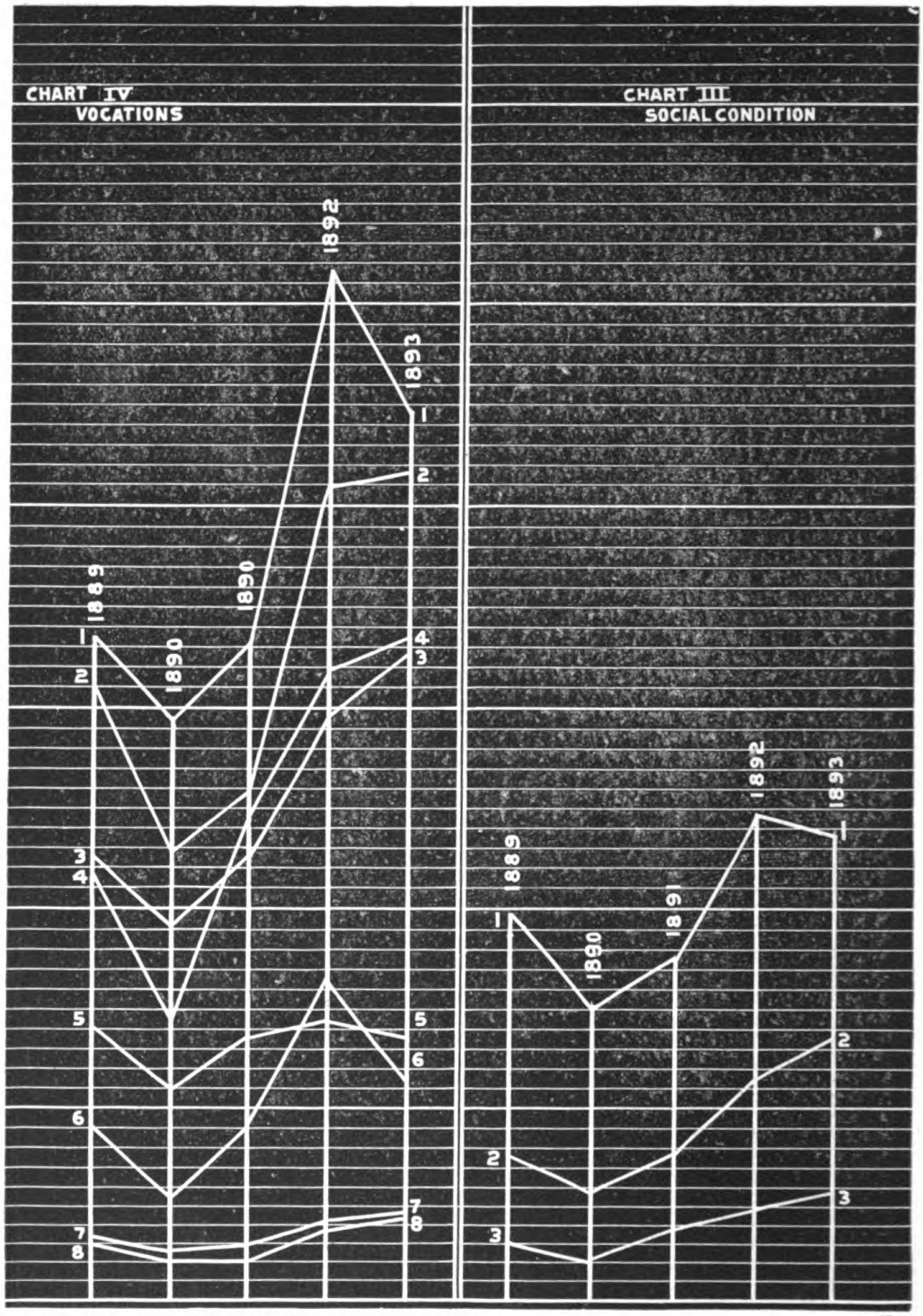

Chart III. Line 1-1, Number of unmarried members. Q. 14.
" 2-2, " " married members. Q. 16. } Scale, 1 inch—10,000 members.
" 3-3, " " widowers. Q. 15. } Scale, 1 inch—1,000.

Chart IV. Line 1-1, Laborers. Q. 33, 34, 35.
" 2-2, Agricultural. Q. 23.
" 3-3, Mercantile. Q. 25, 27, 31.
" 4-4, Trades. Q. 23, 29.
" 5-5, Educational. Q. 22, 23, 24, 30, 33, } Scale, 1 inch-2,000.
" 6-6, Miscellaneous. Q. 39.
" 7-7, Transportation. Q. 32, 33, 37.
" 8-8, Professional. Q. 19, 20, 21.

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Chart I. Shows that the number of members in good standing is becoming larger in proportion to the total number of members mustered, and inferentially that the "staying" qualities of our members are improving. The relation of the number of members in good standing towards that of members able to bear arms is a pretty constant one. The number of those who have had military training, in the militia, Army, Navy and members of the G. A. R. is steadily increasing, although at the same time the number of members who have passed the military age, 45 years, having steadily increased until this year, has now fallen off. Our average of 24 4-5 years is good evidence that we have plenty of fighting material for many years yet to come.

Chart II. As was mentioned before, our total number of disability from sickness and injury is increasing, although the actual nnmber of cases of sickness and of iujury has absolutely diminished. The death rate is less than last year.

Chart III. Shows that the number of widowers and married members are increasing. The increase of married members has been accompanied by a corresponding decrease of the unmarried, a fact which argues well for the perpetuity of the Order. In two Divisions only, New York and Conneticut, are the married members more numerous than the unmarried.

Chart IV. Giving the vocations as classified, presents several features of interest. The number of those engaged in the professions, transportation, agricultural and mercantile pursuits and in the trades is increasing, the greatest gain being in the mercantile. The laborers and those engaged in educational matters have deminished in number. This year there are a greater number classified as miscellaneous.

As the comparison for the past five years has been carried out I believe we can find it in much cause for congratulation, as regards our military efficiency, vital statistics, social conditions and vocations.

The question which has been uppermost in my mind for the past five months, for it was only by unremitting hard work and vigorous correspondence during this time that reports were secured from every Division, has been how to secure completeness and accuracy. That every Camp is not represented in my report is not entirely due to the incompetence or negligence of Division Surgeons for the Division Commanders certainly ought to take a portion of the blame. It is quite evident that Camps have been represented in Division Encampments which have not filed reports with the Division Surgeon. The Division Commander certainly ought not to allow this violation of Art. IV., Sec. 2, page 52, Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Again the Commander is alone to blame for incompetent Division Surgeons for they are his own appointments. Of course, a Division Commander may be deceived in an appointee as was the case in the New York Division this year. Fortunately, the incoming Division Surgeon, Edward L. Ayme M. D. by diligent work has been able to render a satisfactory report within two weeks.

Further, some Commanders have been dilatory in forwarding the proper blanks to Camps, in fact the best reports were received from those Divisions where the Surgeon attended to that matter himself. That matters in the Divisions need looking after is shown by the fact that only seven Divisions, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have reported every year since the establishment of this Department. If Commanders would publish in their Orders that Captains who do not forward the Surgeon's report are guilty of disobedience to Orders and are liable to a court-martial, as one Division Commander did this year, there would be a marked improvement in the standing of Divisions.

I do not consider it necessary that the Division Surgeon should be a physician, although there are physicians in every Division. Nor do I consider it advisable to add a Camp Surgeon to the list of officers of the already too much office-red (for their average size) Camp. The present *personal* is satisfactory,

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could incompetent Division Commanders, Surgeons and Captains be eliminated.

Although it is possible to punish delinquents under the existing Constitution, Rules and Regulations, it seems proper that they should define, explicitly, the duties of certain officers.

I therefore recommend certain

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Page 14, Art. VIII., Sec. 1. To be so amended that it shall be explicitly stated to be the duty of the Camp Commander to make out and forward to the Division Surgeon the Surgeon's report, when ordered by the Division Commander.

Page 30, Art. V., Sec. 5. To be so amended that it shall be explicitly stated to be the duty of the Division Surgeon to tabulate the Surgeons' reports to Camp Commanders in a report to the Division Encampment and also to tabulate said reports and forward said Division Surgeon's report to the Surgeon General when ordered.

Page 42, Art. V., Sec. 7. To be so amended that it shall be explicitly stated to be the duty of the Surgeon General to tabulate all reports of Division Surgeons in a report to the Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Page 52, Art. IV., Sec. 1. To be so amended that failure of the Division Surgeon to report from all Camps in good standing shall exclude that Division from the Commandery-in-Chief.

Page 52, Art. IV., Sec. 2. To be so amended that failure of Camp Commander to report to Division Surgeon shall exclude that Camp from the Division Encampment.

It is an anomaly that the Ritual does not provide, specifically for the obligations of the officers of the Medical Department. Although there is an obligation in general to perform their duties, I think that an especial obligation should be administered.

I would therefore recommend certain

CHANGES IN RITUAL

Page 32, First Section should include among the reports, the report to the Division Surgeon.

Page 36, after Sec. 5, Should be inserted a charge which could be used for Division Surgeons and Surgeon General, such section should specify his duties and particularly in regard to his reports.

In appendix II., and III., I have added explanatory matter to forms 47 and 48 which will add to the accuracy of the data furnished. In appendix I., will be found a Roster of the Medical Department.

It is with deep regret I announce that one of my predecessors, Surgeon General Emil A. Brackelow, M. D. of New York City, died in Colorado on May 23, 1893. We all knew his faithful work in Camp, Division and Commandery-in-Chief. He served diligently and with success as Division Surgeon of New York, and as Surgeon General upon the staff of Generrl Griffin. Although knowing that he was stricken with a painful and incurable disease, he conscientiously performed his duty. He died as he had lived, a loyal Son of a Veteran.

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation of the pleasant relations which have existed with the other members of the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and I would especially record my gratitude for the firm determination of General Marvin E. Hall in enforcing the proper discipline in the Order and for his valuable counsel in conducting the affairs of this Department.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.

REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M. D.
Surgeon General.

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APPENDIX I.

ROSTER OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, S. V., U. S. A.

SURGEON GENERAL.

BRIGADIER GENERAL REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M. D., L. L. D., NEW YORK CITY.

DIVISION SURGEONS.

Alabama and Tennessee, Major I. W. Starr, Birmington, Ala.
Arkansas, Major Sterling P. Gammill, M. D., Subrosa, Ark.
California, Major W. H. Cook, M. D., Bakersfield, Cal.
Colorado, Major C. E. Tennant, M. D., Denver, Colo.
Connecticut, Major N. M. Pease, Thompsonville, Ct.
Illinois, Major R. M. Curtiss, M. D., Union, Ill.
Indiana, Major F. G. Jackson, M. D., Muncie, Ind.
Iowa, Major S. A. Spilman, M. D., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Kansas, Major J. M. Poff, M. D., Goodland, Kas.
Kentucky, Major H. M. Weaver, Louisville, Ky.
Maine, Major R. J. Martrn, M. D., Augusta, Me.
Maryland, Major Robert R. Walker, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts, Major James T. Wellington, Canton, Mass.
Michigan, Major F. W. Main, M D., Jackson, Mich.
Minnesota, Major J. N. Mallory, Marshall, Minn.
Missouri, Major R. M. Bradford, M. D. Carthage, Mo.
Montana, Major George W. Gregg, Butte City, Mont.
Nebraska, Major F. W. Lester, M. D., David City, Neb.
New Hampihire, Major W. E. Schreiter, Portsmouth, N. H.
New Jersey, Major H. B. Gleeson, Sweedesboro, N. J.
New York, Major Edward M. Ayme, M. D., New York City.
Ohio, Major J. T. Booth, A. M., M. D., Cincinnatti, Ohio.
Oregon, Major C. B. Frissell, Newberg, Oregon.
Pennsylvania, Major H. K. Bricker, M. D., Manoney City, Pa.
Rhode Island, Major S. Howard, Donohue, Wakefield, R. I.
South Dakota, Major Justin Sprague, Pierre, So. Dak.
Vermont, Major G. S. Cahill, M. D. Burlington, Vt.
Washington, Major H. H. Phillips, Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia, Major Z. W. Wyatt, Shinnston, W. Va.
Wisconsin, Major C. A. Armstrong, M. D., Boscobel, Wis.

APPENDIX II.

Form 47. (This blank is to be sent out with the last Sergant's and Q. M. Sergant's report for quarter ending March 31st. This report is to be filled out in duplicate immediately upon receipt of same from Division Headquarters. One copy must be forwarded at once to the Division Surgeon, whose name and address is gived in the Division Order and one copy filed with the Camp. Failure to file thiis report will exclude this Camp from the Division Encampment.)

REPORT OF....., CAMP NO....., DIVISION OF ....., S. V., U. S. A., LOCATED AT..... 189

To Division Surgeon.....*Division of S. V., U. S. A.*

	1. Number of members mustered since organization, including charter members?	19. Number of clergymen?
a	2. Number in good standing?	20. Number of physicians?
	3. Number in state militia?	21. Number of lawyers?
	4. Number in U. S. army?	22. Number of teachers?
	5. Number in U. S. Navy?	23. Number of literary men?
	6. Number of deaths within year ending March 31, 18...?	24. Number of artists?
	7. Number of cases of sickness?	25. Number of merchants?
	8. Number of injuries.	26. Number of farmers?
b	9. Total number weeeks disability of all members. (from sickness? (from injury?	27. Number of clerks and book-keepers?
	10. Number of members able to bear arms.	28. Number of mechanics?
	11. Number of members over 45 years of age?	29. Number of printers?
	12. Age of oldest member?	30. Number of students?
c	13. Average age of all members?	31. Number of salesmen?
d	14. Number of unmarried members?	32 Number of telegraph operators?
	15. Number of widowers?	33. Number of miners.
	16. Number qf married members?	*e* 34. Number of skilled laborers?
	17. Number of foreign born?	35. Number of laborers?
	18. Number of G. A. R. members?	36. Number of railroad conductors?
		37. Number of engineers?
		f 38. Number of musicians?
		39. Miscellaneous?

a All information required in succeeding questions only required as to members in good standing.

b To determine the answər to question No. 9 add together the number of weeks that each member has been disabled by sickness or injury.

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c To determine the answer of question No. 13, add together the ages and divide the number resulting by the number of members.

d Widowers should not be included among married members. The sum of answers to questions Nos. 14, 15 and 16 should be the same as the number of members in good standing. The sum of answers to questions Nos. 19 to 39 inclusive, should also be the same as the number of members in good standing.

e Refers to electricians, stenographers, etc., who cannot well be classified as mechanics. Capitalists, agents, politicians, etc., come under the general head of Miscellaneous.

f Refers to such only as follow music as their main occupation.

[SEAL] .....
Camp Commander.

.....
First Sergeant.

APPENDIX III.

Form 48. NOTE.—Consolidate in duplicate on this form the reports from each camp and forward one copy on June 30th, to the Surgeon General, whose name and address will be given in General Orders, and also send one copy to the Division Commander. Failure to file this report will exclude this Division from the encampment of the Commanpery-in-Chief.

Report of the surgeon of the division of.....
.....,Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.,....., 189
TO.....*Surgeon General, S. V., U. S. A.*

1. Number of members mustered since organization, including charter members.
a 2. Number in good standing March 31, 18..
3. Number in state militia?
4. Number in U. S. army?
5. Number in U. S. navy?
6. Number of deaths since year ending March 31, 18...?
7. Number of cases of sickness?
8. Number of injuries?
9. Total number of weeks { from sickness? / sickness of all members { from injury?
10. Number of members able to bear arms?
11. Number over 45 years of age?
12. Age of oldest member?
b 13. Average age of all members?
c { 14. Number of unmarried members? / 15. Number of widowers? / 16. Number of married members?
17. Number of foreign born?
18. Number of G. A. R. members?
d 19. Number of clergymen?
20. Number of physicians?
21. Number of lawyers?
22. Number of teachers?
23. Number of literary men?
24. Number of artists?
25. Number of merchants?
26. Number of farmers?
27. Number of clerks and book-keepers?
28. Number of mechanics?
29. Number of printers?
30. Number of students?
31. Number of salesmen?
32. Number of telegraph operators?
33. Number of miners?
34. Number of skilled laborers?
35. Number of laborers?
36. Number of railroad conductors?
37. Number of engineers?
38. Number of musicians?
39. Miscellaneous?
40. Number of camps in divisions?
41. Number of camps reporting?

a The succeeding questions refer only to those in good standing.

b The average age is found by multiplying the average age of each camp by the number of members in it, dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the number reported in good standing.

c The sum of questions 14, 15, and 16 should be equal to question 2.

d The sum of questions 19 to 39 inclusive should be equal to question 2.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. L.
DIVISION SURGEON

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

The next report in order is that of the Chaplain-in-Chief:

Chaplain-in-Chief McColley submitted and read the following Report:

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF McCOLLEY'S REPORT.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN., Aug. 5, 1893.

Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief, S. of V. U. S. A.

GENERAL—Having been honored by you with the appointment of Chaplain-in-Chief on your staff, I beg to submit to you a report of the works accomplished by this department.

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Upon entering the duties of my office the blanks were sent me for inspection and revision if such were deemed necessary.

No change, however was made in the questions asked, but in Form 43, the name and address of the Chaplain-In-Chief was left out, thus obviating the necessity of printing new forms for every new Chaplain-in-Chief.

Believing that the proper observance of "Memorial and Union Defenders" Day are the means of materially strengthening our Order, an extra effort was made in that direction and not with out gratifying results.

This year, marked by a severe political struggle, has been a very hard one on the Order. And yet despite this and other hindering causes, we are able to report a marked increase not only in the number of Divisions reporting, but in actual service as well.

The observance of these two days really shows how much patriotism and reverance we as Camps and individuals really possess. If our object be to inculcate patriotism and love of country, and to perpetuate the memory and history of our heroic dead, can it best be done, by a Camp drill, as a parade on "gala day" occasions?

For better would it be if we would act as the poet sings.

Then come with your roses and lilies;
With dasies, and violets sweet!
Come with the blooms from your window,
And garland the head and the feet
Of the graves that lie 'mid the grasses
That years have grown over the sod,
And bring all your prayers for the living,
To bring them one day nearer God.

BROTHERS—If you want to show forth your love to your fallen fathers, if you desire *all* the world to know of that love, if you want to command the respect of others, if you want to induce them to join our Order, if you wish to perpetuate the memory of that brave man, who guided the ship of state through seas of brothers' blood. how, how can you do it better, than by observing and reporting "Memorial" and "Union Defenders Day"?

Much help, and many suggestions has been received from my division Chaplain, and the fullness of this report is due to their efforts. I have also received material help from our Commander, Gen. Hall and from Miss Belle Gray, National president of the L. A. S.

I a m able to report every Division in line save Oregon, she has been written and wired by commander Hall, but for some reason no answer has reached your Chaplain-in-Chief.

The consolidated report shows not so many men in line, but there is an increase of *actual work* done in the various Divisions.

Number of Camps reporting	1,011
Number of brothers in Camps reporting	32,012
Number of brothers in line	18,619
Number of brothers in uniform	13,014
Number of Camps furnishing firing squads	277
Number of Camps addressed by Sons of Veterans	221
Number of brothers at Sunday services	14,166
Number of deaths in past year	185
Number of Camps observing Union Defenders' Day	321

Pennsylvania reports largest number of brothers in Camps, furnished the most firing squads, and is second in the observance of "Union Defenders Day."

New York furnishes the largest number of Camps reporting, has the most orators and stands equal with Massachusetts in the number of deaths, viz: 29.

Massachusetts leads with the most men in line, the largest number of brothers in uniform. Are the best church goers, the better observers of "Union Defenders Day", and stands equal with New York in number of deaths.

Camps having every member in line: Illinois, Nos. 7, 333; Minnesota, Nos. 53, 86; West Virginia, Nos. 3, 27, 15; Kansas, Nos. 169, 73, 216; 96, 156,220; Pennsylvania, Nos. 87, 96, 198, 208; New Jersey, No. 13; Arkansas, No. 16; Indiana, No. 5, 30, 231; Michigan, Nos. 4, 133, 167; Kentucky, No. 12; New Hampshire, Nos. 49, 55; Massachusetts, Nos. 45, 87, 92; Missouri, No. 86; New York, Nos. 5, 3, 53, 4.

In this list Kansas stands first, with six Camps, every man in line.

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TABLE No. 1. DIVISION CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Camps reporting	Number of brothers belonging to Camps	Number in line.	Number in Uniform	Firing squads furnished	Addresses delivered by Sons of Veterans	Number brothers at Sunday services	Number of deaths in camps last year	Camps observing Union Defenders Day
New York	115	3,458	2,116	1,618	12	30	1,689	29	37
Missouri	18	613	337	222	2	4	249	5	3
Iowa	28	754	486	164	9	6	356	4	8
Massachusetts	110	4,299	2,759	2,703	10	10	2,041	29	53
New Hampshire	23	849	483	383	1	4	325	2	6
Montana	5	159	41	26	.....	1	30	.....	2
California	8	233	132	78	4	4	101	1	3
Pennsylvania	113	4,477	2,296	2,282	45	28	1,978	27	50
West Virginia	10	206	154	26	2	1	99	1	.....
Minnesota	40	1,094	642	383	19	11	552	2	19
Illinois	57	1,814	986	596	24	11	582	12	23
Connecticut	25	700	462	437	1	3	21	7	6
Kansas	99	2,738	1,778	655	45	31	1,396	8	18
Washington	10	339	183	76	5	4	164	1	3
Vermont	55	1,467	755	513	6	11	588	6	6
Wisconsin	17	516	279	216	9	2	219	.....	.....
South Dakota	4	170	72	23	3	3	69	.....	1
Maine	31	1,155	562	456	3	3	445	6	6
Nebraska	44	1,210	793	278	16	15	619	7	18
Kentucky	3	72	51	12	1	1	11	.....	2
Michigan	43	1,057	595	402	18	3	446	5	10
Rhode Island	18	567	366	340	.....	1	321	7	9
Alabama and Tennessee	18	418	212	47	2	7	153	1	1
Indiana	56	1,618	978	269	21	14	777	13	9
Colorado	9	291	171	127	3	2	107	3	5
Maryland	12	490	203	132	4	4	138	1	5
Arkansas	12	225	111	3	.....	2	144	3	3
New Jersey	21	764	435	382	7	3	378	6	12
Ohio	7	262	198	160	5	2	168	1	5
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,011	32,012	18,619	13,014	277	221	14,166	185	316

TABLE No. 2.—SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAD THE GREATEST MEMBERSHIP.

New York, No. 52	75	Vermont, No. 19	70
Missouri, No. 51	91	Wisconsin, No. 37	51
Iowa, No. 116	66	South Dakota, No. 54	58
Massachusetts, No. 81	140	Maine, No. 2	89
New Hampshire, No. 14	106	Nebraska, No. 19	52
Montana, No. 1	60	Kentucky, No. 2	42
California, No. 7	53	Michigan, No. 9	73
Pennsylvania, No. 2	230	Rhode Island, No. 5	105
West Virginia, No. 8	32	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 12	44
Minnesota, No. 1	73	Indiana, No. 82	83
Illinois, No. 1	74	Colorado, No. 1	54
Connecticut, No. 6	70	Maryland, No. 1	102
Kansas, No. 30	103	Arkansas, No. 20	38
Washington, No. 4	80	New Jersey, No. 8	222
Oregon	80	Ohio, No. 95	80

Camp No. 2, of Pennsylvania, stands first, with 230 members. No. 8, of New Jersey, follows close with 222 members, while No. 81, of Massachusetts, takes third with 140 members.

TABLE No. 3.—SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAD THE GREATEST NUMBER OF BROTHERS IN LINE.

New York, No. 150	44	Vermont, No. 25	37
Missouri, No. 51	46	Wisconsin, Nos. 63 and 67	30
Iowa, No. 21	50	South Dakota, No. 47	20
Massachusetts, No. 15	82	Maine, No. 61	42
New Hampshire, No. 14	54	Nebraska, No. 17	50
Montana, No. 11	16	Kentucky, No. 2	25
California, No. 7	30	Michigan, No. 9 and 74	30
Pennsylvania, No. 16	179	Rhode Island, No. 9	47
West Virginia, Nos. 3 and 28	20	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 16	26
Minnesota, No. 89	36	Indiana, No. 85	65
Illinois, No. 71	46	Colorado, No. 1	30
Connecticut, No. 6	40	Maryland, No. 2	49
Kansas, No. 30	59	Arkansas, No. 2	23
Washington, No. 4	37	New Jersey, No. 8	102
Oregon	—	Ohio, No. 1	46

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Camp No. 16 or Pennsylvania showed the largest fruit on Memorial day with 179 men in line. New Jersey faced her with 105 gallant men from Camp No. 8, while No. 15 of Massachusetts wheeled into line with 82 men.

TABLE No. 4, SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DINISION HAD THE GREATEST NUMBER OF BROTHERS IN UNIFORM.

New York, No. 150	44	Vermont, Nos. 25 and 26	28
Missouri, No. —	43	Wisconsin, Nos 63 and 67	30
Iowa, No. 21	30	South Dokota, No. 8	18
Massachusetts, No. 15	73	Maine, No. 21	42
Montana, No. 12	15	Nebraska, No. 16	40
New Hampshire No. 14	54	Kentucky, No. 12	7
California, No. 5	25	Michigan No. 9	30
Pennsylvania, No. 16	179	Rhode Island, No. 9	47
West Virginia, No. 25	12	Alabama and Tennesse, No. 1	15
Minnesota, No. 1	32	Indiana, No. 190	23
Illnois No. 71	36	Colorado, No. 1	28
Connecticut, No 9	40	Maryland No. 2	32
Kansas No. 30	40	Arkansas, No. 20	3
Washington, No. 4	37	New Jersey, no. 8	100
Oregon		Ohio, No. 1	46

Pennsylvanla Camp No. 16 showed more brass buttons on Memorial day than the combined divisions of West Virginia, Montana, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Ohio and half of Colorado thrown in.

TABLE No. 5, SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAD GREATEST NUMBER OF BROTHERS ATTENDING SUNDAY SERVICES.

New York, No. 7	40	Vermont, No. 36	21
Missouri, No. 17	30	Wisconsin, No. 37	20
Iowa, No. 21	30	South Dakota, No. 8	20
Massachusetts, No. 15	86	Maine, No. 4	39
Montana, No. 1	16	Nebraska, No. 116	27
New Hampshire, No. 14	43	Kentucky, No. 2	11
California, No. 7	25	Michigan no. 204	21
Pennsylvania, No. 16	161	Rhode Island, No. 5	40
West Virginia, No. 28	24	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 31	24
Minnesota, No. 89	40	Indiana, No. 13	26
Illinois, No. 71	40	Colorado, No. 16	31
Connecticut, Nos. 6 and 8, (each)	30	Maryland, No. 2	55
Kansas, No. 30	40	Arkansas, No. 2	21
Washington, No. 28	21	New Jersey, No. 8	72
Oregon		Ohio, No. 1	40

One hundred and sixty-one boys from Pennsylvania, Camp No. 16 listened to divine service on memorial day, while seventy-five from No. 8 of New Jersey, tossed their pennies in the box on the same Lord's day.

Pennsylvania division stands first in Table No. 1, in number of brothers belonging to Camps, and in furnishing firing squads, equal with Kansas, viz., 45. In table No. 2 has greatest membership belonging to one Camp. In table No. 3 had most men in line. In table No. 4 had most men in uniform. In table No. 5 had most men in church.

It is impossible to give the per cent. of the Camps of the divisions reporting, as we had intended to do.

The first ten divisions reporting of which the Chaplain in Chief would make honorable mention, are given in the order mentioned:

Kentucky.	Iowa.
New Hampshire.	Missouri.
Minnesota.	Massachusetts.
Nebraska	Michigan.
Maryland.	Montana.

While the various Divisions are fairly represented, yet the per cent of Camps reporting is fearfullv low. This we believe is done to the carelessness of Camp Chaplains and partly to the inefficiency and neglect of Division Chaplains.

And in order that we may see larger reports in this department, we therefore make the following recommendations:

I. That a flag costing not over $50 nor less than $30 be purchased by this Commandery, and to be presented to the Division making the largest gain per

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cent over the previous year. The marking to be as follows:

	Per Ct.
Number of Camps reporting	10
" " Brothers in Camp reporting	5
" " Brothers in line	5
" " Brothers in uniform	10
" " Camps furnishing firing squads	20
" " Camps addressed by S. of V	20
" " Brothers at Sunday service	10
" " Camps observing Union Defenders Day	20
Total Per Cent	100

II. That the Chaplain-in-Chief prepare a program for Memorial and Union Defenders Day, which shall be so prepared that it can be modified to meet local conditions, same to be forwarded to headquarters, and then be sent to the various Divisions.

III. That Division Chaplains lose their rank, by a failure to report at the prescribed time to the Chaplain-in-Chief.

IV. That Form 43 be so revised that the consolidated report of Division Chaplain shall appear on the outside of blank when it is folded, also that the question of the per cent of Camps reporting be inserted.

In closing my report I would again thank those who have so kindly assisted me in my work, and for the many suggestions received from them, especially am under obligations to Gen. Hall, for favors shown.

The most pleasant relations have ever existed between myself and my Division Chaplain.

Trusting that the Order we love so well will prosper more in the years to come, and that we as true sons will learn to appreciate it more.

I beg to remain Yours in F. C. & L.

REV. CHAS. MCCOLLY,
Chaplain-in-Chief, S. of V. U. S. A.

NOTE—This recommendation is offered because so many Division Chaplains fail to foot up the columns of figures, thus entailing a fearful amount of work on the Chaplain-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there be objection, this Report will go to the Committee on Officers' Reports. It is so referred.

Next in order is the Report of the Council-in-Chief, but the brothers composing this Committee have informed me that they desire further time, as they have not yet finished their inspection of the Adjutant General's books. We will therefore pass that head until they have prepared their report, and go to the head of Reception and Reference of Communications from Divisions, to be called alphabetically. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions alphabetically, and if any Division has anything to present for the consideration of the Commandery-in-Chief, they will report.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the Roll of Divisions.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DIVISIONS.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama; Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee are not quite ready with the communication which they desire to present. If you will grant us five minutes more time we will hand it to the Committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Division of Alabama and Tennessee will be passed for the present.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of rhe Roll.

When the Division of Colorado was called:

HARLAN THOMAS, of Oolorado: Commander, I have two recommendations here, from our Division. However, a fuller account of them has been sent to the Adjutant General.

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As this is my first attendance upon a National Encampment, I would like to ask, is it intended that I should read these, or that they be simply referred without reading?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The rule is that communications from Divisions and Camps be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, which acts as a committee on distribution of work, without reading, and they are considered in Committee. Unless it is something your Division intended that you should communicate to the Commandery-in-Chief personally, it will go direct to the Committee and come before the Commandery from the proper committee.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: I will pass the communication to the Adjutant General.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Illinois was called:

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, we have some communications; but General Abbott, who is the Chairman of our Delegation, has them, and he was called out of the hall a few minutes ago.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They may be handed to the Adjutant General later, and will go to the proper Committee.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll:

When the Division of Massachusetts was called:

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, we have several resolutions which we would like to have referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They will be so referred.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Missouri was called:

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, we have a resolution for the Ritual and Constitution Committee. Will it be referred to them?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, for distribution.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called:

HORACE M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, Pennsylvania has some recommendations which will be handed to the Adjutant General, to go to the proper Committees.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Rhode Island was called:

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, the Division of Rhode Island has some recommendations which we wish to go to the proper committee, through the usual channel.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll:

When the Division of West Virginia was called:

EDWARD O. BOWER, of West Virginia: Commander, the Division of West Virginia presents some resolutions for the Committee on Ritual.

The Adjutant General concluded the calling of the Roll of Divisions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The reception of Communications from Divisions having been concluded, the next order of business is the reception and referance of communications from Camps and Individuals. Has any brother any particular matter he desires to have referred to any of the Committees of this Commandery-in-Chief?

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COMMUNICATIONS FROM CAMPS AND INDIVIDUALS.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I have a personal recommendation which I wish to go to the Committee on Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Very well, it may be so referred, through the proper channels. Has any other brother any communication he desires action upon by this Commandery?

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island: Commander, I have a communication for the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will be so referred.

EDWARD O. BOWER: of West Virginia: Commander, I have a matter I would like to have referred to the proper Committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will be so referred. Are there any other communications? If not, we will pass from this order of business.

The Commander-in-Chief owes an apology to Commandant Hurlbut, of the Military Rank. The Report of the Commandant is not specifically provided for in the order of business, as it appears in the Constitution, and it escaped my mind for the moment. There was no oversight intended, and I beg his pardon. The next business in order is the report of the Commandant of the Military Rank.

Commandant George H. Hurlbut, submitted and read the following Report:

REPORT OF COMMANDANT HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SONS OF VETERANS' GUARDS,
BELVIDERE, ILL., August 1, 1893.

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

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Sons of Veterans' Guards. The work of the past year has not resulted in as large an increase as I had reason to expect. Still there has been a growth and a healthy one, and while I am not entirely satisfied with the results, I do not feel that my labor has been in vain. I can see what the reasons are for the slow growth and I trust that they will be remedied by our next Encampment.

There is no question whatever in my mind as to the ultimate success of the Military Rank. The earnest work that is being done by most of the Companies, and the good results that have followed such work are to me sufficient evidence of the need of such an organization.

The greatest difficulty that I have to contend with arises from the fact that the members of the Order at large do not fully realize the importance of this branch of our Order, nor do they understand that by assisting it in its work they will be doing a good work for the Order.

They look upon it as a side issue, and forget that with proper support it might be made a grand feature of the Order. It should be assisted in every possible way by officers and members of the Order; and if this were done I would soon be able to report to you at least five thousand men on the rolls, but unfortunately this is not done, and I have been obliged to depend on the efforts of a few faithful ones who are working as missionaries among the heathen to cause them to see the error of their ways.

A glance at the reports of the Inspector-General will show a very large number of Camps reported by him as armed and equipped.

Now, Sir, while we do not expect that all Camps will form Companies, we have the right to expect that any Camp that will provide itself with arms and uniforms, elect its officers and drill as a Company, should become a regular Company in the Military Rank of the Order. It was beyond question the intention in creating this branch of our Order, that all military work should be done in it under its regulations.

What is the reason that so many Camps which are armed and equipped do not become Companies in the Guards?

There is but one answer. They can be classed as an armed Camp and have

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an independent company subject to no regulations or discipline, except such as they themselves may see fit to provide, can wear any uniform they wish, and can be rated on the inspection reports as an armed Camp. There is only one way to remedy this. I therefore recommend, that the 12th Annual Encampment take such action as will require all armed bodies of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., to become a part of the Military Rank.

I submit the following table showing the strength of my command:

	No. Men.
Illinois, 14 companies	379
Michigan, 2 companies	47
Maryland, 1 company	24
Massachusetts, 3 companies	67
Washington, 2 companies	89
Vermont, 2 companies	51
Maine, 3 companies	107
Ohio, 10 companies	268
Kansas, 2 companies	50
New York, 1 company	21
Pennsylvania, 5 companies	111
Colorado, 1 company	26
Nebraska, 1 company	23
California, 1 company	22
Total	1,285

As will be seen on comparison with last year's report, there is a net gain of ten companies, and 274 men. To this might be added three companies with eighty men, whose applications have been approved, but which could not be mustered in time for this report.

There is one full Regiment in Illinois and a second one forming. There is a Regiment of ten companies in Ohio and a Regiment forming in Pennsylvania, which now has five companies, with others on the way.

In June I attended the Encampment of the 1st Regiment of Ohio at Columbus, and although all of the companies were not present, they performed their work in a most creditable manner; so much so as to merit the praise and assistance of prominent officers of the Ohio National Guard.

The 1st Regiment of Illinois went into Camp for a week with the Illinois Division, S. V. U. S. A., and not only performed their duty in a perfect manner, but contributed largely to the success of the Division Encampment. I am pleased to state, Sir, that while my command is not a very large one, I am proud of it, and feel confident that the work being done by it is equal at least to that done by most Military bodies.

I submit the following statement, showing receipts and disbursement of my office from July 29, 1892 to August 1, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at last report	$ 18 60	
From Quartermaster-General	125 75	
For Muster Fees	84 00	
For Commissions	9 50	
For Supplies	55 00	
		$292 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Office Expenses	$112 50	
For Traveling Expenses	45 00	
For Supplies	107 45	
		$264 95
Cash on hand		27 91
		$202 86

In conclusion permit me to say that I thank you for your uniform kindness and courtesy to me during the past year, and also for the honor confered on me in placing me in command. I regret sincerely that I have not been able to accomplish greater results, but I must content myself with the thought that I have done all that was in my power, and always with the single thought of doing that which would result in the most good for the Order.

I remain, Sir, Fraternally Yours,

GEO. H. HURLBUT, Commandant.

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

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The next business in order is Unfinished Business. We have none, and that brings us to the Reports of the Committees. As none of our committees —unless it be the Committee on Insurance—is ready to report, it might be well to take a recess in order to give the committee an opportunity to do their work. If the Commandery-in-Chief is ready to listen to the Committee on Insurance, we might hear the report of that committee now.

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, would it be in order for me to offer a motion to adjourn?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think if the Commandery-in-Chief can listen now to this Report of the Committee on Insurance, it would not only economize time, but would give brothers an opportunity to think abont it before acting upon it tomorrow. It is a very important matter, and the Report is ready and I would like to have you receive it; it will take but about ten minutes for you to receive it·

(Cries of "Hear it," "Hear it.")

The Commandery will hear the Report of the Special Committee on Insurance.

Brother Crumbine, of Kansas, Chairman of the Special Committee on Insurance, appointed at the Eleventh Annual Encampment, submitted and read the following Report:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE.

To the Twelfth National Encampment, S. of V., U. S. A.

Your standing Committee on Fraternal Insurance appointed by authority conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief at the Eleventh National Encampment as recommended by the Committee on Fraternal Insurance and as printed in the Proceedings pages 232 and 223 for the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commander-in-Chief, begs leave to submit the following report:

1. "To carefully investigate", Your Committee in the discharge of its duties has had under advisement three propositions.

1. The practicability of a plan that would comprehend the entire membership of the Order in the line of Fraternal Insurance to convert an established order of more than ten years, having more than 40,000 members, into an Insurance Order, is not practicable even if desirable. After due consideration by your Committee, this proposition was abandoned.

2. For purposes of Fraternal Insurance the establishing of a higher degree in the Order was considered, and your Committee are unanimous in the opinion that to establish a higher degree of the Order for such purposes is not wise.

3. The third proposition which your Committee has considered, in the discharge of its duties, is to provide for and establish a seperate Department to be known as the Insurance Branch Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. for the purpose of obtaining Fraternal Insurance in the Order of the Sons of Veterans to secure which he must be a member of the Order and conform to its laws and the regulations established for the government of the Department.

Your Committee has therefore prepared and submits as its report such a plan of Fraternal Insurance for Sons of Veterans and propose that the Commandery-in-Chief establish a department of the Order, by amending its fundamental laws so as to provide for the same, and adopt a Constitution for the government of such Department which is herewith submitted.

CONSTITUTICN OF THE INSURANCE BRANCH, S. OF V., U. S. A.

Art. 1. Objects.

Sec. 1. To provide a death benefit to our members for the relief of those dependent upon them.

Sec. 2. By so doing to increase the interest in our beloved Order and to encourage the stability of its membership.

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Art. 2.

Sec. 1. The affairs of this Branch shall be controlled by a body known as the Insurance Council. The membership of this Council shall consist (1st.) of the Commonder-in-Chief of this Order; (2d) an executive Board of five members, who shall be be designated as hereinafter provided: (3d) and two representatives from each division.

Sec. 2. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 3. Meetings.

Sec. 1. The Insurance Council shall hold its stated meetings at the same time and place as the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Sec. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of the members of the Council representing not less than five divisions.

Art. 4. Officers and Members.

Sec. 1. The elective officers shall be three (3) in number, a President, Vice-President and Secretary, they to be elected at the regular stated meetings of the Council; these three together with two others, who shall be appointed, one each year, for a term of two years, by the in-coming Commander-in-Chief as soon as practicable after his election, shall comprise the Executive Board of the Council.

Sec. 2. The Commander of each Division, if a member of the Insurance Branch, shall by virtue of his office become a member of the Council, and he shall appoint the second member, representing his Division, from among the representatives to the Commandery-in-Chief from his Division, provided, however, that the brother so appointed must be a certificate holder in the Insurance Branch. If the Division Commander may not be a member of the Insurance Branch, he shall appoint ih his stead another member in the same manner as before provided.

Sec. 3. Past Officers shall have no voice or vote in the Council by reason of such service, although this section shall not prevent their becoming members in the ordinary way.

Art. 5. Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Council and of the Executive Board. He shall also have general superintendence of the affairs of this Branch, and shall be held responsible for its general management. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President and shall, as a member of the Executive Board, attend to all duties prescribed by that Body. The Secretary shall be the Clerk of the Council and of the executive Board.

Sec. 2. The two appointive members are the special representatives of the Order at large, and are to keep the Commander-in-Chief informed of the condition of the Insurance Branch, from time to time, and advise with him as to the general conduct of affairs. They ahall take an active part in the Management of affairs, with a special view to the wellfare of the Order at large.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall furnish the Executive Board within fifteen (15) days after the close of each quarter, a statement of the membership and financial condition of the Insurance Branch, which report shall be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief after its approval by the Executive Board. The Board shall submit to the Council at the stated meetings thereof, a report in full of the transactions of the Executive Board for the preceeding term, which report shall also be submitted to the Commandery-in-Chief.

Sec. 4. The Board snall require a bond of its Secretary and Treasurer.

Sec. 5. Upon the adoption of this Constitution the Commander-in-Chief shall appoint the first Executive Board, who shall serve until their successors shall have been duly elected or appointed.

Sec. 6. It is hereby expressly provided that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be holden for any contract, debt, or other obligation incurred by the Insurance Branch Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

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Art. 7. Amendments.

Sec. 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Submitted in F. C. & L.

S. JAY CRUMBINE,
ALBERT W. BATCHELDER,
W. R. COOPER,
} Com.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the Report of the Special Committee on Fraternal Insurance. Are there any inquiries that any brother desires to make of the Committee?

SURGEON-GENERAL WILCOX, of New York: Commander, inasmuch as this is a very important matter, and should receive very careful consideration, I move that when the Commandery takes recess it be until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and the consideration of the report of this Committee be made the special order of business for that time.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMNANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved by Surgeon-General Wilcox, seconded by Brother Payne, of Ohio, that when the Commandery takes recess, it be until nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and that the first order of business upon the assembling of the Encampment be the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee on Insurance. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of this motion will signify the same by the usual sign of the order, Down. Contrary, the same sign. It seems to be and is carried.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, in order to bring this matter properly before the Commandery, I move that the Report of this Committee be adopted, and the Committee discharged.

SURGEON-GENERAL WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Surgeon-General will state his point of order.

SURGEON-GENERAL WILCOX, of New York: Commander, the point of order is that the Report of this Committee has been disposed of until nine o'clock to-morrow morning, by the previous motion, and the motion of Brother Harrington is out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The motion is out of order.

What is the further pleasure of the Commandery?

GEORGE N. HOWARD, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move you that we do now take recess until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

SURGEON-GENERAL WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CHAIRMAN OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, if the brother will yield to me just a moment, I want to make an announcement on behalf of the Executive Committee:

The Campfire will occur in this room to-night at 7:30 o'clock. After that, the brothers who desire to attend the concert at the Zoological Garden may do so. It is the intention to make the Campfire as brief as possible, so that brothers who desire to attend the concert can do so without interferring with

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their attendance at the Campfire. Tickets for the Zoological Garden may be obtained either at the door or at the information stand in the lobby of the Grand Hotel.

To-morrow evening, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, will be the military ball, to which every brother and visitor to the clty is invited. Tickets will be furnished to all the delegates and visitors without charge.

On Thursday evening is the reception—a formal reception by the Ladies' Aid Society, at the Palace Hotel, and on Friday morning we have made arrangements to take all the delegates and representatives to this Encampment to Dayton. This arrangement was made in conjunction with the committee from that city to visit the Soldiers' Home. All of the delegates will be transported to and from Dayton upon a special train, without charge. They need not buy any tickets. It will only be necessary for them to go down and get upon the train. The tickets will be distributed on the train to all the delegates to this Encampment, who may desire to go upon that trip.

The Committee from Dayton is represented here today by Brother Brown —Private, O. B. Brown,—who desires to say one or two words in regard to the local arrangements at that point.

O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander, and Brothers of the Encampment: Earnshaw Camp, at Dayton, has been very much interested in this Encampment, and they have acted in concert with the committee of arrangements here, and they have arranged for an excursion to the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton. The Dayton Camp requested me, as being the only member of that Camp who had a right to this floor, to come before you today, and ask this Commandery-in-Chief to take a special interest in the excursion to Dayton. They have been to no small amount of trouble and considerable expense in arranging this excursion, and we ask it not only on behalf of Earnshaw Camp, but in behalf of the soldiers of the Soldiers' Home. There are nearly five thousand inmates there, and a square mile of park, full of buildings, gardens, springs, and everything to make it delightful.

The Governor of the Home has especially requested me to urge all visitors to this Encampment to come to Dayton Friday, and enjoy themselves. We have arranged, as Brother Bundy, has said, for a free trip for all delegates, and for all others at very cheap excursion rates. This is not a money-making affair. We have done it for your entertainment, and the entertainment of your friends, and we hope you will take advantage of it, and we will give you one of the best times that you have ever had at any visit to a Commandery-in-Chief. (Applause).

I desire to say that I am very sorry that I cannot be with you during your deliberations. I was unfortunate enough to be absent from the meeting at Helena, which was the first meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief which I have missed since the meeting at Buffalo. I desire to say that my heart is with you, and that I will do anything you put upon me, and if possible I will be present during your deliberations. It is not because I do not take interest in the Order, that I have been away, but on account of matters over which I have no control. I am glad to meet you, and I hope to see you and all of your friends in Dayton, on Friday.

W. R. Cooper, of Alabama und Tennessee: Commander, I move you sir, that the very generous invitation extended to us to visit the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, be accepted by this Commandery-in-Chief, by a rising vote.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A motion is pending for a recess, and this motion is not in order.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I wish to make a suggestion. I was going to put it in the form of a motion, but I think it can properly come from you, as presiding officer. In order to expediate business and enable the various committees to report promptly to this Encampment, I would suggest that the time for the reception of communications from Divisions and personal communications, be extended, and that such communications may be handed to the Committee on Officers' Reports, between the hour of taking recess this afternoon and the hour of meeting to-morrow morning, and that they may be transferred by the Committee on Officers' Reports to the proper committees, without further action in this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I was about to make that suggestion, and the further suggestion, that the Chairman of the several committees appointed this morning, each of them fix an hour and place for the session of their committee, so that they may be enabled to get to work at once. I would say to the brothers who are on these committees, that we have nothing further to do in the Encampment until we get your work, and the Commandery is virtually in your hands.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, following the same line of argument suggested by my Brother Oberdorf, I want to say that the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations is just hungry for work, and if the Committee on Officers' Reports will simply get a move on them and get their material in our hands, we will almost get on our knees to them. We are ready to stay up all night to-night in order to get through our work to-morrow morning, and give the Commandery a chance.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I will state that if the Chairman of the various other committees will call at the meeting room of the Committee on Officers' Reports about six o'clock this evening they can all probably be accommodated with plenty of material on which to get to work.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the Commander-in-Chief do now take a recess until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. As many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual sign. Contrary, the same sign. It seem to be carried. It is carried and so ordered.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 16, 1893, 9 o'clock A. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will please come to order. I will appoint Brother George E. Terrill, of Vermont, Acting Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Brother Stevens, of Massachusetts, Acting Inspector General, and Brother Dilley, of Iowa, Acting Chaplain-in-Chief, to serve untill the brothers filling these offices arrive. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and reported no quorum present. (Roll-call 3.)

SECURING A QUORUM.

THE COMMAMDER-IN-CHIEF: Under the existing circumstances, I will

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not instruct the police officers of this Encampment to secure a quorum because there seems to be confusion with reference to the meeting place this morning; but I will proceed with the business of the Encampment, subject to the approval of the Commandery-in-Chief. If it is desired I will send the detail to secure a quorum immediatelv. I think the important question which was made the special order for this morning should not be considered by this Encampment unless there is at least a majority vote, so that whatever is done shall be the valid action of this Encampment. What is your pleasure? Shall we proceed, or shall the Commander-in-Chief send a detail for absent members?

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, is it not possible to take up some other order of business?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not. The consideration of the report of this Committee was made the special order of business for this hour and must come up. Nothing else can be entertained.

G. W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, this is the most important subject that is to come before this meeting and we ought to have a full Encampment; we ought not to proceed until we do.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I understand a motion is not in order, but I will move if you will entertain it, that it is the sense of this body that the Commander-in-Chief secure a quorum.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A motion is not in Order, a quorum not being present, but the Chair will act on the suggestion contained in the motion. The Officer of the Day, who is acting as Camp Guard will, together with the Officer of the Guard, form a detail to secure the presence of a quorum of this Body. I will appoint Brother Spackman as Camp Guard temporarally, to relieve the Officer of the Day until he has performed the duty just assigned to him.

The Commandery-in-Chief will be in recess until called to order, but Brothers will not leave the hall.

9:45 o'clock a. m.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Encampment will come to order. The Chair is informed by the Adjutant General that there is a quorum present. The Commander-in-Chief is grateful to those few Brothers who were here at the proper time, and regrets very much that Brothers who have attended National Encampments year after year and knew that there was a special order of business set for this hour—and a very important matter—compelled the Commander-in-Chief to delay these proceedings three-quarters of an hour and send the Provo-Guard to secure a quorum. He trusts that this will not occur again during the session of this Encampment. If the Chair has the assistance of the Brothers on the floor, we will get through the business of this Encampment by Thursday evening. If you do not give the Chair your hearty co-operation and delay us at the opening of each meeting as we have been delayed this morning, we may as well make up our minds to stay here till Saturday night. The issue is before you; take your choice.

The special order of business for consideration this morning is the report of the Special Committee on Fraternal Insurance, submitted at the closing hour of yesterday's meeting. The report of the Special Committee is now before the house, and Brother Cooper, of the committee, has the floor.

DISCUSSIONS OF FRATERNAL INSURANCE

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, as I understand, it does not appear that the report of the Committee is upon its adoption.

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QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I move the adoption of the report of the Committee, together with the constitution submitted.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it has been moved by the Quartermaster General, seeonded by Brother Payne, of Ohio, that the report of the Committee on Fraternal Insurance, together with the Constitution submitted by it, be adopted. The question is upon its adoption. Are there any remarks?

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise for information. I would like to ask from you, or the Chairman of the Committe on Insurance, what provision has been made, supposing a Brother joins this insurance feature and removes from the State he is in and joins another Camp and that Camp should go down, but he still wishes to belong to the Insurance feature—I would like to ask if they have made any provision to cover that point.

S. JAY CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Commander, I think it will expedite matters if Brothers will allow an explanation in detail by Brother Cooper to be concluded first; after which time any question they may desire to put will be answered by the other member of the Committee, Brother Batchelder. I think we can come to the point more quickly in that way.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to say in explanation and for the Committee that it is not understood that Brothers Crumbine and Batchelder have the right of the floor, they not being regular representatives to the Commandery. The only member of the Committee who has the right to the floor and a voice and vote here is Brother Cooper, Past Commander of the Division of Alabama and Tennessee. I think the suggestion of Brother Crumbine is pertinent, and if the Encampment will listen to Brother Cooper on this subject he probably will throw some light on the subject.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, perhaps it might be well if this report and Constitution were again read.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not think that is necessary; it has been read.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, the Committee on Insurance as it understands itself and as it understood its duty has discharged this duty faithfully and concientiously. The Committee understands that it was directed to perform a duty; that duty was to investigate and submit to this Commandery-in-Chief a plan of Fraternal Insurance. The purview of the authority eliminated altogether the individuality of this Committee, or their private opinions touching the formation of such a matter. The command was direct. The action has been in obedience to that command; and this Committee comes before this Commandery-in-Chief with its report aiming simply to meet if possible just the demands that such an organization as this may require. It provides for a death benefit, for the relief of those dependent upon its principles, which implies clearly that no one can belong to this branch to be known as the Insurance Department unless he is a member of the Order in good standing and maintains that standing in the Order.

The idea of this provision is to encourage the stability of our membership. These are the leading thoughts, these are the objects incorporated in this plan that is submitted. The affairs of this branch are to be managed by an Insurance council to be composed, first, of the Commander-in-Chief, second, an executive board of five members, two to be appointed by the Commander-in-

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Chief and three to be elective officers. In addition to this, each Division shall have a representative in this council in the person of its Commander, if he is a member of the Insurance Branch and holder of a certificate therein, and one of the delegates from that Division to the Commandery-in-Chief possessing the same qualifications. The idea of the committee in submitting this plan is, first, to so constitute it that it will not in any sense whatever embarrass the Commandery-in-Chief, but that the Commandery-in-Chief shall be its guardian by furnishing it, as you may term it, a fundamental law or a Constitution by and through which it shall exist and operate; that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be responsible for any financial obligation incurred by this branch whatsoever. In order that the existance of this branch may not embarrass the Commandery-in-Chief it is made the duty of this branch, through its executive department, to submit to this Commandery-in-Chief regular reports so that every brother of the Order may be thoroughly and fully informed as to its operations in every detail; and so it has provided that the Commander-in-Chief shall have in its managements two eyes appointed by himself who shall be his informants and his advisors in all the matters pertaining to the Insurance Branch. As suggested, this is a fundamental provision for the creation of such a branch. Now this does not comprehend by-laws or the formation and arrangement of detail work, but it is just a fundamental provision as you have provided for the creation of the Sons of Veterans Guards.

CHARLES K. DARLING, of Massachusetts: Commander, the Officer of the Day has the honor to report that in obedience to the orders of the Commander- in-Chief the detail appointed to secure the attendance of absent members went to Grand Hotel; that on the way down there we met a large number of Brothers and upon being assured that it was their intention to report to the Commandery-in-Chief, we permitted them to go on; and we have with us certain brothers whom we have brought back.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard have the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for their strict attento duty. They will resume their places in the Encampment. Brother Cooper will proceed.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, as I was going to say this Insurance department in its relationship to the Commandery-in-Chief has to stand like that department known as the Sons of Veterans Guards, each existing by special authority or privilege given it by the action of this body. The insurance feature will be one of the factors of this order as a Sons of Veterans Guard is a factor of this Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Cooper's time has expired. The rule of this body is to allow five minutes time to each speaker. Without unanimous consent no brother can proceed beyond that time. (Cries of "Consent consent, consent.") If there is no objection Brother Cooper may proceed. The chair hears none.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I was saying that this branch will stand in the order as that other factor, the Commandery-in-Chief of the order standing as the center pole. It is believed that there is a large number of brothers of the Order desiring something of this kind and the committee has endeavored to formulate its report and a plan to meet that want, and at the same time without compulsion, leaving the acceptance of its benefits optional with the membership of the Order. The idea of the Committee is that it should be carried on, until experience and wisdom may devise or submit a

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different and better plan, through the Camps by application on blanks prepared, medical examination, and recommendation from the Camp that the brother applying for a benefit is a member of the camp and in good standing.

Now that brings me to the point of answering the question asked by Commander Blaisdell of Massachusetts. That is a matter that may be regulated and should be regulated by the management, or by by-law, that when a member becomes suspended or dropped that fact should be reported to the headquarters of this branch; if he removes from this jurisdiction of one Camp and joins another Camp that fact would likewise be reported; if his Camp goes down and he should desire to continue his insurance, a period of probation should be given that member to maintain his insurance; he should be allowed ample time to secure membership again in another Camp; he should be protected as far as it is possible to protect him in harmony with the idea always that a brother should maintain his membership in the Order. Now that is the idea, the desire, to the end, and for the purpose first expressed—to encourage the stability of our membership. The question is do you want it? Do we believe that this plan will do that? Do we believe that the insurance feature will add strength to the Order? There are those who do. They can answer that question. Now, it is the belief of the Committee that it would not be wise to provide by-laws to pay a death benefit, to begin with, of over $1000: and we are of the opinion that no higher amount should be paid until the membership of the branch should be sufficient to pay a larger amount; and it is believed that a higher amount than $3000 should not under any circumstances be considered. Those are the ideas af the committee touching the maximum of insurance, and the minimum amount, to begin with; and then we have for consideration the problem of further details, the question of ages and rates of assessments. It is believed that 60 cents or 70 cents for members 25 years old, or under, would be about a proper assessment, and that ages greater than that be regulated according to the laws of the American experience and mortality tables. Now the question may be raised as, can you secure insurance in compliance with these requirements and adopt a plan affording insurance along the line suggested? If not in this way how can you do it? If not by this method how can we adopt a plan of Fraternal insurance in connection with this Order? You connot convert the entire Order into on insurance society. That is impracticable and out of the question. The Committee agree unanimously that it would be unwise.

In the adoption of this plan it is the prerogative of the Commander-in-Chief to appoint the first Executive Committee and it will rest with that committee, upon its management, whether the scheme is a success or a failure. The management of the insurance branch will be responsible for everything connected with it, its financial obligations, its contract obligations, in every sense whatever; and the Commandery-in-Chief will be relieved in total. Now these are the general outlines of this plan. If anything occurs to any brother that has not been provided for by this plan which is submitted, it will probably elicit information if he will call attention to it. I will very gladly answer any questions along the line of this general statement. I will yield the floor now to any brother who desires to ask a question, after which I will yield the floor to Brother Batcheldor for further inquiries and answers.

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to ask the brother if a boy going into the Order at the age of 18, would be charged an assessment of 60 or 70 cents. He speaks of 60 cents as the amount of the assessment for

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the age of 25. I would like to ask him if he does not think 60 cents would be a high rate for a boy of 18; or is that something to be regulated by the committee, to be hereafter appointed, to make those rates by the by-laws? I have had experience in insurance for 17 years. I have belonged to five or six of these insurance companies and I say that is high for a young brother. I would ask if he has got anything in his constitution that fixes those rates?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, there is nothing in the constitution that fixes the rate suggested. That is a matter to be fixed up hereafter and might be regulated somewhat by an expression of what the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief desire.

There is one thing that must not be forgotten. Cost of insurance is cost of insurance. Let that one principle and statement rest and abide with you. Regardless of what the rate of assessment is per thousand, you have to raise so much money to pay a given amount of insurance, no difference what principle or plan you are operating under. The misfortune touching that point is this, that you are approached with a low rate of assessments, which will catch a number of people who desire insurance by reason of the fact that the rate is very low: but remember this, that the lower the monthly rate, or the assessment provided, the greater number of assessments you are bound to pay. If you must pay $6 per thousand for insurance for a boy 18 years old—dividing that into 12 assessments, he must pay 50 cents at eash assessment and will require 12 assessments. If you make it $1.50 at each assessment, then he will only have to pay four assessments. It depends entirely upon the rate and age and how often you want to pay it. These matters are arrived at best by the practical application of actuarial experiences and other considerations along that line.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I have had a number of brothers question me upon one point and I would like to ask the brother about it. It is this: I would like to ask the brother for the information of those present where the money is coming from to start this institution?

W. R. COOPER of Tennessee: Commander, if the Commander-in-Chief believes that it is wise to adopt a plan of insurance optional with the brothers and creates a Board for that purpose, it will devolve upon that Board to provide the money to start this insurance branch.

R. SHAW VAN of Iowa: Commander, I would like to ask the brother a question with regard to assessments. Do you expect, or is it the intention to make assessments quarterly, or make assessments as the deaths occur?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, that is an open question. It is a question of what would be best. Quarterly stated assessments implies one thing; monthly stated assessments implies another thing, and ante-mortem assessments mean another thing. Now then, what would be the best plan? That is what the Board will have to take into consideration. It will no doubt be called upon to consult actuarial experience and wisdom in that line and also obtain the suggestions of the brothers who want insurance as to what might meet their desires most generally. It will be considered along the line, which would be the wisest. Further than that I do not see that I can just at this time state. It is believed, perhaps, that it would be wise to fix the assessments so that they should be paid monthly, statedly, by contract; so that when the death occurs you will have the money to pay the death benefit without having to call for it; and then when your death rate shall have increased you will perhaps have a small surplus on hand on which to draw so as to avoid the

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necessity of extra assessments in the near future when the preferred period of life insurance shall have passed. That is, after the first three or four years, you will have developed what you may term an increased death rate. These are all questions, however, which will have to come before the Committee to be hereafter appointed, which the present committee left open in submitting their general fundamental plan.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief desires to excuse the Committee on Resolutions, that Committee having a vast amount of matter before it for consideration, and if there is no objection I will interrupt these proceedings long enough to give the Chairman of that Committee time to make a brief statement to the Commandery.

W. S. OBERDORF of New York: Commander-in-Chief, the Committee on Resolutions will meet at room 348 at 10 o'clock this morning, and all brothers who have matters to bring before that committee—and there are quite a number of them—are requested to try and present them at that time.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Proceed brothers.

ISAAC CUTTER of Illinois: Commander, I am not satisfied with the answer to my original question. The brother answered by saying that this Board would furnish the money. How are they going to furnish it? That is what we want to know. I think it is a very important matter and that it should be definitely stated as to the plan by which this money is to be raised, because I believe that is what the action of this Commandery-in-Chief must depend upon in this insurance business.

W. R. COOPER of Tennessee: Commander, I will say to the brother that it will devolve upon this Board to furnish the money.

ISAAC CUTTER of Illinois: Commander, what I want to know is how are they going to do it?

WALTER S. PAYNE of Ohio: Commander, I suggest that it is customary in the organization of these enterprises that when a member joins an insurance branch he pays one assessment in advance, and when they organize a new insurance company it is generally provided that no policy shall be issued until a sufficient number of members have united with the insurance branch to furnish them the desired capital stock.

A. W. BATCHELDER of Massachusetts: Commander, in answer to that question, I wish to say that after this Board is established, upon them will devolve the task of raising the money, starting the business, and carrying it through. They will have no obligations. If sufficient brothers see fit to go into such a scheme the money will come from those brothers. In other words those who desire insurance can have insurance by paying for it. It is not intended that the Commandery-in-Chief shall ever be called upon for one dollar. The Constitution explicitly says that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be liable for any debt, obligation, etc.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT of Illinois: Commander, this question of insurance for the Order of Sons of Veterans has been before the Order in more or less degree since its inception. It will be remembered by the elder brothers of the Order that it came very prominently before the organization during my term as Commander-in-Chief, and a very favorable plan was originated in the Division of Massachusetts, and quite competent brothers were connected therewith. Now I am interested in this only in a negative way. In the first place I do not believe the State of Illinois would permit the Sons of Veterans of Illinois to do business there? Before it would do so, we would have to file a

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bond, or something of that kind, and I do not believe the Order is in a condition to do it. But there are two vital questions that we must not overlook, one is the question of being compelled to unite with this body, which we are assured will not be required, and the other one is still more important, and that is the liability of the Commandery-in-Chief. You may take a white mule and paint black stripes upon him and sell him to Mr. Barnum for a zebra if you want to, but still it is a mule. You can adopt a constitution declaring that the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans is not liable for the obligations of this insurance branch, etc., but if you get tangled up with some of the States they will ferret down as to where the responsibility of this organization lies; and any constitution you may adopt will have nothing to do with it whatever. They will look back and see where the responsibility is. No declaration of a Board of Directors, no declaration adopted by this insurance branch will affect our relationship, or our responsibility in the least. They will say what is the relationship, what is the exact relationship? Is it a partnership, or what is it? The point we must look at very closely is the matter of responsibility and liability of this Commandery-in-Chief. Under no circumstances must we jeopardize our integrity, or subscribe to or endorse any kind of organization, insurance or whatever it may be. I shall not discuss here and go into details as to the ultimate end of all mutual insurance societies. Those who have given the subject attention are entirely familiar with that question; and it is with reference to the ultimate end in view that I wish to talk to you upon this question, upon the responsibility of the Commandery-in-Chief. I particularly appeal to the attorneys of this Encampment to see to it that the integrity and responsibility of this organization is in no way jeopardized in this matter. The matter of passing a resolution or law that we are not responsible don't figure in the least. A man might just as well publish in the newspapers that he is not going to pay his bills. That don't figure. If he has got real estate or personal property he has got to pay his bills any way. If he is responsible they can be collected of him, and if we are responsible we will have to suffer no matter how often we declare we are not responsible. That does not affect the matter at all. It seems to me that if the organization wants insurance—and I am perfectly willing that those brothers who want to try it should try it—and will vote with them providing they will present the draft of the plan that the Commandery-in-Chief can safely—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired, Is there unanimous consent that he may proceed? (Cries of "Consent, consent, consent".) Consent is given for Brother Abbott to proceed. Brothers, the Chair desires to enforce our rules. That is my only object in notifying the Encampment when a brother's time has expired. If you want promiscuous and unlimited discussion the Chair has no objection. Where we have an able brother on the floor and the Encampment desires him to proceed with his remarks to the fullest extent the Chair will be very happy to permit it. Brother Abbott will proceed.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Brothers, the Commander-in-Chief is very correct and I am very glad to have him call me down, or anybody else who goes beyond the limit. It seems to me that if the Committee that has this matter in charge would proceed something in this way it would be better: Let those who are interested in the organization of this Mutual Insurance for the Order, perfect a plan and procure its charter, or whatever authority it requires in order to do business—for it must have some fundamental backing

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and they surely do not want to go ahead as a partnership—you have got to have a charter or some authority from some State in order to do business as an Insurance Company—let that be accomplished, let the fundamental organization be perfected outside of the Commandery-in-Chief; do not say that it is in any particular attached to, or responsible to the Commandery-in-Chief except as you have provided for its government. Then when that has been accomplished have the Council-in-Chief authorize the Commander-in-Chief to issue to the Order at least a statement that such an insurance organization known as the Sons of Veterans Mutual Insurance Company, or Society, has been organized and meets with the approbation of the Commandery-in-Chief and that brothers are desired or requested to place their insurance with it, that is those who desire to do so. It seems to me in that way we have set up a line between the Commandery-in-Chief and this Insurance organization, and that the Commandery-in-Chief would in no way be responsible for its affairs. The only point that I am contending for is to secure the ultimate integrity of the Commandery-in-Chief, which we must guard most zealously. (Applause.)

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I am very much pleased indeed with the remarks of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott. The committee has had under advisement, and discussed the identical questions that Brother Abbott has stated on this floor. The committee thoroughly recognized that to become responsible as an Insurance Branch you must exist by virtue of authority given you by the laws of some state, by being incorporated. This statement that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be liable is a leading statement. Now you need not be liable. If this plan is adopted let this Commandery-in-Chief, direct, by resolntion, or otherwise, this executive Board to become incorporated. Certain other resolutions provide that when it is so incorporated and the Commander-in-Chief has full knowledge and information of that fact then the matter may be promulgated to the Order that it is ready for business. That is the idea. In that way the Commandery-in-Chief cannot be compromised in any sense whatever, nor made liable for any contract financially or otherwise. That matter has been thoroughly considered by the Committee. I fully agree with Brother Abbott on the point that whatever is done this Commandery-in-Chief wants to hold itself so that its garments will be free in every sense. This is only a factor. Let it come just as Brother Abbott says, but let us provide for that time. That can be done I think by some resolution of the Commandery-in-Chief. If any direction is to be given, the committee might actually meet now and adopt it. I have no doubt the committee will be willing to do it.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother from Rhode Island will have to wear the badge of the Order before he can be recognized by the Chair.

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am glad that Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott has brought out the point so plainly and forcibly that this Commandery-in-Chief is liable for the bills incurred by any of its creatures, which means the Sons of Veterans' Guards or the Insurance feature, or any other feature. We have promised that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be responsible for any of the debts incurred by the insurance feature and in the manner that Brother Cooper has just stated.

JAMES D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I was not in when the first part of this report was read. I would like for information on one point. Does this plan contemplate that it shall be compulsory upon each member of each Camp

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to go into this organization.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair would answer the brother that it does not.

JAMES D. ROWEN, of Iowa: The insurance feature then is divorced from the other.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair so understands. Are there any further remarks on this question?

J. V. HILLIARD, of Ohio: Commander, there is no doubt that this committee has done its work conscientiously, and has done it well. I think, however, it is a very important thing for the Commandery-in-Chief to consider when it is considering a question of life insurance. There is no doubt in my mind that the Commandery is too closely lined with this insurance feature, unless we want to go into the insurance business exclusively, something like the Knights of Honor, or the Royal Arcanum, and I hardly think that we are able to say that we are ready to go into the insurance business as an organization. We would be compelled to go into this business as an organization if we would follow out the report of this committee, and hence make ourselves liable for all obligations. Now I am not in any way at all indisposed toward life insurance. I believe in life insurance, and I believe that I have as much upon my life, perhaps, as any brother in this Commandery; but at the same time I think we should consider the question well as to where the money is to come from, and the plan by which we are to get the money. The word "mutual" in no way applies to such an insurance feature as we are considering today. The word "co-operative" might. The word "assessment" might, but the word "mutual" may not. The Mutual Benefit of New York is a mutual company. It has not a dollar of cash capital, or I mean of capital stock. The New York Life has $100,000 capital stock. It is not a mutual company. Nevertheless the members on such policies receive the benefit of all that is necessary to carry on the business and pay the cost of insurance. Now the whole question in life insurance is the cost of it. If the old life insurance companies of this country are charging too much for life insurance, then we ought to develop some plan by which merely the cost should be charged and nothing more. I do not believe it is a desirable thing to conduct life insurance upon the co-operative or assessment plan. I do not believe that this Order wants to engage in the business of life insurance and say that there shall be 60 cents assessment for members from 18 to 22 years old and so on, and then a higher assessment, and then when a brother dies that you pay that brother's widow, or his beneficiaries, only one-tenth part of the amount that he was insured for. The best insurance is that which will give the most possible relief when the brother's family is placed in distress, and if when a brother insured for $1,000 dies, his widow only gets $100, insurance becomes a farce. Where is the money to come from? You say by assessments. It is true. It must come by assessments if it comes at all—if you operate upon this plan. How does the money come from the Knights of Honor? From assessments. Twenty years ago it was one call in four months. To-day it is three calls in one month.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: The brother's time is up.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I am in favor of giving the brother more time. I am not in favor of cutting any brother off.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there unanimous consent that Brother Hillard may proceed? The Chair hears no objection. Brother Hillard may proceed

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J. V. HILLARD, of Ohio: Commander, in mentioning the Knights of Honor, I do not want any member to think I am saying a word against them. I was a member of that order at one time. I am glad however that I am not to-day; but I am not saying anything against the Order. What I was going to say is this, when a brother stands most in need of his insurance co-operative and assessment insurance companies are the ones that will not give it to him. That is a broad assertion, but I believe it is a truthful one. The Knights of Honor today are making three or four calls every month for the purpose of paying off death benefits. Twenty years ago they only made one call in about four months; and the assessments are now becoming a burden upon those individuals who are in it, and who dare not let go on account of the enormous mount of money they have already put into the organization. Let us illustrate for one moment if you please. Suppose, brothers, we are all 30 years of age; we are all in this co-operative life insurance company; the co-operative life insurance company lives ten years; we are all then 40; suppose the life insurance company lives 40 years; we are all 80 if we are living; but how many are living? But very few. I wish to make the assertion here, and I do not think it can be successfully contradicted, that no co-operative life insurance company can exist thirty years. (Applause.) If there are only ten in the campany and one dies, and the beneficiary should get what that certificate calls for, and every cent of it, the beneficiary would get about eight or nine dollars. I do not believe the meeting obligations in that way. I do not believe that this Commendery-in-Chief wants to meet its obligations that way, and I do not believe that the order of the Sons of Veterans desires to go into a business that will reflect discredit and dishonor upon its membership. I am inclined to the opinion that if we do take up this matter, if we do go into the insurance business as recommended by this committee, that before a year and a half rolls around, discredit will come upon this order and the Courts will show where the responsibility is. Now, I have said perhaps more than I ought to have said upon this question. I do not desire to say as much as might be said upon this question from the simple fact that there are certain brothers in this Order who desire this kind of protection, this falsehood of protection I might say, which is sometimes thrust upon us by the co-operative insurance companies of this country.

C. A. BOCKWALTER, of Indiana; Commander, I realize that a large number of brothers here today have come to this Encampment for the purpose of doing what they consider an act for the benefit of the Order of the Sons of Veterans. I am willing to concede to those brothers the same disinterested motives that actuate me in opposing what they present. I do not desire to say anything that will be taken as a personal reflection on them; but I feel deeply on this question of an attempted Life Insurance Association inside of the Order, and what I say may sound harsh; but I wish to warn the members of this Commandery against the plan that is offered to us for adoption. What is it? That we shall first provide in this Encampment for an association—to be called what? The Sons of Veterans Association. After that association has been duly incorporated the Commandery-in-Chief or the Council-in-Chief certify that fact to the members of this Order, that the Sons of Veterans Mutual Benefit Association has been incorporated and is opened for business. Now then, by some jugglery of law we may escape financial responsibility—that is possible—but we no more escape moral responsibility for the acts of that association than would you or I should we walk up to a brother of this

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Order and say, "Brother McGuire, here is John Smith; I know him; he lives in the city of Boston;" and Brother McGuire would cash a check for him or endorse for him. I would be under no legal responsibility to Brother McGuire if he endorsed in bank for that man, but there is a moral responsibility upon me to reimburse Brother McGuire for every dollar that he might have lost through this false friend that I introduced to him. Now we go to the members of this Order throughout the United States and we say "Here is the Sons of Veterans Mutual Benefit Association," and members of this Order come into it and you levy assessments upon them, and if the face of the policy is not subsequently paid at the proper time I say there is a moral responsibility resting upon the Commandery, the sponsor of this institution, to meet its obligation to the very last cent.

Now then, the history of mutual benefit associations, the line of march of mutual benefit associations is strewn with financial wrecks. There never has been known in the United States in the past fifty years a single mutual benefit association, a single assessment company, that has been carried to a successful culmination. The majority of them to-day are existing, but the assessments are increasing and the benefits are decreasing. We have in the State of Indiana a mutual benefit association organized ten years ago that has had a large number of losses in Indiana, and it has never paid a single loss in full except the benefit upon the life of Thomas A. Hendricks, which it paid for an advertisement; and it is a legitimate association.

I say to you that when we put upon the members of this Order an association whose policy reads that the beneficiary is entitled to $1,000 upon his decease, but provides that in no case shall the amount paid on any policy exceed the amount of one assessment upon the members of the class to which the policy holder belonged, we are then obtaining money under false pretenses. You cannot give an absolute guaranty to pay that amount. You pay the amount of one assessment. Now, if you do this and death ensues and you only pay one-tenth of the amount of that policy, whenever that thing occurs you have given the death blow to the association itself.

Another fact—and it is one that I could well wish to conceal but we cannot—nine-tenths of the court martials in the Sons of Veterans U. S. A., are upon charges brought against brothers on account of financial irregularities. Why do these financial irregularities creep into this association? Because we conduct our business on sentiment, on the basis of friendship, charity and loyalty. I am sorry to state it, but business, the cold-blooded business of this world is not conducted on that basis. When I take insurance, when I enter into a contract for insurance I do not do it for my benefit. I do not take out insurance expecting to derive some pecuniary assistance for myself in the future. I want to know that when the angel of death hovers over my hom and when I am called to my account I want to go knowing that I have of my means while in good health provided absolute protection for the loved ones of my family. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired. Is there unanimous consent for him to proceed? (Cries of consent, consent, consent.) Brother Bookwalter may proceed.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, and Brothers, I want to know if the contract that I made when clothed in my right mind is to be carried out to the letter. I do not want anyone to approach my wife and my babies in the spirit of friendship, charity and loyalty and say, "Here is one-tenth of the protection that your protector provided for you." I tell you broth-

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ers it is a fact that the history of mutual benefit life insurance shows that it is insurance, or protection for which the very highest price is paid, and which is the very poorest article in the market. You cannot deny it. In Indiana we have a number of mutual benefit associations and a number of insurance features allied to fraternal organizations. We have in the Odd Fellows of Indiana a well conducted insurance association if there ever was one organized; and I say to you that I have an old gray-haired father who has been a member of that association ever since its inception, and assessments are coming upon him to-day at the rate of three a month and it is a great hardship for him to keep them up, but because of the large amount he has already paid he keeps on and pays and pays and pays. He don't like to let go of it. He is like the man that had hold of the tiger by the tail. If he let go of it the tiger eats him up. Let the members of this association have their insurance. When they take upon themselves the responsibility of a home, their better judgment will compel them to take out insurance; let them hunt out some association and buy their insurance—the best article they can get for the lowest price. If we are determined to give our members that protection, let us give such as the Knights of Pythias give throughout the world. Let the Camps of the Order wherever they see fit raise their quarterly dues, say to $2 a quarter, $8 per year, and then say to the members of this organization, if you are sick, if you are compelled to stay away from your daily labor, if the income that supports you and your family has been stopped, then we will pay you five dollars a week sick benefit; if you die, we will give your widow $160 for burial purposes; if your wife dies we will pay you $50. That is the kind. That would be common sense insurance and something the Order could carry out, instead of the great big organization, whose ramifications would be in every Division of the Order and whose responsibility would be nothing. Let members of the Order look to their own home Camps. We could pay $5 a week sick benefits; $100 on the death of a brother, $50 on the death of a brother's wife. The Commandery-in-Chief need have nothing to do with it, but I think we had better get our insurance outside of the Order. Let us approach this thing dispassionately—although I do not talk very dispassionately about it—let us give it careful consideration, and if it is desired to give our members the benefit of an insurance feature, let us recommend to the Camps that they increase their quarterly dues to such a figure as to enable them to pay sick and death benefits to their own members. [Applause.]

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, in connection with this matter, I would like to call attention to article 23 of the Constitution and Rules and Regulations:

"No member of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. shall use the name of the Order as a sign for any advertising purpose. Newspapers and magazines published in the interest of the Order by members of the Order alone excepted."

I only want to ask if the adoption of this plan of insurance as submitted by this committee, or the adoption of any plan of insurance, would not be in direct conflict with that article of the Constitution? [Applause.]

W. H. RUSSELL, of Kansas: Commander, there are only two objections urged against this proposition of insurance that I have heard so far. The first is the danger that the Commandery-in-Chief might become liable for the debts contracted by this Insurance Branch. Now this Constitution itself expressly provides that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be liable for any contract, debt, or other obligation of the Insurance Branch. I am willing to admit that that will not prevent the Commandery-in-Chief from becoming liable,

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from being responsible for the debts of this Insurance Branch. I am willing to admit for the sake of argument that that is simply a contract between the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America and the Insurance Branch, that is all. But we of the Insurance say to the Order at large that we do not want you to assume any obligation of ours. We do not intend that you shall. We give you this notice now that we will never ask you for a cent. When this Insurance Branch has been incorporated, as contemplated by the committee, a corporation under the laws of some one of the States in which it may be organized, that corporation becomes liable itself to the extent of its assets for every obligation which it contracts, for every debt which it may owe; and its members may be further liable under the laws of the State in which it is incorporated. But that is entirely outside of the Order at large because the express stipulation is here inserted that the Order at large shall not be responsible for any debt, contract, or other obligation etc. That is the contract between us of the insurance feature and you of the Order. That is all there is about it. The corporation will be responsible for its debts, and only the members who incur the obligation incurred by incorporation will be responsible, and not the membership of the Order of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America. That objection is done away with because the incorporation itself, as I said, will be the only thing that will be responsible for any debts, I do not care what resolutions the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans may take. The only other objeetion is that we do not want it because of the unwiseness of organizing a Mutual Insurance plan. That is the sum and substance of Brother Bookwalter's statement, and it is the argument of the brother from Ohio. I want to say that a large majority of the members in the Western States do want it. Why cannot we have it? We only ask you to give us the right to say that only Sons of Veterans are eligible. We simply want the good name that you will give us by accepting this plan. How about the Sons of Veterans Guards? Those who were in favor of that organization wanted it. They asked for it. We of the West had no use for it because we are not so financially situated out there that we can afford to equip, but we had no objection to you folks having it who wanted it, and you have it and you may keep it, so far as we are concerned; for you believe that it adds to the stability of the Order. We want you to have it. We want you to have everything that will help you out; and we want this insurance feature because we believe it will help the Order in our communities, and it will do no harm anywhere. Clearly that is shown by this Constitution itself. It seems to me that if those members of the knights of Pythias who have spoken upon this question, and who have quoted the regime of their Order, would observe a little more the spirit of it and a little more of the spirit of friendship, charity and loyalty in this matter it would come with better grace from them. We are——

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Brother Russells' time is up.

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois : Commander, it seems to me that the debate is all upon one side. I hope that no brother, because he happens to be interested in old line life insurance will get up here in this Encampment and try to kill what two-thirds of the brothers want. I am not going to charge anything of that kind. I do not know where my brother, Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, studied law, or at what college he graduated, or why he makes the statement he does about this constitution that is proposed. I simply say here upon my honor as a lawyer that there is not one thing in that Constitution

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that would tie up the Order of the Sons of Veterans to the insurance department. Another thing, it is true that if you organized in the State of Illinois you would have to put up a bond. But it is a disgrace and a slur upon the great Prairie State of Illinois to say that the Sons of Veterans there are not capable of doing that. They are. They can do it, and will do it if you pass this law as we want you to. I will say to my brother of the Knights of Pythias that I have traveled the same road that he has. I have now the burden of the Royal Arcanum. I have been through these fraternal orders. Some of them were rotten, maybe like the one from Indiana that he speaks of. We want nothing of that kind. Give us a stable insurance put upon the right basis, and we will be able to carry insurance with our members as I have been carrying it in one order for thirteen years. I went in at the age of forty-two and have never paid over $11.45 in any one year to carry $2,000 of insurance. Now you take it and run it up to $70 and see what you have got. I say that two-thirds of the brothers of the order in the North and West, yes, three-fourths of them want you to adopt this plan. Life insurance is something that protects the family, that protects the laboring man, that protects the boy that has got but little of this world's goods and wants to provide something to protect his little family should he be taken away. That is what we are asking for here. Why is it that there are so many members of the Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of Pythias and these other orders? Why is it that they have four times the number at their meetings that we have? Because they have assessments to pay, something to bring them there. They have not got the principles of friendship, charity and loyalty as we have, but they have got an insurance department; and if you will add an insurance feature to our Order you will double the membership and double the attendance at our meetings, and double the interest taken in them, and that is what the Order is lacking throughout the country. I am for this insurance. It does not have any connection whatever with the Order and it cannot bankrupt the Order. It is Fraternal insurance merely indorsed by the Commandery-in-Chief, the same as the Sons of Veterans Guards are endorsed by the Commandery-in-Chief.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, will the brother allow me to ask him a question? If we endorse this insurance organization to the members of this order and it don't carry out its contracts, you and I agree that we are financially responsible, but would not a portion of the stigma which would attach to the frandulent organization attach to the Sons of Veterans?

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, it would not be fraudulent. This Constitution proposes nothing of that kind at all. It might be a failure sir, but not a fraud, by any means. The illustration that the brother made of one brother passing his worthless check on another would be a fraud. That is a different thing altogether. My brother you are wrong: I want to say to you that I know of what I speak as I have been around the Camps in northern Illinois, and I know what the rank and file are asking for themselves. In our little town of Belvidere of 5000 inhabitants, nearly $2,000,000 of this insurance is carried today –we figured it up awhile ago—and when you say that none of these companies have lived thirty years I admit that is true but they are a new thing in this country. In Germany and in England today they are one, two and three hundred years old. Yes, take the history of these insurance societies! It shows that when they are started on the right kind of a basis they

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afford safe and cheap insurance. In this country it is a new thing, but it is all right. I look upon life insurance just as I do upon the insurance of a dwelling. You insure your house, if you have one, in a good stable company. You want it for protection and you want life insurance for the same reason.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, it was not my privilege to attend the last Encampment, but I read the proceedings with a great deal of interest. I saw that you had an experience meeting there, and nearly every Commander of a Division stepped up and said, "There is something wrong in this organization; we cannot get our members out; we are loosing; we get plenty of them, but we do not keep them." Now we come to the Encampment and say we have found what was lacking. I heard our Commander say that last year our losses were simply appalling. Now we believe the adoption of this insurance feature will stop that loss. There is no trouble about regular insurance. There are no Sons of Veterans, but what can get all the insurance they want; but there are some of us that believe if we attach this insurance feature to the organization of the Sons of Veterans, it will tend to stop this loss; that it will hold our members in line and strengthen our organization. I believe that is one of the points that has been overlooked in this discussion all the way through. I know that this movement has brought out the opposition of the men who believe in old line insurance as opposed to the assessment plan. They fight this because it is an assessment organization. They fight it because they do not believe in that kind of insurance. They overlook the fact that the Order of the Sons of Veterans is in a position now where we have got to do something in order to carry it on for the next two or three years. We are passing out of the kid stage of the Order. We must hold up our membership. One of our officers—I believe it was the Surgeon-General—in speaking of the fact that the age of our membership was increasing—said we were loosing our best class of members and we must do something to tie them to the Order. I think the adoption of this insurance feature is the thing to do. I believe that is the greatest thing to come out of this insurance feature. Brother Bookwalter attempts to make a point that you are giving a fraudulent contract, that you are giving a contract that you cannot live up to, and he talks indiscriminately about these insurance companies. I hold three policies of this kind, and every one of them says in no case shall the order pay more than the amount of one assessment upon the members of the class of the policy holder. That is what we will put upon ours, and every member who takes a policy of that organization will know just what to expect. He knows that he will get his $1,000, provided the assessment brings it. He goes into it with his eyes open, and there is no fraud about it.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Is it not the strongest argument of the advocates of the insurance feature that it will afford the members $1,000 of insurance at $11 per annum rate. Now, if the assessment only brings $400 are not you paying at the rate of $33 per thousand for your insurance?

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Let me say to Brother Bookwalter that the point is here: If a brother takes a policy in this company he knows that he will get the face of the policy, provided enough brothers go into the scheme to make up the face of the policy. He understands when he goes in, that if there are not enough to make up $1,000 by one assessment that he will not get it. He goes into it with his eyes wide open. He knows the contract he is making, and there is nothing fraudulent about it. I know that these fraternal insurance companies have grown, particularly in the last few

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years. And the old line insurance companies are doing their best to force and crush them out. I know that the policy of these fraternal insurance companies has forced the old line insurance companies into concessions, and into cutting down their rates. You can get a policy now from the old line companies in a good deal better shape and for much less money than you could fifteen or twenty years ago, and it is because of the fact that these fraternal insurance companies have brought before the people of the country the fact that they were being charged too much for their insurance by the old companies; and the old companies had to come down in order to hold their trade. Now this element that believes in the old line companies has declared war on the assessment companies. I expected to find them here, fighting this movement, and they are here fighting this movement. I hope the brothers will keep that in mind, that it is insurance of this kind that they are opposed to more than it is this particular question that we have before us. The brothers who believe in Fraternal Insurance are for this plan, and those who do not believe in this plan at all are the ones who are fighting this report to-day. I thlnk brothers should keep this fact in mind, that it is the old line companies and their advocates that we are fighting here on the floor.

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, as a member of the Committee I would like to answer the question asked by Brother Bookwalter. Of course, if this Constitution is adopted there will be an insurance board who will regulate all these matters. At the present time the insurance committee stands in lieu of that board.

C. A. BOOKWATER, of Indiana: Commander, as I understand it, the committee recommends the organization of an insurance feature, in order to provide cheap insurance for the members of this Order. Is it cheap insurance to charge eleven dollars per annum on a policy that will not realize at maturity more than from two to four hundred dollars? Is that cheap insurance?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, that is the same question asked again, in different form. It was the idea of the Committee that if the face of the certificate was one thousand dollars—the word "if" must come in there, because the insurance board will fix all those things, and not this committee—but if the face of the certificate was one thousand dollars, one thousand dollars would be paid. Assessments are provided for, as we outline our plan, to be called once each month. The laws of Massachusetts—and that is the state par excellence, in insurance matters—compel every insurance association to call for enough assessments to pay all bills and death benefits as they become due. If there wasn't a thousand dollars in the treasury, and if the plan of this committee should be adopted, the assessment would have to be enough to pay it, or there would have to be a double assessment—whatever you choose to call it—but as assessments must be called to pay that bill. If the claim cannot be paid, the association would die of its own weight. The reason that Constitution was framed as it was so that this Commandery-in-Chief might at any future time, if it found that this insurance feature was not doing what it was intended to do, cut it off and let it die. That is the whole idea of the thing.

CHARLES D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Batchelder one question: Is it intended that this organization, if approved by the Commandery-in-Chief, shall be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: That is not for this committee

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to decide—just what state we would incorporate in. That will have to be decided by the Board to be appointed. It probably would not be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. If the ideas of this committee are followed out, that feature would be a feature of the plan—that is to say, we must raise enough money to pay the bills; enough assessments must be called to meet obligations of the company. No other plan is honest.

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A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: That is not for this committee to decide—just what State would incorporate in. That will have to be decided by the Board to be appointed. It probably would not be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. If the ideas of this Committee are followed out, that feature would be a feature of the plan—that is to say, we must raise enough money to pay the bills; enough assessments must be called to meet obligations of the Company. No other plan is honest.

C. D. ROONEY, Massachusetts: Commander, Brother Batchelder understands, of course, as well as I do, and probably a good deal better, as he is in that line of business, that the laws of Massachusetts are very stringent, and a great many restrictions are thrown around companies seeking to do insurance business in that state; and I want to know whether this organization, as it is proposed to be organized, would be able to do dusiness in the state of Massachusetts?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would say it would. I think that is all the question calls for. In other words it would be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: My point is, Commander, that in certain states, notably Massachusetts, and perhaps Illinois, and I think some other states, they have very stringent laws and regulations in regard to companies doing an insurance business, some of them requiring bond, and some a deposit, and some a certain amount of capital. That is on account of the very painful experience they have had with certain fraternal organizations that have run different lengths of time and then failed. To guard against those things, they have made laws that necessitate a certain amount of capital, or require a deposit in the state treasury, and other such regulations that will assure the persons interested, or in these orders, that they are going to get something out of them, for their money—the full amount of their policy. The point I wanted to bring out is that if the Commandery-in-Chief intends to indorse some plan of fraternal insurance, I want to make it so that it will be of universal operation—something that can be taken into every state in the union, and more especially into the states where they have stringent insurance laws.

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, if the insurance branch is chartered in any state, the brothers in any state can take out a certificate in that branch, under the laws of the state in which that branch is chartered. There is nothing I think in the laws of Illinois,—although the brothers from Illinois, know about that better than I do—that would prevent an invidual from his own risk. The laws of Illinois provide certain forms for instituions chartèred in that state.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, that is not the point, at all. I know I can buy insurance in Mexico, of Central America. if I want to:

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but is the plan of insurance that is proposed, going to be such that it can come in and be incorporated under the laws of those states where they have stringent regulations governing insurance companies? Is it going to be such an organization as that it can do business in those states?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, if the plan under advisement in the committee is adopted, the insurance branch could be incorporated under the laws of and state in the Uuion, no matter how stringent.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Batchelder or any member of the Committee, a question: I first want to state that I am in no way connected with old line insurance, except to pay my premiums, and I do pay assessments in mutual companies as well—so that I think that these slings at the old line insurance are out of order. I want to ask Brother Batchelder if it is not a fact that there is not a mutual insurance company, or assessment association doing business in the United States, that if required to liquidate its liabilites, if required to do so without going into bankruptcy?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am on this floor under circumstances a little peculiar. I am the agent of an old line life insurance company. I do not believe there is any person within hearing of my voice that has made such a study of the matter as I have. I will answer the brother's question, that there are very few. I was appointed on this committee, I presume, because it was known that I was opposed to the association feature. The reason I was opposed to it was because, as I think, they are not properly managed. It is a fact that no insurance association can ever succeed for any great length of time. Brothers came here demanding a certain object in view. They ask that we adopt an insurance feature, claiming that they are right, in that respect, that a large number ask for it, that it would do them good, that it would increase their membership and promote the stability of the Order. I believe I know it would. But, as I say, if you are looking for some insurance feature that will last forever, or for any great length of time, you are looking in vain.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, one other question: I want to ask if there is any mutual insurance company that has been doing business for ten or fifteen years, whose assessments are not gradually increasing in freqnency.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I say yes, to that—several of them.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, may I ask the brother to name them?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: The Royal Arcanum has been running for probably fourteen or fifteen years, and for the last three or four years the assessments have run about the same.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: The brother is mistaken. They are increasing. I happen to belong to the Royal Arcanum.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, there is just one erroneous statement made by Brother Bookwalter. of Indiana, that I desire to correct. His whole argument is based upon a false presumption, and that is, where one thousand dollars is promised, the cost per aunum per thousand dollars, would be eleven dollars, and that the cost would be the same if only two or three hunnred dollars was raised by one assessment to be paid on the certificate. That is where the brother is mistaken. If the member-

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ship was so small that one assessment would only net two or three or four hundred dollars, we all know that the rate of morality would not be near as large as if the number in the class was large enough for an assessment to net one thousand dollars, consequently, if the membership was small, and the amount paid on the certificate was small, the cost per annum per thousand would be proportionately less. Bound to be so. (Applause.)

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Mr. Commander and Brothers, I come here as a high private in the rear ranks. I have felt somewhat embarrassed amidst the large number of titled gentlemen that I have met here, but for whom I entertain the highest respect. I come, brothers, having had some contact with the common fellows of this Order. I believe that I hold the high and responsible position of member of the Camp Council. That is all. But I have met the boys of Kansas, of Missouri, of Illinois, and Minnesota and other divisions of this Order—and come in contact with them, and I believe I can truthfully tell you that the common fellows of this Order are asking at your hands the adoption of the fraternal insurance feature. I think that this Commandery-in-Chief is big enough and broad enough to rise to the level of legislating for the entire order—not alone for the culture of Massachusetts and New York—don't forget the boys upon the plains of Kansas, upon the prairies of Illnois, and in the wheat-fields of North and South Dakota. Don't forget them. They are asking for something—

(A VOICE.) What is the matter with Missouri?

I thought I mentioned the grand state of Missouri. We used to call it "poor old Missouri," but it is the grand state of Missouri, now. Missouri is for insurance. Even our titled gentlemen are for insurance, I understand.

Now, gentlemen, I want to tell you something, as a man who is not an old line insurance agent, but is a common observer of current events. This is the day ot fraternal insurance for the poor man. He may be mistaken in it—I doubt it—but it is his insurance. The gentleman who belongs in the state of New York, and who can draw his check for ten thousand dollars even in these times, possibly does not need that insurance, but I want to tell you, as near as I can, my views, and the views of the Division of Kansas, and of the Western boys, upon this question. These gentlemen that I have referred to, don't need this insurance, possibly. They can and do pay for insurance in the old line companies.

I was very much pleased by the remarkable report submitted by our Surgeon-General, and the entire Order present, was pleased with it. Did you notice that by that report over eight thousand of the forty-two thousand members of this Order are farmer boys? That thousands of them were unskilled laborers? Did you notice that thousands of them were clerks and book-keepers? Did you notice that as a matter of fact there are but few men who belong to this Order that have a salary or income of more than fifteen hundred dollars? I believe that is a fair inference from his report. Those men want insurance of some kind. They are not able, these farmer boys and these laborers, to pay for old line life insurance, and they want it on this newest plan. Brothers, this is the day and age of progress. The wrecks that are stewn along the road of fraternal life insurance.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired. Is there unanimous consent that the brother may proceed? (Cries of "consent, consent."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—Brother Madison may proceed.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, the wrecks that are strewn

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along the road of fraternal insurance companies are each and every one of them a lesson, and to say that the American people have not profited by those lessons is to cast a slur upon the intelligence of Americans. (Applause.) I say to you, and I believe it to be true, that I know there are hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of men in this country today, who belong to good and responsible fraternal insurance companies. I would like to ask these gentlemen this one question: How many members are there here who now carry insurance in mutual assessment insurance companies? Please hold up your hands; let me see how many there are—I mean either mutual assessment or fraternal. You see there are quite a number of them. I am glad to see my friend, the Past Commander-in-Chief, has confidence in them and is a member of them. Why is it there are so many hands up? Because we believe in them; because we are depending on them—

G. A. ABBOTT, of Illinois: It is because we can't let go—that is the reason we are in them.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Well, I can let go, but I don't want to; I believe in it, and I am still in it.

My friend, brother Bookwalter, from the state of Indiana, made a very plaintive plea with regard to the time when he should be transmitted to the regions of the blest—and for the sake of the argument, we will admit that he would go there, unquestionably. (Laughter.) He said that when this critical time came, he wanted to know that his family was protected, that every one of us wanted to know that. That is true. The men who have the money to pay for that protection in the old insurance companies can do it; but the man who lives in the cottage, who lives in the sod houses of Kansas, cannot ask his wife to go to the bureau drawer and take out the insurance policy that has been signed by the officers of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of the State of New York; but I want to tell you that if she is the wife of the Son of a Veteran, and the Order of the Sons of Veterans have pledged their honor to stand by this thing, she can go and take from some receptacle a policy which pledges this branch to pay what it can pay, and death will come easier to that poor fellow. It may be only a hundred dollars that will be paid her, but it will be that much. It may be a thousand dollars; but whatever it may be it will mean a great deal to those people.

Now, brothers, we ask you to rise to the proud position of legislating for all of us, for the entire Order. Gentlemen have addressed you who do not need this fraternal insurance, but we need it. At the city of Helena, last year, there were a large number of wise doctors. They all knew the ailment, but none of them had a remedy. This was a terribly afflicted Order, according to the statements that were made there, and none of the wise physicians that gathered about that sick person could tell anything that would act as a remedy, that would stay the evil. Isn't that true? Now, we come here this year, and we ask you in the name of the common people of this Order, to do something. Do not be negative all the time. Be affirmative once in awhile; be assertive; go forward. I say this as a representative of the common fellows of this Order. I say, I believe they are demanding it of you, and I say it to you in the spirit of friendship, charity and loyalty. They do not believe that you have done what you ought to have done. There is something lacking in the Order, and this Commandery-in-Chief is to blame for it. We fellows in the divisions cannot remedy it; but you can give us legislation that will remedy it, and you ought to do it. We believe that this is one thing that will help us.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I just want to make another statement, or two.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any objection to the brother's proceeding? The Chair hears none. Before the brother proceeds, I want to appoint Arthur B. Spink, of Rhode Island, on the committee to extend our greeting to the Ladies' Aid Society, in place of Brother O. B. Brown, who cannot be present. The brothers who are on that committee will be excused from attendence upon the Encampment, in order that they may visit the Ladies' Aid.

Brother Madison will proceed.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I am a farmer, or an agriculturist, as we say out West; a professional farmer. The Supreme Court of the State of Kansas made the mistake of admitting me to the bar; and I have taken some pains to investigate these questions, and I find that fraternal insurance societies are almost universally excepted from the stringent laws of these states to which brothers have referred. I say to you, brothers, that the rule is that fraternal insurance societies are universally excepted from the operation of these laws, and you must prove the exception; as the general rule is that we can operate under the law of any State of the United States; that is the law, generally. There may be exceptions, but I don't know where they are. Now, I say to you that I have taken some pains to investigate these questions. Our people are not rich. Our people are the struggling pioneers in the West. You fellows out in Massachusetts, along about fifty or fifty-five years ago, under the leadership of Amos Lawrence, came out in the eastern part of Kansas, and founded our Commonwealth, and the farmers from Illinois and Indiana and Ohio have gone there; and we are pioneers. We are not a wealthy people. The people who surround my home in the state I come from, are common people; the people who surround my home are agriculturists, almost entirely; and I ask you now, in the name of these men, to give them this fraternal insurance feature. If it is a mistake it rests upon our shoulders—not upon yours. This committee has done what? It has simply asked you to approve of this fraternal insurance feature, and permit them to go ahead and fix the details, and I believe we ought to permit them to do it.

I thank you all for the kind attention you have given me.

HARRY FULLER, of Wisconsin: Commander-in-Chief: On account of serious indisposition, I decided not to say anything on this question, but the brother from Kansas claims that this is a fight between old line insurance believers, and fraternal insurance believers. If I am not mistaken, Brother Bookwalter carries fully as much assessment insurance as he does old line insurance. One of the committee who has submitted this report is an old line insurance man. Therefore, let us drop the idea that this is a fight between old line insurance and assessment insurance. I am in the insurance business, and also a member of the Order of the Sons of Veterans.

Last year, the Kansas delegation brought the matter before us and the resolution was referred to a committee of which I was named as chairman, presumably, on account of my being in the insurance business. The desire of the Kansas representatives and of Brother Crumbine particularly seemed to be that an insurance feature would result in our making a substantial and permanent gain in membership.

Our committee unanimously recommended that a standing committee be

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appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to look into the subject and report to the next Encampment. As a certain number of the delegates each year were disposed to feel that insurance would help us and were unable to get much satisfaction from our National Encampments, I believed, and as one of that committee, recommended that by holding the matter before the Order for a year and by bringing the facts before this body we could dispose of it for good and I believe we shall, and our insurance friends can feel that they have had fair play.

In the course of my remarks I shall submit some figures, all of which, are taken from official reports and are, in each case, as exact as it is possible to prepare them.

I do not desire to waste any time in outlining the possibilities of our future, but give some reasons why life insurance can be of no benefit to our order at this or any other time. The question does not mean that if you adopt a life insurance feature that any persons will leave our ranks nor would desert us if they do not adopt it.

The question is, will a life insurance feature benefit our order. This is a broad question. If adopted and carried out it must be permanent, for we certainly can not adopt it and hold it up for a few years and when we are stronger drop it as having been a benefit, for the reaction would mean disaster. There are thirty-five regular life insurance companies in this country whose insurance in force is upwards of $4,000,000,000, assests a little less than one billion and policy holders numbering over one million five hundred thousand, over one hundred fraternal beneficiary orders, over four hundred co-operative assessment life insurance associations, and innumerable semi-private relief associations (connected with our large factories and manufacturing plants generally and rail-road companies.)

To the man that wants the benefits of life insurance there are a thousand opportunities available every day of his life; he can have his choice of the high priced, or cheap, the fraternal, regular or the association; he can spend five dollars a year, or twenty-five thousand dollars a year for insurance on his life.

We have been organized twelve years, over one-half of that period struggling without even the sanction of the body whose individual services made it possible for us to exist. During the past four or five years the S. of V. have had the God-speed and good wishes of the G. A. R., but more could not be expected for during these four or five years the G. A. R. has been developing its strength and in thousands of ways teaching to the rising generation the greatness of our freedom and country, preserved as such by their loyalty, patriotism and suffering. We are laying the foundation of a great National and Patriotic institution that is to assist them in their great and good work and that is to follow in their foot steps. Our present years are years of experience; we are gradually learning by experiments and trials what will best put us in shape not only to successfully follow up the work of the G. A. R., but to leave behind us an institution that will live as long as this nation. Let us be reasonable. The object of adopting a life insurance feature is to make our Order more attractive. We should try experiments, but not such costly ones as this would be. Is it not better to be the one Order of its character in this country than one of thousands of insurance organizations. We are substantially a patriotic organization in our work and the cry is give us life insurance and we can attract many men into our ranks by it. I say, *No!* Let us look around us; we cannot exactly compare our Order to the leading

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fraternal bodies that exist and flourish as such today, but we can learn something by such comparison. At the top of the heap we find these three organizations, viz.: The Masons, Odd Fellows, and K. of P. Has insurance had any thing to do in making them prosperous? No man places a policy of life insurance at his credit by becoming a Mason, an Odd Fellow, or a K. of P., and the latter is the only one that has a life insurance department; it is the only one of our great fraternal institutions that has a life insurance feature in connection with the Order proper; but men do not join the K. of P. for the purpose of getting their lives insured; it is an after consideration. After having joined they can take insurance in the usual manner if they desire it. But a small portion of the K. P.'s belong to the insurance department, commonly called Endowment Rank, and, although it has been managed in an exceptionally economical and business like manner, it cost the average member in 1892, over $15 per thousand for his insurance, and the insurance feature was instituted in 1877, (fifteen years ago.) What does this mean? It means that the life insurance department of the K. P.'s cannot under any possible conditions exist beyond 1910. Life insurance has not been the means of adding one member to its Order. Some of our brothers seem to feel that we should now have 500,000 members; successful organizations don't grow in that way.

We can afford to simply hold our own in membership for a few years and not feel at all worried over the future. If any organization in this country should exist on its principles it certainly is ours. Look at our strong organizations of the G. A. R.; is there any life insurance about it? The Masons; is there any life insurance about it? Likewise the Odd Fellows. The other strong fraternal organizations like the Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor, etc., were organized as life insurance societies and when the life insurance benefit ceases the organization ceases. The Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor and similar organizations will have been forgotten in twenty-five years from today, but it is possible that the S. V. will at that time shine as the greatest organization in the country.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' so called insurance associations or companies are organized and carried on by individual members of the respective orders, and some of them do not restrict their business to members of the Order, notably the largest, the Northwestern Masonic Aid of Chicago. Incidentally I want to say here that in one state (New York), twelve associations having the word Masonic in their incorporate name have ceased to exist since 1880, likewise four Odd Fellows, and New York state is no exception to the rule. There are doing business in New York state today, thirteen distinct Masonic associations and five Odd Fellows; an idea of their condition may be obtained from the following facts: Eleven of the Masonic show a falling off in business and an increase in cost. The oldest one being the Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association of Elmira, which was organized in 1868; its death claim for 1892 was one hundred and nine thousand dollars, on which it paid only forty-six thousand dollars. It lost, during the year, by lapse, thirty per cent. of its membership, and each member that hung on the full year, paid over $50 in assessments.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time is up. Is there unanimous consent that Brother Fuller may proceed?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: I will yield the floor if I may be recognized at the conclusion of Brother Fuller's remarks. I have been up two or three times.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There can be no such understanding. Does Brother McCrillis object to Brother Fuller proceeding further.

F. M. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I will withdraw the objection.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Fuller may proceed.

HARRY FULLER, of Wisconsin: The next oldest is the Western N. Y. Masonic Relief Asssn. of Rochester, which commenced business in 1871 which shows a loss during 1892 of 30 per cent of its membership and although it paid only $250.00 on each death claim it took over $26.00 from each member to pay it.

Records show that there are twenty-three assessment and fraternal insurance associations in this country that are upwards of fifteen years old. The aggregate membership of sixteen of this number is less than eighteen thousand; every one of which is simply on its last legs. The oldest organized in 1867, Brooklyn Masonic Mutual Relief Association, having recently given up the ghost with a membership of less than five hundred; and a death-rate during the past year of over forty members, or ratio of eighty death losses per thousand; all of these sixteen show a decrease in membership during the past ten years and an increase in the death ratio of fully 100 per cent. The balance of the twenty-three noted as having existed over fifteen years are: First, Knights of Honor, 1874, which shows a membership of one hundred and twenty thousand in 1881 and one hundred and twenty-seven thousand in 1892. Deaths in 1881, one thousand and fifty-six, and 1892 twenty-two hundred and thirteen; the ratio of death losses per thousand being 8.79-100 in 1881 and sixteen and five-tenths in 1892. Second, The Northwestern Masonic Aid of Chicago, organized 1874, which shows a membership of 37,060 in 1886 and 49,500 in 1892, nevertheless with an increasing death-rate of 7.40-100 in a thousand in 1886 to over thirteen in a thousand in 1892; and the Knights of Pythias' Covenant Mutual Benefit, the Mercantile Benefit Association of New York, Royal Templars of Temperance of Buffalo, and the United Workmen, each of which shows somewhat of an increase in membership and each an increase in death rate per thousand; the other is the Royal Arcanum, which shows a decidedly marked increase in membership, viz: from 33,330 in 1881 to 137,000 in 1892 and still an increase in death per thousand of 5.70-100 in 1881 to nine in 1892.

In the past twenty years over fourteen hundred assessment life insurance associations have collapsed of which we have a record. Assessment insurance is temporary insurance only, and the vast majority of our intelligent and representative business men and mechanics carry it simply as such. Fraternal life associations and assessment life insurance generally is doomed to certain failure for the simple reason that it ignores the unalterable law of average and undertakes to perform impossibilities.

The principles and objects of our Order are all right, just as they are. We can, perhaps, improve those requirements and conditions which go to make our social and fraternal features successful, we may want a little more display and work in our Camp room, it may be wise to increase the minimum membership of the Camp, it would possibly be to our advantage to affiliate a great deal closer with the G. A. R., but we do not want a life insurance attachment. (Applause.)

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I think that some of us are not exactly honest, or perhaps a better way of putting it is that we do not understand just the way that is before the Encampmdnt. As I understand it, this committee have made a report to us, in which they recommend the organization of an insurance feature. They also present to us a Constitution, and a

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motion is now pending, that we accept the report of the committee, and adopt this Constitution. Now, then, the brothers say, "Oh, we don't want the Commandery-in-Chief to be responsible; all we want is your consent to go ahead and organize this company." Yet they come in here and ask us to adopt a Constitution which in itself provides for the organization. Then what will be done if we do that? A committee of five is to be appointed, as I understand it, by this Commandery; they are to go ahead and organize this insurance feature. To whom are they responsible? Who has accredited them? Why, this National body, of course. Can we shirk the moral responsibility, being the father of this concern? Is it not true that if that organization, in the future, fails to meet its obligations, those to whom money is due, can come to us as the National body and claim that money? And would we not pay it, if we had the money? I am sure we would feel morally obligated to do so. Now, I am in favor of insurance, but I am opposed to this resolution. I am entirely opposed to it. If the brothers who want insurance would, out of their goodness of heart, go ahead and perfect the organization, secure a charter from some state, and get in shape to do business on their own responsibility, and then come to us with a perfected plan that we could indorse, after it had been properly examined and looked into by some committee, I would be in favor of it. I should be in favor of saying that the Commardery-in-Chief indorsed or recommended it, to the extent of recommending to the brothers of the Order that it was a good insurance feature. But I am utterly opposed to this body going into the insurance business, and I cannot look at it in any other light. I believe that is its true light. I believe if this resolution passed and this Constitution is adopted, that we are doing nothing more nor less than going into the insurance business, as an organization, and that this Commandery-in-Chief will be responsible. I cannot see it in any other light, and I hope the resolution will not prevail.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I believe that this is a matter that should be settled entirely by a mass meeting of the Sons of Veterans, present at this time, and not by the Commandery-in-Chief. If we act upon this question our record shows that we did it; that we are the father of this institution, and responsibility will certainly rest upon us. I move that this whole matter of insurance be referred to a mass meeting of the Sons of Veterans present in Cincinnati, at this time, to be settled by them.

The motion was not seconded.

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I want to say that I sympathize very strongly with what has been said here upon this question. In the state of Rhode Island there have been many efforts to secure some proper method of insurance, but we have seen so much of this sort of thing, we have seen so many wrecks throughout the diffierent states, and in different places, that we do not feel prepared to support the plan that has been suggested. I cannot help feeling that the remarks of General Bookwalter and Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, about our moral responsibility, are very applicable, and contain a great deal of force. It is inevitable, if an association of this kind receives the approval of the Sons of Veterans in its Commandery-in-Chief, whether it be a fraud or whether it be a failure, the responsibility will rest upon us, and if it should be a fraud, having gone into business with the distinct official approval of the Sons of Veterans, it would come very near swamping this organization. If it were to prove a failure, the effect would be nearly as bad. I know we all want to get something for nothing. That is a

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sentiment that is implanted in all of us, and that is the sentiment that all of these fraudulent insurance associations appeal to. What is the result, then? I know even bank cashiers who have been caught by that sort of temptation, and whose money has gone into the pockets of clever fellows who have started these organizations, from which the policy-holders have never derived any benefit whatever. The brother speaks of the fact that those stringent regulations in Massachusetts and some of the other states do not apply to fraternal insurance associations. That should be the death knell of them. What are those regulations for but for the protection of its members? Why is it that capital invests in these old companies, and stays with them? Because they furnish protection; because they are working under regulations that guarantee protection, and their policy holders are not necessarily rich men. There are but two proper ways in which associations of this kind can present any practical benefit to our organization. If we wish to make a contract for long time insurance—and I myself, have no insurance of any kind, whatsoever—why not make a contract with some long established old line company, to give us its discount which generally goes to its agent, and which the agent generally divides with the policy holder? We can take out insurance in that way, that will be worth something, and secure a large reduction. Then, again, if we do go into the insurance business, why limit our business to the forty thousand members of this Order, when these other companies place their business among sixty millions? Why not get the benefit of accumulated capital, and get the cheapest rates, which years of experience have shown possible? If brothers want any other insurance, why don't they themselves extend the charity fund of the camp, so as to pay their members benefits, as the Knights of Pythias do? They can pay benefits the same as other organizations do, and the work would be limited to each camp. There would be no large fund accumulated in the hands of a few people. Every camp would stand on its own foundation, and could pay whatever benefits it chooses. The matter would be entirely in the hands of the Camps. (Cries of "question, question.")

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question has been demanded. Are there any further remarks?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question has been called for. As many as are in favor of this motion—

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: My point of order is that the Commander-in-Chief is entirely out of order, in refusing to hear Brother Cooper, and proceeding to put the question, when a brother is on the floor desiring to be heard, the previous question not having been ordered. Although the question has been called for, there has been no motion for the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken and Brother Cooper has the floor.

Brother Cooper arose.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, not having spoken upon this question, I claim the floor, as I understand brother Cooper has already spoken two or more times.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Cooper has not spoken to the question. He has been on the floor several times to answer questions simply. Brother Cooper has the floor.

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W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I will yield the floor to Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander-in-Chief and Brothers, it was not my purpose to say anything upon this question of insurance, but I was detained from attending the Encampment early this morning, and anticipated that I would have lost all the debate on this question, but much to my surprise, I find that already two hours and a half, nearly, have been consumed in determining the question as to wheather or not this Order of the Sons of Veterans, this organization formed for certain specific purposes, shall be laid aside and placed in a position where it may really become liable for large amounts of money—so great that it will swamp the organization. It makes no differance how many Constitutions we adopt here for an insurance organization, nor how many clauses we put into those Consttiutions, stating that we will not be responsible for any of their debts, or for any of their liabilities, the moment that this Encampment places the seal of the Order upon any insurance feature, that very moment a moral obligation to pay the obligations of that insurance plan, is placed upon our shoulders. Where would be the Order of the Sons of Veterans, if it had scattered over the United States, ten or fifteen or twenty thousand men who had paid money into some insurance plan, fathered by this Order, which had no money to meet its obligations? Those obligations would, of necessity, either be met by this Order, or this Order would have a stain upon its escutcheon that could never be wiped out, and it would result in the death of the organization, because we could not afford to pay that amount of money. We would find ourselves swamped by the failure of the plan that is proposed.

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me, as far as that is concerned, that we are wasting time in talking about taking any steps that will place such an obligation upon our Order. It seems to me that as brothers here have suggested, if anything of that sort is to be done, it should be done in one of two ways: Either by a mass meeting of Sons of Veterans, held here, if you please; not held under any resolution of this encampment calling it, but held by individuals of the Order, called together in mass meeting; or else, as there is in New York state, a company founded for the purpose of insuring Sons of Veterans, in which Sons of Veterans are eligible, whose members look only to their own charter obligations, and do not look to this organization for any support whatever, except such support as grows out of the fact that its members must be members of this Order; those who want this kind of insurance might go into that.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander-in-Chief, I feel something like the darky that was before the Grand Jury. He was being pressed hard for certain facts, but the only response that could be obtained from him was: "I don't know nothin', 'ceptin' somebody else knows somepin,." I am a little like that old darky. Now, if somebody else knows something, I know something too. I know this. I know that I know something about the management of fraternal insurance, and I know something about the legal restrictions that are placed around fraternal insurance companies. I know something about the privileges in many States, that are accorded to fraternal insurance companies, and I know something about the supervision and protection that is given them. It was my privilege and my pleasure, growing out of my duty this year, to render not less than eight annual statements to as many different state departments; the State of New York, the State of Massachusetts, the

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State of Indiana, the State of New Hampshire, the State of Maine, the State of Oregon, and also the State of Washington, called for them. In many of the states special privileges and exemptions are allowed these fraternal insurance Orders so that they may introduce their system of business. These privileges and exemptions are in their liabilities, their responsibilities, their resources, etc. They are not required to make a deposit, as capitalized companies, and old line companies are. In the State of Tennessee, where the Order originated, of which I am a member, the Order can be incorporated at a reasonable cost, in a short way, and without embarrassment. Notwithstanding that under the laws of that state, the fraternities are not supervised, yet by reason of incorporation in that state, under the laws thereof, and doing business in that state, you can do business in other states. If the laws of the state in which you do business, provide that you must make reports, it is conceded that it is wise and proper for the protection of the business and the wise management of beneficial Orders. Fraternal Orders do not object to supervision; it is wise and proper; there is no difficulty in that line whatever.

As to the question of incorporation—that is a simple matter. That could be easily effected, without embarrassment or detriment. The question is upon the expediency of forming a fraternal insurance organization as a part of this Order. What did the Commandery-in-Chief ask this Committee to do? It asked the Committee to present it a plan. That Committee has discharged its duty. How well, it remains for this Commandery-in-Chief to say. It is for you to decide. You may either accept or reject the plan that has been submitted by the Committee. But to relegate this question to a mass-meeting to organize separate and distinct, outside of the organization altogether, is not the correct thing. That was not the idea in appointing this Committee. The idea was fraternal insurance, as coming through this Order, not a separate and distinct organization. We individuals might step aside and organize. The Order of the Knights of Pythias has been referred to. My brother Bookwalter mentioned it in his eloquent speech. That Order has what is known as the Endowment Rank. That is established by its fundamental law. It makes reports, and the members of the Endowment Rank are accountable in a measure morally, to report to the lodge-in-chief. That branch of the Order provides insurance for the members of the Order, upon condition that they are and remain members of the Order; and when they lose their membership in the Order, they lose their insurance. That Order has another branch that is called the Uniform Rank, and that Order has a social lodge feature, in which any and all who are Knights of Pythias enter. After they are in they can take the Uniform Rank or the Endowment Rank, at their own choice.

WILLIAM I. CARNES, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, we have heard today from the brethren of Kansas, we have heard from the brethren of almost every state where Sons of Veterans are found, but we have not yet heard one word from the great Keystone of Pennsylvania. I want to say to you today that I hope this measure will not pass. I hope this motion will be voted down. I, myself, have had the privilege of being a member of an organization in Pennsylvania, known as the Knights of Birmingham, connected with the Masonic fraternity. I joined that organization many years ago, and was a member of it for a short time, but every month we were assessed two or three dollars and it became unbearable, as far as I was concerned. The consequence was that I had to withdraw. Being a farmer, like my friend from Kansas,

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with hayseed in my hair. I could not keep up the assessments, and I am afraid, Commander-in-Chief, and brethren, if this resolution should go through, that is the way it would be with many of the Sons of Veterans throughout the states of this great Union. If such a thing should come to pass, I think that each division should have charge of the matter, in its own territory. If our brothers in Kansas, in Missouri, in Minnesota, in Illinois, and in the great state of Ohio, desire to have this insurance feature, I think they should have it, but they should have it from the Divisions.

C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, I move the previous question.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question has been moved by Brother Post, of Michigan, and seconded by Brothers Morgan of Kansas, and Rowen of Iowa. The question is, shall the main question be now put ? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed. The motion seems to be carried. It is carried, and the main question is ordered. The question is now upon the adoption ofthe report and constitution submitted by the committee on Fraternal Insurance. As many as are in favor of the adoption of the plan of insurance and constitution reported by the Committee, will signify the same by rising to their feet and remaining until they are counted. The Adjutant-General will count. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. The Adjutant-General will announce the vote.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: Commander-in-Chief, the vote stands 20 in the affirmative, 55 in the negative.

(Cries of "division, division.")

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A division is not necessary. A majority having voted against the proposition, it is declared lost.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON of Kansas: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON of Kansas: Commander, the Constitution says the yeas and nays may be required and entered upon the minutes at the call of any three members. Three members arose and asked for a yea and nay vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair did not recognize any of the three members calling for the yeas and nays, and rules that the point of order is not well taken.

W. Y. MORGAN of Kansas: Commander, have you a right to deprive a member of the rights accorded him in the Constitution by refusing to recognize him ? I renew the point of order, that three members arose and called for a yea and nay vote, and you said it was not necessary and waved them aside. We have the right to a yea and nay vote, and to have it entered on the minutes.

W. H. RUSSELL, of Kansas: Commander, it seems to me that the vote on the proposition could be verified by a roll call. All we want is to be on record. We were instructed in this matter, and we ask it as a matter of right, to be placed on record by a roll-call. Now, if it can be done, I would like to have the vote as counted by the Adjutant-General verified by a roll-call. We demand that as a right, to have a call of the roll.

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF: The brother will state his point of order.

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: My point of order Commander, is that

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the brother is out of order. If the brother wishes to appeal from the Chair he can do so. Otherwise he is out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The question has been settled. What is the further pleasure of this Encampment?

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I don't want to be tenacious on this point, but I believe that this Encampment should give us fair play. We have listened to speeches here for nearly two hours—

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-INCHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, my point of order is this: There is no question before the house. The matter which this brother is discussing has been settled, and the result announced by the Commander-in-Chief, and he can not occupy the floor, except there be something pending before the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. We will proceed in the regular order.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege.

THE COMMANDER- IN-CHIEF: Quartermaster General Lobenstein rises to a question of privilege. The brother will proceed.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I desire to be recorded as voting in the affirmative on the insurance question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair decides that that is not a question of privilege.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, it seems to me that if our Kansas brothers who have devoted so much time to the question of fraternal insurance, are anxious for any purpose whatever, to get a record—

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the brother is out of order because there is no question before the house.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The regular order has been called for.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I move you sir, that a roll-call upon the previous question be now ordered.

LEWIS A. DILLEY, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

FRED G. SINGLETON, of Kentucky: Commander, I also second the motion.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, seconded by brother Dilley of Iowa, and Singleton, of Kentucky, that the roll be called on the previous question. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify it by the usual sign.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, my point of order is that this matter having once been decided by the Chair, cannot be opened up again by a motion to re-call the roll; it can only be reached by a motion to re-consider the entire matter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

WALTER C. WINTER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I voted in the negative on the question of the adoption of the Committee's report, and for the sake of

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the brothers from Kansas I now move to re-consider the vote by which the plan of insurance and constitution recommended by the committee was rejected.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: And on that, Commander, I demand the previous question.

RECESS UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK.

DAN S. GARDNER, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the Commandery take recess until two o'clock this afternoon.

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and supported that we do now take recess until two o'clock p. m., but before putting the question on this motion, I will say that the Committee of arrangements have informed the Chair that the remaining meetings of this Encampment may be held in rooms 1 and 2 off the rotunda of the Grand hotel, if the members of the Encampment prefer. These rooms have been secured for our accomodation by the local committee. Is it the pleasure of the Encampment that we meet there after recess? (Cries of "yes, yes, yes.") Let it be understood, then, that the future meetings of this Encampment, beginning with the next one, will be held in rooms 1 and 2, off the rotunda of the Grand hotel.

The question is now on the motion to take recess until 2 o'clock p. m. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed, the same sign. The motion is carried, and the Commandery will take a recess until 2 o'clock. p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock p. m.

The Commandery-in-Chief met in Rooms 1 and 2, Grand hotel, pursuant to adjournment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Encampment will come to order and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll. (Roll call 4.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first business in order this afternoon is the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. I understand that committee is not quite ready to report and requests that we pass it for the present. Next in regular order of business is the report of the Council-in-Chief. I understand they are ready to report. If so, by unanimous consent we may hear that report while waiting for the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and Brother Kochersperger of the Council-in-Chief has the floor.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER on behalf of the Council-in-Chief submitted and read the following report:

CINCINNATTI, OHIO, Aug. 16, 1893.

To General Hall, and the officers and members of the Twelfth Annual Encampment S. of V., U. S. A.

We, the undersigned, members of the Council-in-Chief, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have carefully examined all the books, receipts vouchers and papers of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General and found the same to be absolutely correct and in accordance with their reports previously presented.

This being the close of the first year of the Quartermaster General's work under the present law of permanent headquarters, your Council-in-Chief paid particular attention to the business done by this department, and a majority of this council have visited those headquarters and are fully satisfied

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that the Commandery-in-Chief made no mistake in the location of the same and believe that it will result in a great service to the Order.

General Lobenstein's management of the business at those headquarters has undoubtably added greatly to the success of this department, and the method and promptness of the same have been praised on all sides and the Council-in-Chief wishes to compliment him on his system of book-keeping and his business-like conduct during the first year of his office, and say that his department was managed with economy and with an eye single to the welfare of our Order.

The Adjutant General must also be complimented for his efficient service and the successful and accurate manner in which he leaves his year's work. His resommendations, 1, 2 and 3, which relate to the books of this department, we hope will be favorably disposed of by this encampment, also the similar ones of the Quartermaster General.

In conclusion the Commandery-in-Chief should congratulate itself on having had such able men at the head of the respective departments under our attention and we recommend that a vote of thanks be extended to Quartermaster General Lobenstein and Adjutant General Lyon for the conscientious and zealous manner they have performed their duties and for the busines-like methods prevailing in their several departments.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.

CLAYTON HAINES KOCHERSPERGER,
ISAAC CUTTER,
CREYTON J. POST,
} Com.

WILLIAM R. DAVIS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move that the report of the Committee be accepted.

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Davis, of Massachusetts, and seconded by Brother Spink, of Rhode Island, that the report of the Council-in-Chief be accepted. Are there any remarks?

GEO. E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, I move as an amendment to the motion that the report of the committee be received and the recommendations contained therein be adopted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair does not think the amendment necessary. They would be adopted under the motion already before the house. Are there any further remarks? If not as many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Hands down. Those of different opinion the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried.

The next matter to come before the Commandery-in-Chief would be the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Is that committee ready to report?

C.A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: The committee is now ready to report. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON C. R. AND R.

To the Officers and Members of the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations beg leave to submit the following partial report:

Out of the great mass of matter given us for action we have selected the following as changes and amendments worthy of recommendation:

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION REDUCED.

First, that Chap. IV., Art. II., Sec. 1, on page 35, sixth paragraph, be amended by striking out the words "1000" and inserting "250" where the same occurs in said paragraph."

By an examination of the Constitution you will discover that that fixes

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the basis of representation in this Commandery at one delegate for each 250 members of the Order. We make the recommendation, after careful consideration, for the reason that we believe that it is patent to every Brother present, that something must be done to increase the attendance at National Encampments if we wish to keep up the proper interest and the proper spirit in all the Divisions throughout the organization.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, if Brother Bookwalter will yield to me for a moment I move that the report of the Committee be considered section by section, and that the sections be considered adopted as read unless objection be made.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Quartermaster General Loebenstein and seconded by Brother Rooney, of Massachusetts, that the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations be considered section by section and that the sections be considered adopted as read unless objection be raised. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Down. Those opposed, by the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, another argument in favor of increased representation—if another argument is needed, which I don't think it is—and that is that our Railroad Committee, the Committee on Transportation, have already met with difficulty because past promises as to attendance have not been fulfilled. Our Adjutant General will, I am afraid, be compelled to stultify himself in order to enable those brothers presenting certificates to secure the reduced rate provided for their return trip. The commitee believe that whatever serves to increase the representation here will serve to increase the interest felt in every Division of the Order. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not necessary to move adoption under the motion of Quartermaster General Loebenstein which was carried by the Commandery. Recommendation will stand adopted unless there is an objection. What is the pleasure of the Encampment. Is there objection to this amendment?

C. F. SARGENT, of Massachusetts: Commander, with all due respect to the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, this seems to me to be a very unwise resolution. I can see no reason for enlarging the membership or this Commandery-in-Chief to four times its present number. If you will remember the report of your Commander-in-Chief he dwells upon how expensive it was to bring the members here, and how expensive it was to run these gatherings. Now if this amendment to the Constitution is adopted the expense will be four times what it is now. If it does not come out of the different Division treasuries it will come out of the individual members of the Order, and I can see no sense in it: and I for one would like to to be recorded as opposed to enlarging of the Commandery-in-Chief to four times its present size unless we grow in membership to that extent.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, objection having been raised I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Quartermaster Gen

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eral Loebenstein, seconded by Brother Cutter, of Illinois, that this section of the report of the committee be adopted. Are there any remarks?

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, it strikes me that we are making almost too radical a change in the basis of representation to take it from 1000 members down to 250. Why cannot we cut that in two and allow representation for only five hundred members. I would be willing to vote for that. It strikes me one representative for every 250 members is a little too much, and it is too radical a change from the old law. Of course it would put so much more expense on the Divisions to send their delegates here, and that is something we want to prevent.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the committee discussed that matter and they found by examination that a large majority of the Divisions are now allowing their delegates to pay their own expenses, and this matter of expense to the Divisions can be regulated by the Division itself. It occurs to my mind that a man who is willing to come to the Encampment of the Sons of Veterans and represent a Division should be willing to pay his expenses. I know that I have done it every time I have represented the Indiana Division. I have paid my own expenses. Our Division has always demanded that of its delegates, and we have never had any trouble securing delegates, and I may say, without appearing egotistical or conceited, that I believe they have been equal to the average run of the delegates from other Divisions. (Laughter.) I do not believe it will work any hardship. If we had 400 men in this hall to-day we would have some enthusiasm and spirit and good feeling in the Order. There would be a little hurrah, of course, and we do not need that in deliberative bodies; but still it is a good thing: it warms the cockles of the heart.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Brothers, I am with my old comrade in arms of Minnesota, Past Commander Milham. I do not believe we ought to make haste so rapidly in this matter. I do not believe that a large delegation necessarily legislates wisely. While it is a good saying that two heads are better than one, I think there is a limit to that principle and you reach a point where a great number of heads are not a particular advantage. There is another rule that two is company and three is a crowd. We have at times, passed some very foolish legislation in the order of Sons of Veterans, of which you are very well aware; and it has oftentimes been done over the opposition of the older members, those who have been coming here year after year, and had experience in the Order, and who have tried all these experiments and profited by the result. New members come along and want to try them again. We meet in another Encampment, and there is a lot of new Brothers who, from the very best motives but from want of experience, go and undo and do over again the things that have in the past been tried and found wanting, and we are like a lot of little minnows in a fisherman's pail: we keep our noses just going around in a little circle, and never get outside of it. One year we do one thing and the next year we undo it; and that is chargeable in a large degree to the fact that brothers come here who are not familiar with the legislation of the Order and what has been tried. Now if you get in four times as many of those brothers who are not experienced, these changes and the chances of foolish legislation are in my opinion increased just in that proportion. They talk about some of us old fellows as gentlemen of titles, titled gentlemen, and rather cast a reflection upon us. We have done Trojan service in this Order. Here is my old friend Frank Merrill who has grown gray in it. When he assumed command of the Commandery-in-Chief he carried home with him

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all its effects in a gripsack. The men who have stood by the Order all these years know a little something about its needs, and we feel, notwithstanding the fact that they talk of us as being members of the House of Lords, that we have earned a right to express an opinion and we think at least that opinion ought to carry the weight that comes from long experience. This change is not essential. It was stated in discussing the question of biennial sessions that we are at present spending too much money on the annual Encampment, and there is too much legislatiom. That was one of the arguments in favor of biennial sessions. While I appreciate the position of the committee I think they have gone too far. I will vote with them if they make the basis of representation 500 instead of 250. I do not think it is wise to go so far as the committee recommend. Let it be made 500 and we will all be satisfied. I move Commander, as an amendment that 250 be stricken out and 500 be inserted in lieu thereof in the amendment to the Constitution proposed and recommended by the committee.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, seconded by Brother Cooper, of Tennessee, to amend the amendment recommended by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations by striking out "250" and inserting "500". The question is upon the amendment to the amendment recommended by the committee. Are there any remarks?

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander I am opposed to that amendment, although Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott has a wise head and truly states the past history of the meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief. He has informed us that we keep our noses going around in a circle. Perhaps we do not get the ideas and do not get the thought we should. Now if we increase our membership four times, perhaps it will swell this circle and we will get further away from the central point. We will get some new ideas and some new thoughts. We want more people here. There are plenty of members in the organization of the Sons of Veterans that could come here today and express their ideas, and we could carry them home and introduce them in our Divisions and in our Camps and perhaps in that way we would materially advance our organization. As coming from Nebraska, perhaps from a political standpoint it would be wiser for us to vote for this amendment, or it would be better for us to leave it just as it is, one delegate to every thousand members or major fraction thereof, for the reason that the delegations of the larger states, with the larger memberships, will be increased in greater proportion by the amendment than the delegations of the smaller states like Nebraska; but that is not the idea. We are here for the good of the Order, and I think the good of the Order, will be subserved by increasing the delegations to future Encampments.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, arguments seem to be susceptible of very different constructions when different subjects are under consideration. Some of the brothers with whom I have talked upon the subject of biennial sessions seem to stultify themselves in their arguments upon the amendment presented here at this time. One of the principle arguments which was advanced for the continuance of the annual sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief before, and then sending them home and setting them to work for the good of the Order. We are confronted here today by the fact that of those accredited to votes in this Encampment not one-half are present. We are further confronted by the fact that owing to the agreement made with the various trasportation lines by the National Trausportation Committee 100

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or more certificates must be presented before the reduced rate applies. You place the Adjutant General in a position of stultifying himself and saying that this number of certificates have been presented, or you do away with getting the reduced return rate. If we could secure the presence of those entitled to a vote in our Encampment, our Encampment would be large enough: but I doubt whether in this Encampment here today of the 29 or 30 divisions represented there is one full delegation. Certainly no harm can result from increasing the representation by reducing the basis from 1000 to 250. The argument of additional expense does not apply in this case. It need not necessarily involve additional expense upon the divisions. Nearly all the divisions are represented by men who are paying their own expenses, and such will be the case if the basis of representation is decreased. I am in favor of the original report of the Committe.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, one phase of the subject seems to have escaped discussion here, and that is the subject of local respondence. Have you noticed that when the names were called by the Adjutant General, there is just one vote present of about thirty-five votes from the Pacific States. If this amendment is adopted and we increase the representation four times, we would hardly see any increase in the reprentation present from those far away states, while the number of representatives from the states in the immediate vicinity of the place of holding the Encampment would be greatly increased. In this way one locality in the country, that in which the Encampment happened to be held, would have a great prepondence in legislation over those far away. I am in favor of the amendment to the amendment, making the basis of representation 500 instead of 250.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana; Commander, with all due respect to the Adjutant General, the argument he has just made should hardly be characterized as an argument. If the far away states evince so little interest in the doings and in the business of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans as not to send their delegations to the annual meeting, that is no arguwhy the divisions who are wide awake to the importance of having a good representation in this Encampment should be discriminated against, on the basis of representation. The brothers of California will occupy the same relative position if this amendment is adopted that they do now. If there is one brother from California to thirty-five from Ohio, and we increase the representation four times, there would be four from California to one hundred forty from Ohio and there would be no more injustice to far away California in that, than to have one from California and thirty-five from Ohio. It you will stop to think I believe you will come to the conclusion that two hundred-fifty as the basis of representation is not near the danger mark. No harm can come to you from having a larger representation here. Nothing of the kind. We assemble in annual Encampment. The people of the various cities where we meet are told in advance by the Local Committee who desire to impress upon them the importance of the event—which is of great importance in the mind of the Local Committee—and they honestly impress to their people an idea of the magnitude of the affair, that the attendance don't warrant; when the Encampment meets in a city like this where but a few weeks ago thousands of men who have traveled in the east, the Mystic Shriners, were entertained, a city where they have entertained, National Conventions and other national bodies which brought an average attendance of from three to ten thousand –I say it belittles the organization of the Sons of Veterans to come up with a paltry ninety or one hundred delegates. Let us do like we do

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in the Indiana Division. We open our Encampment with patriotic songs and we have a big meeting and the Camps do not suffer; nor will we suffer if we get five hundred delegates here next year.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, as the only representative of Colorado, it devolves upou me if anything is to be said from that division to say it; and I want to speak a few words in regard to this amendment and upon the report of the committee. You must remember that at present almost the entire West has been thrown into financial distress. That is the cause, that is the only cause, why our representation here at this time is so small. Sir, I believe the West knows patriotism as well as the East. As long as the rocks of the Sierra Nevadas shall point to the blue of the sky, as long as the green walled hills of New England shall echo the heavy beat of Stark or Sumpter, as long as the cool gentle breezes from off the fresh water lakes of the North shall tip the fevered lips of the South, so long shall you ever find the Western States foremost in the ranks of patriotic work. (Applause.) Kind friends you must remember that in the West for the past 50 years the attention of the people has been spent altogether upon the material developement of the country. But the West is a pioneer country no more. We have settled up to some extent the large tract of country there, and we now have some time to turn our attention to more cultured pursuits, to organization and to the erection of institutions and societies, and if you will give us an opportunity, if you will give us a little larger delegation we shall strive to turn our attention in the near future to the developement of that vast tract of land which today holds and sustains many an honest and noble Son of a Veteran. In the West we have many things to oppose us--

Let me see. Am I not getting off the question?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is upon the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution reported by the committee, making the basis of representation 500 instead of 250. If brothers will confine their remarks to this question the Chair will be under obligations to them, and we will get through with our business quicker.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I want to say as the representative of the Colorado Division, and I believe also voicing the sentiment of Arizona and New Nexico as well as Colorado, I believe I voice the sentiment of that entire district when I say that I am in favor of the amendment to the Constitution as originally reported by the committee.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I believe thoroughly in the maxim that there is inspiration in numbers. I believe one trouble of the Sons of Veterans is that we have grown away from the rank and file of the Order. We go into State Encampments and it is all past Captains. We come here to this body and find it made up of Past Commanders. The delegates that come from the rank and file are in minority. I think that is one trouble of our Order. We have grown away from the rank and file. In our Encampment in Kansas last year we could have sent 15 delegates just as easily as six. We had fellows that were willing to come and bear their own expenses; and I believe that is true in every Division. If you will give the rank and file an opportunity to be represented next year Quartermaster General Loebenstein can certify to more than 100 certificates and there will be no trouble. I believe in helping the rank and file, and I think the thing to do is to vote down this amendment of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott and sustain the original report of the committee.

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FRANK L. SHEPARD, of Illinois: Commander, if the blowing of horns and the singing of songs does the Indiana Division any good, perhaps the committee should have reported that same program for this Encampment. It seems to me brothers, we should deal with this question calmly. If we should adopt this amendment proposed by brother Abbott, that would double our delegation here. It would double the representation of all the Different divisions, and I think that would be sufficient for the time being. If we find that it is an improvement and it would be better to make a still further increase we could next year double it again, which would meet with the approval of the committee as it is now constituted. I am in favor of the amendment making 500 the basis of representation.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I would say to the brother from Illinois that while it does to open the Encampments with song in the state of Indiana, it might not do everywhere. You see we are a state of sweet singers in Indiana. (Laughter.) Commander, I move the previous question.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the previous question.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I also second the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question is moved by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, and seconded by Brother Bowen of Rhode Island and Brother Rooney of Massachusetts. The question is shall the main question be now put? As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Hands down. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the main question is ordered. The question now recurs upon the amendment moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott to insert "500" in lieu of "250." As many as are in favor of this amendment will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Hands down. Those of contrary opinion the same sign. It seems to be carried. (Cries for division.) A division is called for. As many as are in favor of the amendment to insert "500" in lieu of "250" will please rise and stand until you are counted.

W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, will you kindly explain what the amendment is?

THE COMNANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations reported an amendment to the Constitution changing the basis of representation from 1000 to 250. Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott moved an amendment to the amendment as reported by the committee striking out "250" and inserting in lieu thereof "500" as the basis of representation. The question is now on the adoption of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott's amendment. A division has been called for. As many as are in favor of this amendment will so signify by rising and standing until they are counted. The Adjutant-General will count. Be seated. Those of contrary opinion will please rise and stand until they are counted. The Adjutant-General will report the vote.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL LYON: Commander, there are fifty-two brothers who voted in favor of the amendment, and twenty-nine against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Fifty-two brothers having voted in favor of the amendment and twenty-nine against it, the amendment is carried. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the original amendment reported by the committee as amended. That is that the report of the committee be

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adopted with "500" inserted in place of "250." Are you ready for the question ? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Hands down. Contrary opinion the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: I understand this is an amendment to the Constitution. Does it not require a two-thirds vote of all present and entitled to vote in the session of the Encampment to adopt an amendment to the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It does. The point of order is well taken. Let us see what majority there is. On reflection the Chair is of the opinion that the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution is all right. It was almost a unanimous vote that carried the motion to adopt the report of the committee as amended, and so the amendment was constitutionally adopted. The Chair was in error in sustaining the point of order. Proceed with the report of the committee.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, do I understand the Commander-in-Chief to rule that the Constitution has been amended in that respect by the vote which was taken here ?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair did so rule.

BARTOW S. WEEK, of New York: Without counting the vote ? Without determining that eighty members had voted ? The Adjutant-General reports that there are 120 members present and entitled to vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question was put upon the amendment to the report of the committee. That amendment was adopted and when the question was put on the original motion as amended the vote was practically unanimous. Therefore the Chair rules that the amendment was legally adopted.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: But, if the Commander-in-Chief will allow me, if there are 120 members of the Commandery-in-Chief present in Cincinnati who were reported to the Adjutant-General and been declared entitled to vote here, and but seventy-nine members of the Commandery-in-Chief were in this room, if every one of them voted in favor of the amendment to the Constitution they could not adopt it. It would require eighty votes to adopt an amendment to the Constitution.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, that is a question that can only be determined upon roll call, and unless Brother Weeks demands a roll call in order to determine whether there is a quorum here or not, it is presumed that there is a quorum present.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, it is not a question of quorum.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks is standing upon a technicality which I trust he will not urge unless he feels that it is necessary for the salvation of the Order. I hope he will allow the decision of the Chair to stand. I want to say that in presiding over this Encampment I am not going to stand so much on what is parliamentary law as upon what I think is common-good-horse sense. I think that is better than parliamentary law, (Applause), and for that reason, seeing that there was a practically unanimous vote, I rule that the committee's report as amended is adopted.

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BARTOW E. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, my purpose is not to delay matters. My purpose is to have this thing settled now and here so that we will understand whether we are to amend the Constitution of this Order according to the Constitution, or amend it according to horse sense ideas as to what is right and wrong. The Constitution clearly provides that an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members present and entitled to vote must be cast in order to amend the Constitution. Now, if you rule that by the action just taken—without knowing whether there were twenty or thirty or forty men voted—you can amend this Constitntion, then all that is necessary in order to amend the Constitution is, for those who are interested in doing anything they please, to get twenty or thirty people out of the room and then go ahead and amend. Either do it right, or change that part of the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the technical point is insisted upon I shall rule, of course, that the Constitution does require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote in the Encampment, and then a roll call must be had. There is no other way of doing it.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Comander, I do not ask for a roll call. I simply ask that the brothers' voting be counted so that our records may show that the Constitution was legally amended. If it appears that there was a two-thirds vote in favor of the adoption of the amendment by showing of hands, let the record show that. If there is a unanimous vote in favor of the amendment, and there is sufficient members present to adopt an amendment, show that. I have nothing further to say.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move that the Adjutant-General be instructed to cast seventy-nine votes in favor of that amendment.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

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

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, my point of order is that the Adjutant-General has no right to cast my vote when I am present in this room on any question. It is a question for each individual member of this Commandery-in-Chief to determine for himself how he will vote, and the Adjutant-General has no more right to cast my vote than any man outside of the organization. I ask for a roll call on the adoption of this amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A roll call is demanded on the adoption of the amendment. The Adjutant-General will call the roll.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I withdraw my point of order and everything I have said. Go ahead and amend your Constitution as you please.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations will proceed with their report.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

Chairman Bookwalter resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"Third—We recommend that Chapter 1, Article 5, Section 1, Page 5, be amended by striking out the word 'eighteen' and inserting the words 'twenty-one,' so that it will read as follows:

"Section 1. All male descendent not less than twenty-one years of age of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served, etc.'

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CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move that this recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the recommendation of the committee is concurred in and stands as the action of the Commandery-in-Chief. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the recommendation is adopted. Proceed with the report.

CUSTODY OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Chairman Bookwalter resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"Third—We recommend that Chap. IV., Art. V., Sec. 6, page 41, in the eighth line from the bottom of said page, be amended by striking out the words "Quartermaster General" and inserting the words "Commander-in-Chief".

This amendment is simply for the purpose of providing for the custody of certain property in the Commander-in-Chief instead of in the Quartermaster General. It is a change made necessary by the establishment of permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General at Chicago.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection the recommendation will be concurred in. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Brothers, Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks suggests, and the Chair thinks the suggestion is a good one, that a two-thirds vote of the members who are reported present and entitled to a vote should be had in favor of these amendments to the Constitution. Now I will rule that a two-thirds vote has been had, because the vote on the motion made by Brother Loebenstein that the sections of this report should be considered adopted by the Encampment as read unless there was objection was a unanimous vote, and there were more than 79 members present and voting at that time as shown by the record. We will proceed with the report.

TITLES OF OFFICERS.

Chairman Bookwalter resumed the reading of the report as follows;

"Fourth—We further recommend that no change be made in the titles of officers as now existing."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The recommendation of the committee is adopted unless there be objection. Is there objection?

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: Commander, I object.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I move you as an amendment that we restore the titles as far as relates to Division officers.

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: Commander, I second the amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Milham, seconded by Brother Cogshall of Michigan, to amend the recommendation of the committee so that the titles of Division officers shall be restored. I presume that means the military titles. Are there any remarks?

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, it seems to me this matter ought not to be acted upon at the present time. There will be presented here later, the matter in regard to the Sons of Veterans Guards. If we continue the Sons of Veterans Guards I do not believe it would be politic to restore the military titles to our Division officers, in as much as there would be

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officers of the military rank which would conflict with them. If we do away with the Military Rank then we may restore those titles to our Division officers. Therefore, I would like to move an amendment to the amendment to the effect that the consideration of this resolution be deferred until after the other question is disposed of.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks? If not as many as are in favor of the amendment restoring military titles to Division officers will signify the same by rising and standing until the Adjutant General can count. Be seated. As many as are opposed to the amendment will rise and stand until counted.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 53 voted in favor of the amendment, 25 against.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, my point of order is that there are 116 delegates accredited to this Encampment and present in the city of Cincinnati. It requires two-thirds of that number to amend the Constitution and the motion fails.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair decides the amendment carried, 53 having voted in the affirmative and 25 in the negative (applause); and the question now recurs on the original motion as amended, the adoption of the report of committee as amended. Are there any further remarks.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

W. M. P. Bowen, of Rhode Island: Commander, my point of order is that the committee having recommended that no change be made in the title of officers as now existing, and the Commandery-in-Chief having adopted an amendment to restore the military titles to Division officers that the vote on the amendment settles the original motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is not well taken. The question is upon the motion as amended. As many as are in favor of it will rise and stand until they are counted. Be seated. Those opposed will please rise.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 60 of those present have voted in favor ot the motion; 28 against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 60 brothers having voted in favor of the motion to adopt the report of the committee as amended, and only 28 against it, I declare the motion carried and the section adopted. (Applause.)

C. A, BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander. I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. A BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the Constitution of this Order provides that two-thirds of those accredited and present at a meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be necessary to the adoption of amendments to the Constitution. 116 members have been accredited on the books of the Adjutant General. Only 60 having voted in favor of the change in the Constitution the proposed amendment has not received the necessary two-thirds vote and has failed of adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair will rule the point of order not well taken on the same ground he did the other, that the motion of Quartermaster General Loebenstein was carried by a unanimous vote, and that mo-

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tion was that each section of the report of the committee be considered adopted as read unless objection was made. Upon that ground I declare the point of order not well taken.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I say that the point of order as stated by the Commander-in-Chief is not well taken.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks wlll state his point of order.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, my point of order is that the brother cannot make any speech in criticism of the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state it.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana; Commander, my point of order is that that decision of the Chair was made at a time when there was no objection. Now there is objection.

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

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

FRANK L. SHEPARD of Illinois: Commander, my point of order is that Brother Bookwalter rose to a question of personal privilege, and he is not talking to a question of privilege.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, when the Chair decided that we had determined that unless there was objection to a section of the report as read—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is not speaking to a question of personal privilege and is not in order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I am proving my position and that my point of order is well taken.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, my point of order is that the brother may state his point of order but may not speak on it.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I am attempting to state the question of privilege and stating it as well as I can in my Hoosier dialect. The question of privilge is this. We decided that unless there was objection the recommendation of the Committee would stand. The moment there is objection the agreement drops of itself.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, has the point of order and the question of privilege been decided?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair decides that it is not a question of privilege.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Then Commander, I desire most respectfully to appeal from the decision of the Chair which declared an amendment to the Constitution carried by a vote of 60 to 28.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the decision of the Chair has been appealed from. The question now is, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of this Encampment?

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CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF MCCOLLEY: Commander, I rise for information. The Constitution says that it shall not be altered or amended by the Commandery-in-Chief except by a two-thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to vote at the stated annual meeting thereof. I would ask if that means the number in the city, or the number in the room?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It means the number reported to the Adjutant General as being present at this Encampment.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair because I feel it my duty to preserve the integrity of our Constitution. The Constitution clearly recites that in order to amend it two-thirds of all present and reported to the Adjutant General shall vote affirmatively. The Adjutant General informs me that there are 117 members of the Encampment reporting to him. One-third of that number would be 39, two-thirds, 78. In order to amend the Constitution, therefore, 78 members of the Encampment must vote affirmatively. I understand the decision of the Commander-in-Chief to have been that, although in this particular, upon this particular amendment, which was put to a vote, the Encampment voted 60 in favor and 28 against, notwithstanding that two thirds of this Encampment did not vote affirmatively in favor of the amendment the Commander-in-Chief declares that amendment adopted and the Constitution of our Order amended thereby because forsooth at the beginning of this debate a motion was carried that whenever there was no objection the report of the Committee should be considered adopted—*whenever there was no objection* the report of the Committee should be adopted. What say you to the twenty-eight members who voted in the negative upon that very question? Were they not objecting? Was there not objection, and therefore was not the former resolution absolutely nugatory and void so far as it could by any possibility effect the question which was recently decided by the Commander-in-Chief? More,—and I state this firmly believing that it is right, although I will not urge it—the resolution which was so adopted providing that the report should be adopted where there was no objection was pratically unanimously adopted yet there is nowhere upon our records, nor is there any one present in this room who can state that more than sixty-five men voted affirmatively upon that adoption? Who can certify that seventy-eight men did vote upon it? Now brothers, don't let us juggle with an amendment to the Constitution, no matter what else you may juggle with. If there is one thing that must be kept sacred and inviolate in this Order it is the foundation stone upon which we hope to erect our structure. Let it not be trifled with by an amendment made by but a little more than one half of the members attending this Encampment when our Constitution says there must be two-thirds. There are one hundred-seventeen reported present and only sixty voted in favor of it. I know, brothers you are very much disinclined to disagree with any ruling of your presiding officer. He deserves all credit for his great and noble work in the past. He deserves all consideration at your hands for the ability and impartiality with which he performs his duty as presiding officer. Let not your affection for the man, or your sympathy for him in the troublesome position in which he is placed as your presiding officer, permit you for one instant to be false to your Order. Decide this question upon the merits and upon the law and not upon sympathy. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is upon the appeal from the decision of the Chair. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of

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this Encampment? Are there any further remarks? If not as many as are in favor of upholding the decision of the Chair will signify so by raising their hand. Those opposed the same sign. (Cries of Division). A division is called for. As many as are in favor of sustaining the decision will please rise and stand until they are counted. Be seated. As many as are opposed will rise. Be seated.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 38 have voted to sustain the decision of the Chair; 46 have voted to sustain the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The appeal is sustained and the decision of the Encampment is that the Chair was in error. Therefore, it will require a two-thirds vote of all present in this Encampment on all amendments brought before this Encampments by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations in order to carry any amendment submitted to it. Upon the action of the Commandery-in-Chief in the vote just taken the Chair decides that the last amendment to the Constitution recommended by the committee and voted upon fails of adoption for want of the the constitutional majority.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, the brothers here would request the Commander-in-Chief to send the Officer of the Day with a detail to bring before this Encampment those members present and entitled to vote who are now absent, in order that the business of the Encampment may proceed. At present it will take a unanimous vote on most every question in order to transact any business.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard will retire to the corriders, and other places in the city where they may expect to find those brothers, and say to them that they are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to present themselves in this Encampment room immediately.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I rise to a question of information. I want to ask in regard to the action of the Commandery-in-Chief on the other amendments to the Constitution and by-laws upon the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to vote in order to alter or amended it.

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander, in order to expedite matters I move you that we suspend Art. VIII., Chap. IV., of the Constitution, for the rest of this session.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is out of order. The Chairman of the committee will proceed with the report.

C. T. ORNER, of Illinois: Commander, I suggest that you require the Guard to prevent brothers who are members of this Encampment from leaving the hall.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Camp Guard will not allow any member of this Encampment to retire during the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I would like to ask, what is the disposition of this fourth recommendation?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is lost.

THE SONS OF VETERANS' GUARDS.

The Chairman of the Committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

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"Fifth—Your committee report that, though a thorough discussion of the question of the Sons of Veterans' Guards was had by the committee, no agreement was reached farther than to recommend that the question of the continuance of the Guards be referred to the several Divisions for expression of sentiment concerning the same, and that the Guards be retained pending the action of the next Annual Encampment of this Commandery-in-Chief."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That submits the proposition to the Encampment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, I object to the adoption of the report of the committee, and if a motion is in order I move as a substitute that the matter be postponed until the consideration of the report of the Committee on Officers Reports, which I presume has considered the matter, as submitted.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: I will say that the Committee on Officers Reports has not considered that question. We left it with the Committee on Constitution where it properly belongs.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I then move as a substitute for the report of the committee that the Sons of Veterans Guards, as now existing under the auspices of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., be discontinued.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Quartermaster General Loebenstein, seconded by Brother Lyon, of Iowa, as a substitute for the report of the committee, that the Sons of Veterans' Guards be abolished. Are there any remarks?

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that you cannot amend Sec. 2, Art. I., of the Constitution by a motion.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Is not the motion of the Quartermaster General, although it is not in form, it is not in fact an amendment to the Constitution?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair understands that it is not.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Then, Commander, I rise to a point of order; that it is not in order as a substitute for the report of the committee on Constitution in regard to the amendment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I rise to a point of information. I desire to ask, is the report of the Committee in substance and in fact a constitutional change?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not. The Constitution does not provide for the Sons of Veterans Guards as at present organized, and this action should come from the Committee on Officers' Reports as I requested it from that Committee personally; and I trust that the Encampment will refer this matter to the Committee on Officers' Reports constituted of our Past Commanders-in-Chief.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I will say that the Committee on Constitution were very loath to take up this question. We did not care to discuss it, but we were given to understand that it was a part of our duty to make some recommendation relative to the Sons of Veterans' Guards. Therefore we brought it up at this time. If it is not germain to the report of

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the Committee on Constitution we desire to withdraw it and the Encampment can refer to the Committee on Officers Reports.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection the request of the committee will be acquiesced in. Is there objection?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I object temporarily. I do not see that that is particularly a matter for the Committee on Officers' Reports. I think it is a question for the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations most certainly. The Constitution makes the only provision there is for the Guards, and anything that had grown out of that provision in the Constitution, properly belongs ot the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If brother Abbott will allow the Chair to state, the Constitution says nothing about the Sons of Veterans Guards. If you will inform the Chair of any Section in the Constitution that does he will be pleased to revise his ruling.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, it refers to the military rank, which is described as the Sons of Veterans' Guards.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It says nothing about the Sons of Veterans' Guards. The Chair rules that the point of order made by Brother Loebenstein, that this is not a question for the Constitution Committee, is well taken. That is the ruling of the Chair. If you desire to take an appeal the Chair will entertain it.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I do not care to annoy the Chair by appealing, still I insist--

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers' for the information of the Encampment let me read you this Section. Sec. II., on page 34.

"The Commandery-in-Chief shall also have power to establish a Military Rank, and to enact general laws and regulations governing the same, and to grant warrants to members of the Order in good standing upon proper application to the Commander-in-Chief for the formation of Companies."

I submit that there is nothing in there designating the Sons of Veterans' Guards, and action of the Encampment on this subject should be had through the Committee on Officers' Reports. This is my ruling, and I think it is just and right; but if any brother desires to take an appeal he may do so.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Was not George H. Hurlbut appointed by you, Commandant of the Sons of Veterans' Guards?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: He was.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: If so by what authority was he appointed?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Under the resolution adopted by the Eleventh Annual Encampment at Helena, continuing the Guards on the recommendation made to that Encampment by my predecessor, Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks. The Committee will proceed with their report.

IN RELATION TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The Chairman of the Committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

Sixth--The Committee recommend that Chapter IV., Article V., Section VI. on page 42 be amended to read as follows:

"Section 6—The Quartermaster General shall receive, receipt and hold in the name of the Commander-in-Chief all moneys belonging to the Comman-

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dery-in-Chief. He shall also be the custodian of supplies and other property belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief, except such property as pertains directly to the Departments of the Adjutant General and Commander-in-Chief, for which the Commander-in-Chief shall be responsible and of which he shall be the custodian, and upon the order of the Commander-in-Chief, countersigned by the Adjutant General, shall provide all supplies. He shall fill all requision for supplies from Divisions and other sources. He shall not pay out any money except upon requisition in due form from the Commander-in-Chief, countersigned by the Adjutant General, and shall quarterly render in general orders a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the preceeding quarter, together with the cash values of all supplies on hand. He shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the purpose of this is simply a correction to enable the Commander-in-Chief to receipt for cash and be the custodian of the furniture, etc. Is there any objection to the adoption of the report? The Chair must rule on this that it requires the vote of two-thirds of the members of this Encampment to adopt this amendment.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, if the Commander-in-Chief will allow me, I do not understand that the previous assertion of the Commander-in-Chief that there was an affimative vote of more than 78 members, has been directly controverted. I rather controverted it by insinuation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I insist that there shall be a vote on this.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: I move its adoption.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the amendment recommended by the committee be adopted. As many as are in favor of the motion will please so signify by rising. Be seated. Those opposed will please rise. Be seated. The adjutant General will report the vote.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, there were eighty-three who voted in favor of the amendment. Opposed, none.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendments having received an unanimous vote is adopted. We will proceed with the report of the committee.

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, I move that when there is no objection raised the recommendation of the committee be considered adopted by consent.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That has already been done.

IN RELATION TO ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF CAMP OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

Seventh—The committee recommended that Secs. 1 and 3 of Chap. II., Art., VII., of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant and a Camp Council consisting of three members shall be elected at the first stated meeting in December, by ballot, unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent. They shall be installed into their respective offices at the first stated meeting in January following, and they shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and installed. Notice of such election shall be given by the First Sergeant, personally or by mail, to each member of the Camp, at least five days before such election. If from any cause the election is not held

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the first stated meeting in December, it shall be held at the first meeting of the Camp thereafter.

No brother more than six months in arrears for dues, and no brother indebted to the Camp on account of fines, shall be entitled to vote until such dues and fines are paid.

The second section is stricken out. Sec. III., becomes Sec. II., and is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section II. The Captain shall, on his accession to the office, appoint the Captain, the different Sergeants the Principal Musician, the Corporal of the Guard, a Camp and a Picket Guard. The Captain may remove any officer appointed by him for cause, subject to an appeal to the Commander; but no such appeal shall render inoperative the order of removal."

WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I object for the purpose of securing an explanation. I do not understand that that means anything.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, this amendment was suggested in order that the Captain might have more control over the staff of his Camp than he has had heretofore. The purpose of the amendment is simply to give the Captain of the Camp the power to remove for cause, any staff officer. It is such power as now exists in the Commander-in-Chief's staff and in the Division staff, and is subject to appeal to the next higher officer.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: What does that paragraph mean which follows that, where it says that he may appeal to the Division Commander, but no such appeal shall render his removal inoperative.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, that means what it says that no such appeal shall render inoperative the order of removal. That is, he shall be removed pending the appeal. If I have not got that worded just right; it is defective in the present Constitution also, for the language is taken from that instrument.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The correction will be noted if necessary. Does anybody move the adoption of the amendment recommended by the Committee.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move the adoption of the amendment.

N. C. UPHAM, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the amendment be adopted as reported by the committee. All those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet and stand until counted. The Adjutant General will count. Be seated. Those opposed will please rise. Be seated. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are eighty-four voting in favor of the amendment to the Constitution: none opposed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendment to the Constitution is adopted. Proceed with the reading of the report.

IN RELATION TO BOND OF QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

"Eighth—The committee recommend that Chap. V., Art. II., Sec., 1, 2 and 5 on page 59 be amended so that they will read as follows:

"Section 1. Every Quartermaster Sergeant, before he receives the funds and property of the Camp, shall give bond, with sufficient sureties for the faithful discharge of his duties, in the sum of one hundred dollars (100) dollars,

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unless a greater sum be named by his Camp. *Provided*, that if his Camp pay benefits to its members, such bond shall be given in at least the sum of five hundred (500) dollars.

SEC. 2. Members of the Camp Council holding the funds of their Camp, shall be forthwith required jointly and severally to give bond, with sufficient sureties for the faithful discharge of their duties in a sum to be named by the Camp, but which sum shall not be less than the amount of the bond required of the Quartermaster Sergeant."

SEC. 5. The bonds of the above named officers shall be given subject to the approval and shall be held by their respective commanding officers as trustees for their respective commands; *Provided*, that in any Camp paying benefits to its members the bond of its Quartermaster Sergeant and any bond of its Camp Council shall in addition be as to its form, subject to the approval of the Judge Advocate of the Division in which such Camp is located."

WALTER S. PAYNE: Commander, I suggest that the committee substitute the word "required" for the word "requested" in Section II.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the word is "required." It is Rhode Island writing and I could not read it very well.

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of the amendment recommended by the committee.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the amendment recommended by the committee be adopted. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by rising to their feet and standing until counted. The Adjutant General will count. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are eighty-two votes in favor of the amendment. None against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendment recommended by the Committee is adopted. Proceed with the reading of the report.

SEMI-ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY REPORTS.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

"Ninth. The committee report unfavorably on the question of substituting semi-annual reports for quarterly reports."

C. KINNEY, of New York: Commander. I move the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

HARRY L. VEAZEY, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: My point of order is that the motion is unnecessary under this rule as the recommendation of the committee does not envelope any change in the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The recommendation of the committee will stand as adopted unless there is objection. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report of the committee.

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IN RELATION TO BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

10th. The committee recommend that the various resolutions relative to biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief be reported to the Commandry-in-Chief without recommendation by this committee.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move that this section of the report of the committee be received, and that the matter be referred back to the committee with instructions to prepare the necessary amendments to the Constitution to provide for biennial sessions for the Commandery-in Chief.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander. I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee with reference to biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief be referred back to the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations with instructions to prepare a section providing for biennial sessions to be reported to this Encampment. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the order. Contrary, the same sign. The Chair is in doubt. As many as are in favor of this motion will please rise to their feet and stand until the Adjutant General can count. Be seated. As many as are opposed will please rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander-in-Chief, 57 have voted in favor of the motion; 42 against.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The matter is recommended to the committee. Proceed with the report.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, this is as much as the committee has to report at present, unless you give us a few minutes for consultation; in which case we will write out the necessary section and report it at once, and while the Encampment is debating it we can retire and consider the remainder of our report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEE: Is it the will of the Encampment to suspend the report of the committee until they can prepare this section? The Chair desires to ask the committee how long it will require to do this.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the committee on Constitution beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following amendment—this is the majority report of the committee.

"That Chap. IV., Art. III., Sec. 1, Page 36, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be biennial meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief in the month of August or September of each alternate year."

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I submit that such an amendment ought not to be hastily drawn. "Biennial sessions every alternate year" is tautology.

QUARTERMASTER GENETAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I think matters will be expedited if the committee will retire and consider the subject carefully. There are several Sections that will need amendment to correspond with this change. Secs. 2 and 3 will have to be amended also.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:: I think this matter of Annual sessions cov-

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ers a considarable territory in the Constitution, and if it is changed to biennial it will be necessary to go through the Constitution carefully and make the necessary amendments all through it, in order to make it harmonious. As the Commandery has already voted to refer it to the committee on Constitution I think that it would be better for them to consider it oarefully in a session by themselves.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORENR: Commander, a delegation from the Ladies Aid Society is at our door.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the announcement of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. Shall we take a recess and receive the ladies?

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would ask that the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations be allowed the privilege of retiring, not because these dear girls are going to come in but simply that we may have an opportunity to prepare our report and submit it to the Commandery-in-Chief upon the retirement of these exquisit creatures.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Consent will be given for the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations to retire, if there is no objection. We have heard the announcement that the committee representing the Ladies' Aid Society desire an audience.

WILLIAM R. DAVIS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move you that a recess be declared for 15 minutes, in order to allow the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society to be present.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: of New York: Commander, I second the motion, and I would like to ask a question before the motion is put, whether it is a desire of the Commandery-in-Chief that the committee on officers' reports shall finish their work in regard to the Sons of Veterans' Guard during this intermission?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think we should make a creditable appearance while the ladies are here, and that all the members should be present.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Commander, I am informed that the ladies are not quite ready,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: In that case, Commander, the committee on credentials has a supplimental report to make.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection we will hear the supplimental report of the committee on credentials.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, the committee on credentials recommend the seating of the following delegates from the Division of Indiana:

R. S. Thompson, of Rlsing Sun; W. S. Young, of Conersville, and R. J. Faucet,of Winchester.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there be objection, under the motion at the openiug of the session, the report will be accepted and the brothers seated.

In the absence of the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations we may as well consume the time by proceding with the report of the committee on Rituals.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are some telegrams here; I think it would be a good time to read them.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection the Adjutant General may read the telegrams.

The Adjutant General read the telegrams as follows:

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CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESLER, N. H., Aug. 15, 1893.

To General Marvin E. Hall, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fraternal greetings to Commandery-in-Chief. I am with you in spirit.

C. H LITTLE, *Commander New Hampshire Division.*

HAMMOND, IND., Aug. 16, 1893.

National Encampment Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

Greetings, congratulations and best wishes. Regret that business detains me until tonight. CHAS. F. GRIFFIN.

MASSILON, OHIO, Aug. 15, 1893.

To Sons of Veterans, Convention Hall.

Officers and members of Sons of Veterans now in Convention—greeting and best wishes. BERTHA M. MARTIN, *National Sec'y, D V.*

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander. I move that the Adjutant General be instructed to prepare and forward suitable replies to the telegrams just read.

W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved and seconded that the Adjutant General be instructed to prepare and forward suitable replies to the telegrams just read. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed. The motion is carried and it is so ordered.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander the committee on resolutions is ready to report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee on rituals comes first. Is the Committee on Rituals ready to report?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, the committee on rituals is ready to report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We will hear the report of the committee on rituals.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RITUALS.

Frank McCrillis, Chairman of the committee on rituals, proceeded to read the report as follows:

"We, your committee on ritual, beg leave to report that we have hastily examined the four sets of rituals referred to us from the Council-in-Chief. Some of these proposed Rituals contain novel features that might be used successfully by the Camps of the Order, but we cannot consistently recommend the adoption of any of them as they now stand, nor have we the time to attempt alterations or embellishments. The Committee from whose hands we received these Rituals were instructed to meet four days prior to the opening session of this Encampment for the consideration of this subject, and surely that was little time for the careful consideration of such an important matter. In our judgement the early promulgation of a satisfactory three degree ritual is of the utmost importance; but we believe that this cannot be done prior to the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. We would therefore recommend:

That a committee of three be appointed by this Encampment whose duty it shall be to formulate or perfect a three-degree ritual; that they should meet for such purpose within ninety days from the close of this Encampment; that they shall be empowered to exemplify said degrees in the Camp room, and to call upon such camp or brothers they may wish to assist them in such work; and that it shall be their duty to work the perfected Ritual before the mem-

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bership of the next Annual Encampment before action is taken by that body."

Some small changes were recommended in our present Ritual, the adoption of which we believe would be wise, the more so as such action can be taken at such slight expense that it is not worth considering.

GEORGE E. COGSHALL of Michigan: Commander, I move that this recommendation be adopted.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this recommendation of the committee on rituals be adopted. Are there any remarks? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed, the same sing. It seems to be carried. It is carried.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

"The Division of Pennsylvania recommends that lines three and four, page 10, be stricken out, and the committee recommends the adoption of the recommendation."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the recommendation of the committee. What is your pleasure?

C. J. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I move the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island; Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

In persuance with a request from the Rhode Island Division we would recommend, "That the Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. A., shall govern all military movements in ritualistic work." In persuance therewith we also recommend that in section 9, bottom of page three, the words, "Reed's Tactics for Enlisted Men" be stricken out, and the words, "U. S. Drill Regulations" be substituted; also that all of section 9, after the words, "as follows." (top of page 4) be stricken out, and the following be inserted instead: "Raise the right hand smartly till the fore finger touches the lower part of the head-dress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, fore arm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight. Drop the arm quickly by the side. If uncovered the fore finger touches the forehead above the eye."

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I move the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be concurred in. All those in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be carried. It is carried.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I suggest that no action was taken on our first recommendation in the matter of securing a Ritual which was the first part of the report read.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee recommends that a standing committee be appointed to report at the next Encampment. It would perhaps be as well to read again the entire recommendation with reference to that for your consideration.

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: I intended my motion to cover both of those recommendations, and I supposed it did.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: As the Chair understood, it only covered one recommendation, and I think that is the way the Encampment understood it. The Chairman of the committee will read again the first recommendation.

Chairman McCrillis read the first recommendation as follows:

"That a committee of three be appointed by this Encampment, whose duty it shall be to formulate or perfect a three-degree Ritual; that they shall meet for such purpose within 90 days from the close of this Encampment; that they shall be empowered to exemplify said degrees in the Camp room and to call upon such Camp or brothers as they may wish to assist them in such work; and that it shall be their duty to work the perfected Ritual before the membership of the next Annual Encampment before action is taken by that body."

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Is it the purpose to offer any prize in order to have a Ritual submitted to this committee, and is this committee to be appointed by the present administration?

The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think the recommendation is very specific. It is to have the committee appointed by this Encampment.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, there is a prize of $300 now offered and four Rituals are now in the hands of the committee. The committee thought they would leave it in the hands of the Encampment whether they would continue the offer of that prize or not.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is now on the adoption of this recommendation of the committee.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I was going to ask that the committee would amend their report to make it say that the incoming Commander-in-Chief shall appoint that committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the committee amend their recommendation so as to specify that the incoming administration shall appoint the committee?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Yes, Commander, if that is thought better. The committee will amend their recommendation so that it will read,

"We would therefore recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, whose duty it shall be to formulate or perfect a three-degree Ritual etc."

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

C. J. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to ask about the $400 we offered a year ago.

H. D. DAVIS, of Ohio: Commander, I want to ask how long it has been since this Commandery-in-Chief has been asking for a three-degree Ritual? About three years, has it not?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It runs back to Paterson, New Jersey.

H. D. DAVIS, of Ohio: Commander, it looks to me, since we offered last year $300 for the best Ritual proposed at your next National Encampment,

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that if it is necessary for us to have a three-degree Ritual there is no use of continuing it for one year or more in order to get that Ritual. I want to say to you that in this state of Ohio, there is a demand, east and west, north and south for a three-degree Ritual. We are in this position in the state. We cannot get interest aroused in our Camps from the very fact that we have no ritualistic work. You take the Order of the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, and many other Orders, we have in all those Orders something to interest us at our meetings, and if any of those Orders happen to have a meeting on the same night that the Order of the Sons of Veterans meet I assure you nine-tenths of the Sons of Veterans who are also members of those other Orders will attend those meetings rather than the meetings of the Order of the Sons of Veterans. Why is it? It is not because the principles of the Order of the Sons of Veterans are not well planted and founded. There is no question but that the principles of this organization are as grand and as patriotic as those of any other Order. It is from the simple fact that we have no work. What is there to interest us in the Order of the Sons Veterans at our meetings? We have a short Ritual it is true. It is all over in a half an hour and everything is open. In the other Orders they have three nights on which they can entertain. I say to you honestly that we cannot have quorums at our Camp meeting from the fact that we have no ritualistic work. If this can be completed in one year from now it can be completed in three months from now. You cannot get a Ritual unless you have men to go to work on it. You who are members of other Orders know it has often taken weeks to plan these things and go over them. I just got through, not long ago, being on a committee in Cincinnati. We came here and spent five days as a committee of ten. Now you have got these Rituals before you. Why not appoint your committee and let them go to work right away, and three months from the time this Encampment rises you can have a Ritual, and have it in the hands of your Camps. And if that were done I say that next year instead of having this small number present in the National Body you will have it four times as large, and your membership one-third larger throughout the United States. (Applause.)

N. C. UPHAM, of Massachusetts: Commander, as a member of the committee I should like to inform the Encampment that this work of a new Ritual and deciding what should be adopted was crowded upon us on very short notice. Now, I submit it to you, have you three men or five men in the Encampment competent to tell in five or ten days what shall be the work of this Order for the coming decade of ten years, or longer? This brother said you can get this thing ready in three months or 90 days. Do you want that Ritual sent to you to be your working guide without your seeing what it is? Now we have these Rituals that have been submitted. There is a smattering of everything in them. Several brothers have gone to work and crowded into these Rituals something from almost all the organizations there are. It would make you smile if yon could read them. I submit to you, is it not reasonable to believe that if the resolution as endorsed by our committee is adopted you can have this work put before you at the next Annual Encampment in a shape that you can act upon it more intelligently than in any other way.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is upon the adoption of the recommendation of the committee that a committee be appointed by the incoming administration whose duty it shall be to formulate a three-degree Rit-

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ual, prepare it in proper form and exemplify it before the next Commandery-in-Chief. Are there any further remarks? If not as many as are in favor of this question will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried. The committee will proceed with their report.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, that is all we have. The report is signed, Harry S. Euller, F. McCrillis. N. C. Upham, George E. Cogshall and W. B. McArthur.

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I now move the adoption of the report as a whole and that the committee be discharged with the thanks of the Encampment.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee be adopted as a whole and that the committee be discharged with the thanks of the Encampment. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be carried. It is carried.

The report of the committee on Resolutions is next in order. Now, brothers one of our most important committees is about to report and I trust you will give it due consideration and attention.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Commander, the committee from the Ladies Aid Society consisting of Miss O'Neil, Mrs. Mason, and Miss Mulholland, are at the door.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I yield the floor to any brother who desires to move a recess in order to receive the ladies, with the understanding that I am to be recognized immediately upon the conclusion of the recess.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair cannot make any such agreement. The committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations is to resume their report after the recess.

WILLIAM R. DAVIS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move that this Encampment do now take recess for 15 minutes to receive the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society.

NEWTOM J. MCGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Commandery-in-Chief do now take recess for 15 minutes in order to receive the committee from the Ladies Aid Society. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the order. Those oposed. The motion is agreed to.

The Commander-in-Chief requests the committee that represented this Commandery to the Ladies Aid Society to retire to the lobby and escort the representatives of the Ldies Aid Soaciety to this Commandery and present them thereto.

RECEPTION OF COMMITTEE FROM L. A. S.

The Committee retired and returned escorting Miss Josephine Mulholland, Mrs. J. S. Mason, and Miss Lettie O'Neil, the committee from the Ladies Aid Society, to the Alter.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I take great pleasure in introducing to you and the members of the Encampment the committee from the Ladies Aid Society, sent here to extend their greetings, Miss Mulholland, Mrs. Mason and Miss O'Neil.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Representatives of the Ladies Aid Society, through me, in an humble way, this Body whom you so grandly support in all its noble actions and efforts towards patriotism and the enobling of mankind, desires to express its hearty appreciation of your kindly interest therein, and of your presence with us on this occasion; I believe I voice the sentiment of all present when I say to you that we have looked forward to this occasion with fond anticipation, with high anticipation of the rare treat we are to receive from you to-day. We greet you here and receive you, and will be pleased to have our committee escort you to the seat of the Commander-in-Chief, tha you may present your greetings to the Commandery-in-Chief. (Applause.) Brothers, I have the distinguished honor and pleasure of presenting to you the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society, headed by our "Queenie," Miss Mulholland.

Miss Mulholland read the following poem:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 16, 1893.

To the officers and members of the Twelfth Annual Encampment, S of V., your sisters of the Ladies' Aid Society send greeting.

Ohio's Sun above us shines;
Beneath our feet we tread
On soil made hallowed by the gift
Of brave and loyal dead.

Where 'ere as record man has writ
His proof of gallant deed,
When right meets might, and is sustained,
Ohio's sun to lead.

The home of Garfield, Sherman,
And a thousand more who fell,
To prove their valor, -welcomes us —
Its greeting 'round us swell.

Protection is a woman's right,
And here in this fair spot,
McKinley has the standard raised—
Let's keep it free from blot.

Ah me! The fife and drum recall
Dark visions of the past -
A soldier boy, a darkened home,
The march, the fight, and last.

The low, green bed on yonder hill,
Enwreathed with daisies sweet;
The well worn path that leads to it,
Oft tread by time worn feet.

These visions come, and others too
More bright and fair than these.
Glad welcomes drown the canon's din,
The dear flag floats in peace.

No hand can tear its glory down,
Or dim one star so fair;
No, boys! for Foraker has said:
"Those flags must stay right there!"

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And you, our boys so brave and true,
Your father's pride and joy,
Bring to the veteran's heart the dreams
Of when he was a boy;

And chose which side to battle for
With heart and hand and mind,
And marched away to that old tune,
"The girl I left behind."

God knows I pity those brave girls—
Of their dear boys bereft,
For now-a-days the Aid goes too--
Its girls do not get left!

We gladly second every aim
Our Sons of Veterans hold;
Our smiles and prayers both urge them on,
To deeds of valor bold.

We hope to see each Son achieve
His father's fame and worth,
And stand prepared to prove they are
The dearest boys on earth;

And so this greeting, boys I bring
In the Queen City of the West,
A suggestion too, to act upon,
If you decide its best.

When over there in Boston town,
The Inspector's blanks shall come,
If added thereto was this clause—
'Twould make the Order hum:

A fine of dollars, five or more,
By this Camp must be paid,
Because these boys we reprimand,—
They have no Ladies' Aid.

For, hand in hand we all should stand,
And try to help each other—
A sister's place in heart or home,
For life, is by her brother.

His hand must guide her in the right,
His voice should speak her praise,
His heart, a haven strong and sure,
To go to on dark days.

God bless you, brothers, one and all,
From Maine to Mexico;
Your sisters send you wishes bright,
Wherever you may go.

"We meet to part"—to meet we trust
In some spot fair as this is—
Our greeting takes the form you see,
Of a basket-full of kisses! (Applause.)

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WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, just one word. I move that the Commander-in-Chief of the Order be authorized to receive the greetings from the Ladies Aid Society. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think brothers, it is all right. It tastes like them anyhow. (Laughter.)

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, the brothers would prefer to taste them themselves.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, your Commander-in-Chief is at a loss lo know how to respond to the eloquent and touching words of the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society, but he knows we have present with us, brothers who have eminent qualifications in that direction and that they may have fitting response. I will call upon brother Howard, of Massachusetts, to pay the respects of the Commandery to the ladies for their greeting.

GEORGE N. HOWARD, of Massachusetts: Commander, ladies and brothers, a very pleasant duty has been assigned to me indeed by our Commander-in-Chief, to say a few words, if I may, in response to this poem which is so expresive, so indicative of the warm place we, as brothers hold in the hearts of our sisters. The position of women has been variously understood or misunderstood during all the ages past. It is true that her praises and her virtues have been sung by poets, but it has fallen to this nineteenth century to accord to woman that place which is her's by the fundamental law, which was spoken by God in Eden, that of a helpmeet. God said at the first that she was to be a helpmeet. I think that she has certainly made that good in the various relationships of life both in the home and in society; but there have been those who have considered it wise to dwell quite at length upon the differences which exist between the man and the woman. Those who have said that the man was the stronger, the nobler, the braver of the two and those who have said that the woman was the purer, the more lovely of the two. It has devolved upon this age to show that no man and no woman can attain unto the highest and the best without the help and assistance of the other. Man is indeed weak and impotant without the help of the woman, and woman is powerless and weak indeed without the help of the man. It is very fortunate for us as Sons of Veterans that we have those who are so closely and intimately identified with us in all that pertains to our good. I think the relationship which exists between the Ladies Aid Society, and kindred organizations, and the Sons of Veterans ought to be more close than it is, and I think that the good which shall come should be more highly prized. A woman is an inspiration and the kindler of enthusiasm to a man. A man becomes a tower of strength to the woman: and as Sons of Veterans we certainly are sadly in need of that refining, refreshing, purifying, cultivating power which only a woman possesses. I am glad that we have those with whom we are so intimately associated, and who have our interest as closely at heart, who are thus bringing to our hearts an enthusiasm and are creating a moral sentiment in our midst, which we certainly are sadly in need of. I trust that we may, in turn, be of some assistance to them in the good work in which they are engaged together with us, and may the Sons of Veterans be true to these loyal women who are represented here to-day and may we and they carry forward this grand Order which we love, which is in memory of our fathers and in memory too of our mothers, who years ago were true to the country we love, and left us a heritage which is rich with blessings. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief desires that the

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Commandery-in-Chief select from its members such other brothers to respond to these greetings of our dear sisters as they desire to hear from.

(Cries of "Oberdorf," "Oberdorf",)

W. S. OBERDORF. of New York: Commander-in-Chief, with the bald-headed row so completely filled and so anxinus and expectant on such an occasion as this, it is with no small degree of pleasure that I respond to the greetings of the Ladies' Aid Society, although I can scarcely agree with the brother who just took his seat that we are not close enough, because I am ignorant indeed of the ordinary affairs of life if this has uot been a thorough betrothal—a ceremony that ends in kisses certainly has some significance about it (laughter and applause). I was a little disappointed however, in the way they were received (laughter). I know that the Commander-in-Chief is a married man, or he would not receive such a bountiful supply of those which have been defined as something which you cannot tell with the mouth but can express with the lips, "kisses." Indeed speaking of woman and paraphrasing an old quotation:

"She is a creature of such lovely mien,
As to be worshiped needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first receive, then welcome, then embrace."

(Applause).

Indeed, it is a pleasure to feel that as an Association, as an Order, we have at least reached that period where we can with safety, indulge in kisses. Although I have not had the pleasure of entering that bourn from which no traveler returns, (laughter) still I apprciate thoroughly the aid, the sympathy, the tears in times of sorrow, the smile in hours of joy, that can come only in the highest perfection from those whom the Creator has placed among us, and placed a little lower than the angels, and given the name of "woman." If there can possibly be a greater solace in time of need, a greater aid in time of adversity, a greater joy in time of pleasure, my limited experience does not enable me to name it unless it be the name, the sweet name of woman. Therefore let me in behalf of this Commandery-in-Chief, in behalf of every loyal son in our grand Order, welcome you, greet you, and bid you God speed. (Applause).

(Cries of "Bookwalter," "Bookwalter").

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, it is beyond my comprehension why I—notably the most modest, unassuming and bashful man in this Commandery— should be called upon on an occasion of this kind. I feel that I am incompetent to do justice to the subject of "woman," especially in the presence of so many of the fellow members of this Order. But give me a chance, put me by myself with a woman and she shall have fine talk. (Laughter). I cannot do it here. (Applause).

(Cries for "Bundy" of Ohio, and "Bowen" of Rhode Island).

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and ladies, I think I have been married almost too long to be able to make a proper response.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the Chair thinks that is a reflection upon the married men that is entirely unwarranted.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I am not sure that any of the ladies who have brought the greeting here will deliver the goods, anyhow. I can assure the Ladies Aid Society of the appreciation that we have of the service they have rendered, not only to our own Division, which is more within my knowledge, but also to the Order. The Division of Ohio has felt itself so

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particularly honored by the Ladies' Aid Society that one of its favorite sisters, familiar as President of this state, was elevated to the high position of National President in that Order; and we are glad and feel honored that we can have our "Queenie" and the other members of the committee here today at this Encampment.

I may state, as I may not get another opportunity, that the Ladies' Aid Society are all invited to the ball tonight; that Major Davis has a number of tickets back here which will be handed I guess, as well to this committee as any other, if they will kindly take charge of the matter; and at the ball Brother Bookwalter will have his desired opportunity. (Laughter).

MISS MULHOLLAND: What about "after the ball?" (Laughter and Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Some brother will kindly advise the sister about that.

(Cries for "Weeks".)

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander-in-Chief, sisters of the Ladies Aid, and brothers of the Sons of Veterans; I do not know why I should be called upon to speak here except that possibly you may think that my experience, after a few years of married life, may be a little different from Brother Bundy's, and therefore that I am better able to appreciate the charms of the ladies; but they have been welcomed so kindly here and with such open arms by Brother Bookwalter and the two eminent divines who opened the proceedings (laughter) I hardly know what to say to them, except to repeat what I had the pleasure of saying last year, that the Sons are always glad to see them, and that they bring into the darkness of our deliberations always a flood of light. (Applause.) We trust that in the future years they may continue to bring us such good things as they have done in the past. Last year we had angels bringing angel food. This year we have more mundane article provided for the delectation of the Commandery-in-Chief, and the only regret that I have, and I think my regret is shared by the other members, is that there were not enough ladies to bring the same good food for all the members of the Encampment. Had we all been as fortunate as our Commander-in-Chief, I think we would all have looked and felt as happy as he does.

MISS MULHOLLAND: Commander, I rise to a point of order. I think the brother has misunderstood. The "kisses" are presented to all the brothers; we are perfectly impartial.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, then as one of the humble members of this body I must protest against this vicarious self sacrifice on the part of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: No protest is necessary. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery with reference to receiving the committee of the Ladies Aid with proper appreciation.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that the committee on the Ladies Aid Society which has been already appointed, and which was selected with special referance to the winsomness, the beauty, the general pleasantness, the make up and style of its members, be directed to prepare a proper memorial, or response, or resolution, in answer to the tribute we have received.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, as a member of that committee I would like to inform Brother Bundy that that committee has performed its duty—did it this morning and did it well.

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WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I beg the pardon of the Commandery for the remarks I made in reference to the make up of the committee. I did not know that Brother Frazee was on the committee. (Laughter and applause).

Surgeon General Wilcox was called for.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Mr. Commander, I think it is an inadvertance that I am called upon to speak at this time. In the play which some of us have seen, the queen of the Island of Champagne lies dangerously sick and as the king tries to console himself in his lonely chamber, there passes through the chamber, on the way to the bedside, a distinguished collection of priests and a distinguished collection of physicians. The king, with sorrow before him, makes the sage announcement that that combination gives rise to the flutter of angels' wings (laughter). Now I am sure that had the Commander-in-Chief borne that fact in mind he would not have called upon two eminent divines and then follow them up by a doctor (Laughter and Applause). I am sure that what little I could add to the welcome by the Sons of Veterans to the sisters of the Ladies' Aid Society, under the stirring influence of the Inspector General, I said this morning; and as a member of the Commandery-in-Chief I am sure that they have our warmest welcome and our most earnest appreciation of the work that they are doing. (Applause).

Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Our venerable, ancient and well-beloved Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill will please come forward.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, and sisters, after the eloquent speeches we have listened to, it would be like attempting to sweeten a can of Vermont maple syrup with some inferior kind of molasses if I were to add anything to what has already been said. Perhaps in consideration of the position I occupy and my advanced age I might say to the Ladies Aid, and I do say it, God bless you my children. (Laughter and Applause.)

Brother Davis, of Ohio was called for.

H. D. Davis of Ohio: Commander, I know of no subject that I would rather speak upon than that of "woman". I just got married recently, and I do not think there is a creature on earth that I love half so well as a woman; but candidly speaking, certainly as young men, we are proud of the Ladies Aid Society. We are proud of it from the fact that it brings within our association, and the transaction of our business, the moral influence that goes with woman everywhere they go. Woman's influence was felt in the Civil War as much as if they had been on the battle field actually engaged in battle. The prayers of the women of the north for the safety of the men in the south engaged in that conflict gave to them the stimulus, gave to them the courage which enabled them to accomplish victories that perhaps they could not have accomplished under other circumstances. We as Sons of Veterans should do all in our power to aid and help this organization, remembering that they occupy toward us the same position that the Women's Relief Corps occupies to the G. A. R. They are marching hand in hand with us as they march with the Grand Army of the Republic, and wherever they go, and whatever they do, it is for the elevation of mankind, it is for the good of humanity, and that which is good for humanity is good for our country. God bless the women of our land, God bless the Ladies Aid Society, and I feel I can say that the poet of Illinois, in the month of October will be answered in our paper by the poet of Ohio. (Applause.)

ELWOOD T. CARR, of Pennsylvania: Commander, we have with us from

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Pennsylvania, a ladies man and Judge Advocate of the Ladies Aid Society for the Division of Pennsylvania—I refer to brother Reed.

Brother Reed was called for.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I have as high an appreciation of the Ladies Aid Society as any of the brothers of this Order. I think what has been said has been valuable, and I do not propose to occupy time and weary you, or the ladies either, by repeating what has been said. I only want to utter this one sentence. Victor Hugo said that man was the enigma of the eighteenth century and women, the enigma of the nineteeth century. In behalf of the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief, here assembled, I want to say that though she is an enigma, and that we cannot guess her, we will never give her up, no, never. (Applause.)

W. M. P. Bowen was called for.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, being a single man I hardly feel as competent to respond to this greeting from the Ladies Aid Society as brother Frazee, and some of the others who have proceeded me. I can assure the ladies that in the the region I come from we honor them highly. There is no club at which we ever have a dinner but what we get the very best speakers to respond to the toast "the ladies", and I know we have been having a very pleasant time here. There is no doubt but what as much time as our duties would permit us to be away from the Encampment has been spent in company with the Ladies Aid Society, and profitably spent. I am reminded of the words of the German poet,

"Then let me in mine arms, dear small one,
Thy enchanting neck enfold;
In the absence of the shawl, one
Gets so quickly cold."

I trust brother Bookwalter will not find it too cold this evening, but just cold enough. I will close with one sentiment which always struck me as very pleasant and that is this:

"Here's to water,
Wishing it were wine;
Here's to woman,
That lovely vine,
Whom love the Graces three,
And praise the Muses nine."

Harlan Thomas was called for.

HARLAN THOMAS of Colorado: Commander and ladies,—this is not exactly where I shine. I am not a ladie's man, although there is one that I most dearly respect; there is one of whom my eye never gets tired. I can sit and look and look at her and never tire. She is the author of all my love and when she is gone may I go too. She is my mother (applause). In the wild and wooly west, as our Commander has referred to it, where the lofty jagged peaks rise high and are fringed by green vines and over hung by the blue sky, where we know not the storm; where we know nothing of time; where we are not surprised by financial panics; where we are not circumscribed by religions restrictions; that is—where we know nothing but happiness. That is our western home, and to the grand welcome which our brothers have so eloquently extended to the ladies I can only add in behalf of the western states that sometime I hope to welcome them there, that they come to roam through the Garden of the Gods and enjoy the beautiful Manitou, the Colorado Springs and the Grand Canyon. May you all come sometime and enjoy the

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luxuries and beauties of Colorado—may you come, so that the "loop" may be tied. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. J. S. Mason, of Ohio, Past National President of L. A. S.

MRS. MASON: Commander and brothers, I thank you very much for the honor, but I cannot say anything that would interest you after the beautiful addresses we have listened to. I regret very much that I cannot entertain you, but I beg to be excused. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: I am sure that the brothers are disappointed. I know they would like to hear from our sister from Wisconsin, Sister O'Neil.

MISS O'NEIL: Commander, I thank you for the honor. I must beg to be excused.

MISS MULHOLLAND: Commander I expect I will have to talk.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It seems so willed.

MISS MULHOLLAND: I have just been dying to. I was unfortunate enough this morning to miss the treat prepared for my sisters by the visit of the greeting committee of the Sons of Veterans. This has always been one of the pleasant experiences of my Encampment days. When I returned from Official duties and found that they had been with my sisters, and had presented their greetings and their eloquent addresses, and that I was not in it, I felt very much grieved. But I was at the camp fire last night and with the naturnl instinct of woman-kind, I was just dying to talk back all the evening. For instance, when Dr. Abbott made that eloquent address and claimed to himself the honor of having brought so many Sons of Veterans to the alter, it occurred to me that if he had studied more the records and the newspapers in several divisions of the country he would have found that the Ladies' Aid Society had done their share in bringing Sons of Veterans to the Alter also (applause and laughter); and I always believe in giving credit where credit is due.

Then Brother Hall also delighted us with such an eloquent address, and I remember that he predicted that there would be millions of new Sons of Veterans by another year. I thought how delightful that would be, and as I am not very good at making speeches to such a large assembly of gentlemen, although as one of our eloquent brothers has said, when there is only one or two in the audience I think I can do my share of talking, I immediately set to work composing a million speeches for next year, to be delivered to each one of our brothers individually. I expect that most all of them will be addressed to the brothers around Boston, because I am sure that brother Maccabe will go to work and see that the camps in his Division are established thick and fast. (Applause).

Last night one of the gentlemen at the camp fire made the suggestion that the members of both our Orders should continue the work they have devoted themselves to, that of inculcating patriotism in the rising generation, and it struck me that was a thought that every one of us should carry home with us. That is the work that we must and will do.

I will make a confession now to those of you who are not already acquainted with the fact—I am a school teacher, and as a "school marm" I am authority for saying that in the first stages children are not very patriotic; but I have found that with a little care there is no difficulty in geting them in line. I confess that there is no pleasanter experience in my school life than the morning ceremony which takes place in the primary department. At the

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tap of the bell the school rises and turns to face the front of the room where a large flag is stretched across, and the tiny tots are taught to place their hands to their head and heart and repeat the following formula—and if you could look into their clear eyes, like wells of pure water, and listen to their lisping lips as they repeat the words, I am sure you would agree with me that there is no greater pleasure on earth– they repeat this line placing their little hands to their head and heart as they say the words:

"I give my head, and my heart to my country; one country, one language, one flag." (Applause.)

My boys and girls are going to be Sons of Veterans and sisters of the Ladies Aid Society, you see. (Applause). Now, brothers, I feel that we have monopolized entirely too much of your valuable time, and thanking the brothers for the kindness of our reception we beg leave to retire.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Miss Mulholland, on behalf of the Commandery-in-Chief, I desire to return to the Ladies Aid Society our sincere and earnest thanks for your pleasant meeting with us, and assure you that whatever this Order can do for the L. A. S., through its officials or its members, we stand ready to do upon call.

J. A. AVERDICK, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to apologize to Miss Mulholland. I probably said more last night at the Camp fire about the Sons of Veterans and not as much about the Ladies Aid Society as I ought to have done; but I ask the brothers of this Encampment to take the Reveille for the month of October, and if God spares my life I will respond in the same language that Miss Queenie brings to us to-day; and I will state what grand ladies the Ladies Aid Society are, and I will do as I have in the past, give honor where honor is due. So if you will look for the October Reveille you may see my answer to Miss Mulholland.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee representing the Commandery-in-Chief to the Ladies Aid Society, will escort the ladies to their hall.

The committee of the Ladies Aid Society retired, escorted by the committee of the Sons of Veterans.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will come to order. We will resume the consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Will the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief step forward and relieve the Chair for a few moments?

Acting Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Orner assumed Command.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON C. R. & R., RESUMED BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations of this Commandery-in-Chief beg leave to submit the following amendment relative to the sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief; and in submitting it I wish to say on behalf of the committee that we performed this duty because it was so imperatively thrust upon us, and we do not feel that as members of the Commandery-in-Chief we are in any way bound by our action as members of this committee.

We recommend that Chap. IV., Art. III., Sec. 1 and 2 on Page 36 be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 3. The Commandery-in-Chief shall meet biennially in the month of August or September.

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SECTION 2. At said meeting provision shall be made for the next stated meeting."

And the committee recommend that Sec. 3 of said Article and Chapter be amended by striking out the word "yearly" so that the section will read:

SECTION III. Due notice of the stated meeting shall be sent to each Division headquarters and to each member of the Commandery at least six weeks prior to the time named for the same, and due notice of any change in the time named for said meeting shall be promptly made public."

The committee also recommend that Sec. 2, Art. IV., Chap. IV., on Page 38 be amended by striking out the word "yearly" in the fourth line of said section, so that the Section will read:

"SECTION 2. The Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and the Council-in-Chief shall be chosen at the stated meeting at the Commandery-in-Chief." And your committee further recommend, in addition thereto, that wherever the words "annually" or "yearly" appear in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations in connection with the Commandery-in-Chief that the same be stricken out and the word "biennially" be inserted in lieu thereof.

J. A. AVERDICK, of Ohio: Commander, with all due respect to the Committee on Constitution, and their report, the pleasure I enjoy meeting the boys once a year is too much to be relinquished, and I move to lay the report of the Committee, so far as it relates to the matter of biennial sessions, on the table.

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

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Will that lay the whole report of the committee on the table?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The Chair understands not, but only that part relating to biennial meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I would like to understand, if possible, exactly what Brother Averdick is driving at. In starting out he made some remarks in regard to the pleasure of meeting everybody once a year, and then he says he wants to shut off all debate and not let anybody have a chance to say anything. I thought brothers were here to have a chance to be heard.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state it.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that Brother Weeks is entirely out of order. A motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken. It is moved by brother Averdick of Ohio and seconded by Brother Shaw Van, of Iowa, to lay upon the table that part of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations in reference to biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief. All those in favor of the motion will please give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed. (Cries of "Division", "Division".) A Division is called for.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I call for a roll call.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: A roll call has been requested, and I will allow a roll call. The Adjutant General will call the roll and the states will respond. The question upon which you are to vote is a motion to lay upon the table the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations with reference to biennial sessions.

The Adjutant General called the roll. (Roll call 5.)

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C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, I find our Division Encampment instructed the Michigan delegation to vote in favor of this amendment. I voted yes, that is to lay it on the table. I desire to change my vote so as to vote against the motion to lay on the table, in accordance with the instructions of the Division Encampment. (Cries of "no", "no", "no".)

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The result of the vote has not been announced and it is permissible for the brother to change his vote. The Adjutant General will note the change and state the result.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 108 votes were cast, 62 yeas and 46 nays.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The yeas have it and so much of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations as refers to biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief is laid upon the table.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move you sir, that the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations proceed with its report.

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks and seconded by brother Frauenthal, of Missouri, that the committee proceed with the remainder of their report. Any remarks?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that the motion is entirely superfluous, as the report of the Committee on Constitution is the matter that is now before us.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The Chair thinks the point of order well taken, and the Committee will proceed.

The Chairman of the committee resumed the reading of the report as follows:

COMMUNICATION FROM DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Committee recommend that the Communication from the Division of Pennsylvania to the effect that Section 1, Article 14, Constitution Rules and Regulations be not changed in regard to the insignias of rank worn by commissioned officers, and that Section 2, Article 14, Rules and Regulations, be changed to indicate what style of chevron the non commissioned officers of Camps shall wear, and that the word 'blue' in said section be italicized, be returned to the Division of Pennsylvania for whatever disposition they may see fit to make of it."

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is unnecessary. If there is no objection the report is concurred in, and the Chairman of the committee will proceed.

The Chairman of the committee resumed the reading of the report as follows:

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DIVISION OF RHODE ISLAND.

"The committe recommend that the communication from the Division of Rhode Island in reference to biennial Sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief be returned to the Colonel of that Division."

This is done in view of the action just taken by the Commandery-in-Chief.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears none.

The Chairman of the committee resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"The committee recommend that additional communications from the Division of Rhode Island recommending that Division and Camp reports be made semi-annually, instead of quarterly, be returned to the Division."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection the recommendation of the committee is concurred in.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF COLORADO.

CHAIRMAN BROOKWALTER: The next is quite a lengthy communication, embracing six or seven different topics, from the Division of Colorado.

1st. That we favor the adoption of a three-degree ritual, but if the present ritual is retained that lines three and four on page 10 be stricken out.

2d. That the Commandery-in-Chief issue a traveling pass word to Division Commanders to be given out by them to brothers in good standing who intend to travel through other Divisions, and that a card be issued to such brothers showing the length of time to which their dues have been paid, such time to be the limit for which such pass word can be used; that Division Commauders issue a pass word and countersign for the use of their respective Divisions.

3rd. That a Camp seal be included in each Camp packet.

4th. That the Insurance feature be added to our Order.

5th. That the Sons of Veterans Guards be retained.

6th. That sessions and election of officers of the Commandery-in-Chief be held biennially.

7th. That "semi-annually" be substituted for "quarterly" reports.

8th. To amend Chapter 3, Article II, Section 1 Page 23, by striking out all of subdivision 3 and substituting therefor: Third The three Junior Past Captains or Commanders who have presided at a majority of the meetings during their term of office, so long as they remain in good standing.

9th. To amend Chapter 3, Article II, Section 1, page 23, subdivision 4, by striking out "and an additional representation for a fraction of more than one half of that number," and substitute therefor "or fraction thereof."

10th. To amend Chapter 3, Article IV, Section 2, page 26, by striking out the last sentence of the first paragraph and all of the second paragraph, and snbstituting therefor, "Such election shall be by ballot."

11th. To amend chapter 5, article XIV., section 2, pages 67 and 68, by striking out all after the word "officers" and substituting therefor, "Shall be marked by minature chevrons corresponding with any rank straps now worn by commissioned officers."

We recommend that the Division be given permission to withdraw this communication.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That will be taken by consent if there is no objection. Proceed.

FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF RHODE ISLAND.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The next communication is from the Rhode Island Divsion recommending the following amendments to the Constitution:

These amendments refer to semi-annual reports instead of quarterly reports. In view of the action of the Commandery-in-Chief the committee

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recommend that the Colonel of that Division be allowed to withdraw the communication.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there objection? If not it will be so ordered; the Chairman of the Committee will proceed.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The action of the Committee was that the adoption of the amendment at this time was unwise but it would suggest suitable action a year hence.

The committee had before them a further communication from the Division or Rhode Island recommending the following additional amendment to chapter 3, article V., section 4 of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations in regard to duties of Adjutants; in section 3, paragraph 3 and in amendment at the close of the paragraph:

"Eighth, a journal in which shall be entered a minute of all official action by the commanding officer of the division and a letter book in which shall be copied all special orders issued by the commanding officer of the division, and all important official correspondence.

The committee recommend that the Colonel of the Rhode Island Division be allowed to withdraw this communication.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection the recommendation of the committee is concurred in.

COMMUNICATION FROM DIVISION OF MISSOURI.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The committee have considered the following recommendations from the Division of Missouri and report upon them unfavorably and recommend that the Colonel of the Missouri Division have leave to withdraw them.

1st. That the offices of Division and National Aides, as formerly constituted, be restored.

2nd. That the National and Division Encampments be held biennially, and that no change in the Constitution Rules and Regulations be made until it has been proposed by a Division Encampment and submitted to a vote of the Camps.

3rd. That the Sons of Veterans Guards be dispensed with, and the original titles restored.

4th. That a committee of three members on memorial service be elected by each Camp at their next annual election to serve one, two, and three years respectively thereafter, one to be elected each year.

5th. That the office of Division Quartermaster be made an elective one in the Divisions where permanent headquarters are established.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection the recommendation of the committee on the communication from the Division of Missouri will be concurred in. Is there objection.

IN RELATION TO PERMANENT DIVISION QUARTERMASTER HEADQUARTERS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I object to the adoption of the report of the committee. The Division of Missouri suggests the making of the office of Division Quartermaster an elective one in those divisions where permanent headquarters have been established; and I move that the report of the committee be not concurred in and that the recommendation of the Missouri Division be adopted.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: It has been moved by Brother Loebenstien, of

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Missouri, and seconded by Brother Morgan, of Kansas, that the report of the committee in reference to the communication from the Division of Missouri be not, concurred in, and that the recommendation of the Division of Missouri to make the office of Division Quartermaster an elective one in the Divisions where permanent headquarters have been established, be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, it was not the intention of the Brothers presenting this recommendation to make the office of Quartermaster an elective one in all divisions, but only in such Divisions as have already or may establish permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster. One of the strongest arguments against the establishment of permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General was the possibility that the office might be used, as some officers have been used in some organizations, for the furtherance of political ambitions; that the office might be used to advance the interest of candidates for the various positions in the Commandery-in-Chief. I believe this argument will apply as well or even more strongly to Quartermasters in Divisions where permanent headquarters have been established who are appointed by succeediug administrations from year to year, than it would where such officer is elected. The minute you make any officer elective you make him independent of any reappointment by succeeding Commander-in-Chief. or succeeding Division Commanders, and his interest to that extent is lessened. We believe that where permanent headquarters are established that the rule will be that where a capable officer is found he will be reappointed. He therefore works to stand in with the administration in order to secure his reappointment. This change will not effect Divisions where you do not have permanent headquarters. We simply ask—we deem it essential in our Division to establish permanent headquarters—and we ask that you relieve us of the responsibility of selecting a man who may work for certain parties for Division Commander, in order to secure his reappointment. We therefore ask the privilege of electing the Quartermaster whenever the Division has established permanent headquarters.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I trust this recommendation from the Division of Missouri will not be adopted by this Encampment. I am opposed to it for various reasons. One of them is this. You elect a Commander of a Division and you require that Commander to give bond. What for? Why, for the safekeeping of the property of the Division; for the correct disbursement of its funds and an honest accounting for the funds that come into his hands or into the hands of his officers for whom you hold him responsible. Now then, in order to give him some lee-way in the matter, you must leave it to his discretion and his judgment to decide upon the honesty and integrity of his staff, as to whom he will appoint to hold the funds and pay them out. If you adopt this recommendation of the Missouri Division you simply take that out of the hands of the Commander. He is handicapped immediately by reason of the action of the Division in electing the man who is to handle the funds. I do not think that is right. And then again you simply add another wheel to the machinery of this organization, and there are wheels enough now. You mix up the Divisions and you raise a question as to whether or not this Division can elect or appoint. Now, I believe we ought to have only one rule for this quartermaster business, and that is for the Division Commander to appoint him; he above all others is better qualified to know who will attend to the duties of that office, and who will attend to them most honestly and most faithfully, and who can give the bond; and for that reason I think there is a

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great deal of force in the argument that this matter ought to rest as it is now in the good judgment of the Division Commander. I do not think there is any danger in this matter of political preferment entering into the election of a commander, or into the appointment of a Quartermaster or Adjutant. When you raise that question you simply reflect on the honor and integrity of the Commander the Division elects. That is what you do when you say he is put there by a job and by a machine. I think the best thing to do is to let the matter rest as it is now. The Order has not suffered any under the present condition and we can only judge of the future by what we have seen in the past and what exists at the present time.

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, I desire to state to the brother that if we make this office elective we make the Division Quartermaster a responsible officer as well as the Commander. I trust you will vote for it. It simply provides that those Divisions who may establish permanent headquarters hereafter for their Division Quartermaster may make that officer elective. If you do not want to do it yourself you do not have to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the motion to non-concur in the report of the committee and adopt the recommendation of the Division of Missouri to make the office of Division Quartermaster an elective one in the Divisions where permanent headquarters are established. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Down. Those opposed. I believe the motion is lost. (Cries of "Division," "Division." A division has been called for. All those in favor of the motion will please rise and stand until counted. Be seated. Those opposed, will now rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are 94 votes cast, 48 being in favor of the motion and 46 against it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: A majority having voted in the affirmative; the motion is agreed to.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that the motion was to amend the Constitution, and therefore requires a two-thirds vote of all the members present and entitled to vote at this Encampment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken. The motion is lost for the want of the constitutional majority, a two-thirds vote of all the members present and entitled to vote being required in order to adopt an amendment to the Constitution.

FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF COLORADO. WHAT MAY BE DISCUSSED IN CAMPS.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The Division of Colorado suggests the following amendment to the Constitution, and the committee recommend that permission be given to the Colonel of the Colorado Division to withdraw the same.

"To amend Art. XIII., of the Camp Constitution, S. of V., U. S. A., by inserting the following clause between the words "topics" and "within," "not being directly antagonistic to the Constitution of these United States" so as to make the article read as follows:

"The Order being strictly non-sectarian and non-political the introduction or discussion of sectarian or political topics, not directly antagonistic to the

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Constitution of these United States, within the Camp is strictly prohibited, under penalty of a fine, suspension or expulsion from the Order."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there objection to this recommendation of the committee?

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I move you that the report of the committee be not concurred in, and that the recommendation of the Division of Colorado be approved and adopted by this Commandery-in-Chief.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF MCCOLLEY: Commander, I second the motion.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, on this motion I move the previous question.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Brother Thomas of Colorado, seconded by Chaplain-in-Chief McColley, that the report of the committee be not concurred in and that the amendment recommended by the Division of Colorado be approved and adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief. On this motion the previous question is moved by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, and seconded by Brother Maccabe, of Massachusetts, and Bowen of Rhode Island, The question is, shall the main question be now put. All those in favor of the motion for the previous question will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried, and the previous question is ordered. All those in favor of the motion by Brother Thomas to non-concur in the report of theCommittee on Constitution and by-laws to approve and adopt the amendment recommended by the Division of Colorado will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be lost. It is lost.

If there is no further objection the recommendation of the committee that the Division of Colorado be permitted to withdraw its communication will be concurred in. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The committee further recommend that the Division of Rhode Island be allowed to withdraw certain recommendations which have been filed with the committee in addition to those which have been acted upon—I do not suppose it is necessary to read them.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection the report of the committee will be concurred in. The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF ILLINOIS.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The committee also recommends that the Division of Illinois be permitted to withdraw their communications in reference to the age of members as follows:

"That Art. V., Sec. 1, elegibility to membership," be so amended that the age be changed to twenty-one instead of eighteen as it now stands."

In view of the action of the Commandery-in-Chief, already taken on this question we recommend that this communication be returned to the Division of Illinois.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection the recommendation of the committee in this particular will be concurred in. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, I wish to be recorded as opposed to this change in the Constitution.

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CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: There are a number of additional communications from the Division of Rhode Island, which have been disapproved by the committee and the committee recommend that the Commander of the Rhode Island Division have leave to withdraw the same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the recommendation of the committee will be concurred in.

IN RELATION TO AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I desire to offer an amendment to the Constitution which I will ask may be referred to the committee immediately and immediately reported back. I move to ammend Art. VIII., "Alterations and Amendments," on page 45, so as to read as follows:

"The Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and the Ritual of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., shall only be altered or amended by the Commandery-in-Chief, by a majority vote of the members reported present and entitled to a vote at a stated annual meeting thereof, but any section herein may be suspended for the time being at any annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief by such majority vote."

The object of this amendment is to provide that the Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the members present and entitled to vote at the stated annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion.

WINFIELD SCOTT OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, my point of order is that we are proceeding under the head of reports of committees. An amendment to the Constitution will come up under the head of new business.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, this is part of the report of the committee, but it comes from a minority.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move the following amendment to the amendment. The amendment is, to substitute for "two thirds" in article VIII, on page 45, relative to amendments and alterations, the words, "a majority;" and my amendment is to add the following words to that article:

"Provided however, that this amendment shall not take effect during the sessions of the twelfth annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The subject matter of the change has not yet been reported to us from the committee. As it is now it is a new subject matter, and it either goes back to the committee, or it comes up under the head of new business.

W. M. P. ROWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I call for a report of the committee on this amendment. The committee is ready to report.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: Commander, the majority of the committee report in favor of adopting the amendment as offered by Brother Bundy with the proviso added. When so amended they recommend its adoption. A minority of the committee recommend the passage of the amendment as offered by Mr. Bowen.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is upon the adoption of the majority report of the committee. The majority report of the committee is to amend article VIII of the Constitution, of page 45, by striking out the word "two-thirds" where it occurs in that section, and inserting the word

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"majority" in lieu thereof, with the proviso that the amendment shall not take effect during the sessions of this Encampment. A minority of the committee recommend the adoption of the amendment without the proviso. The majority report of the committee is now before the Encampment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, is it not customary to first consider the minority report?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the majority report of this committee be substituted for the minority report.

G. S. KLING, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Brother Bundy and seconded by Brother Kling that the majority report of the committee be substituted for the minority report. Are there any remarks?

JOSEPH B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am opposed to the adoption of either the majority or the minority report. (Applause.) Leland J. Webb was the author of that idea in the Constitution and he was assisted in that work by Judge Hatch, of New York. I submit in all earnestness if we are going to adopt a report that will place a premium upon individuals who stay away from this Convention it is high time we adjourn, *sine die*. Every man ought to be here to do his solemn duty and not skulk around this town or any other town. If he is not here his Division should suffer. I maintain in all earnestness that in order to keep up the interest and keep this organization going we must retain that clause of the two-thirds vote in the Constitution , or nothing; and I ask and I appeal to you for the sake of business, for the sake of earnestness, for the sake of perpetuating this Order as a business institution as well as a patriotic institution, that you keep that clause in it, not allow a bare majority to make amendments to the Constitution. This is the only occasion on which I have spoken to you during this Encampment, and the only time I will say anything to you, and I hope in all earnestness that you will allow this clause in the Constitution to remain as it is.

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I firmly believe that it is more important that the Commandary-in-Chief should be very conservative upon this proposition than upon any other that has been discussed. I think that this part of the Constitution should not be changed in any respect, but be allowed to remain exactly as it is.

W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I should like to state very briefly the reasons that I have in mind for proposing this amendment to the Constitution. Brother Maccabe, I should say the gentleman from Massachusetts—has said that we must not place a premium upon skull-duggery. If there was a section in the Constitution that was liable to be abused—I say it with all due respect to everybody that had anything to do with the adoption of this Constituion—if there was ever a part of it that placed a premium upon skull-duggery it is right in that article. Let us see what two or three fellows who want to defeat any amendment to the Constitution can do when they come to an Encampment. Let us see what a half dozen bushwhackers, or gentlemen who desire to take advantage of that article in the Constitution in order to block legislation that divisions ask for all over the United States, can do. Let us see how much mischief can be done by these gentlemen, skilled in parliamentary debate and tactics. What has been the condition of things upon this floor to-day? A majority of all the brothers that have been elected as delegates, nearly every one who has been elected by his division as a representative, who does not come here as a titled gentleman, as my friend, the Past Captain from

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Kansas, who says that he is now upon the camp council, styled some of us, my friend the Past Captain who is a farmer, not with hayseed in his hair, but with law books under his arm—I may say that the greatest safe guard to this order is not a Constitution that cannot be amended except by unanimous consent. I believe to-day that I can raise an objection upon the floor here almost alone and defeat the wisest kind of legislation, because it may not happen to meet my judgment, though it meets the approval and views of a majority of the brothers here. Now there are 117 brothers registered at this Encampment. To my personal knowledge a large number came here yesterday who were not here on the first day and they are compelled to go away again to-day. Those of us who remain behind, and those who are not called out of town, can absolutely be defeated and not accomplish any legislation at all for the good of the Order by a point of order based on this article of the Constitution. The whole object of our coming to these Encampments can be defeated by that clause of the Constitution. Let us see what a horrible bugbear is being proposed. Let us see what danger there will be to conservatism upon this question. Is it meant to be said that a majority of all those who have registered with the Adjutant General cannot be trusted to do the business of this encampment? Do gentlemen mean to say that? I agreed with Brother Maccabe; I agreed with Brother Hall; I was in favor of some such safeguard in this Constitution, because I saw in Encampment after Encampment a half dozen men remaining behind and amending the Constitution to suit themselves, and reconsidering everything that a large majority had done, and revolutionizing the work of the Encampment just before they went home. Now, brothers, I think that was a wise clause, but it has gone too far. It has gone so far that we cannot pass needed legislation in this order, where we are to legislate for the whole country, because any particular measure can absolutely be defeated by one Division, or a half Division if you please, under circumstances such as we have had to-day. Eight votes would have defeated any proposition to amend this Constitution that might have been brought up on this floor.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I want to ask a question. The brother made an assertion that there had been a time when a half dozen remained behind and revolutionized and offset the whole work of the Encampment. I would like to know when and where that was.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, Brother Maccabe knows all about it. He is my authority on the proposition. I will say, however, that it was at Grand Rapids. Four men did the whole business. I have been present when there was not fifteen brothers present when the Constitution was amended. Paterson was another place. The amendment proposes that a majority of all those who have registered, who are recorded as having come to the Encampment, may amend the Constitution.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF MCCOLLEY: Commander, I wish to endorse the remarks of Brother Bundy. I believe that is one of the things that this Order needs. I believe it ought to have that clause changed, and I am heartily in favor of the amendment. If a majority of the brothers who gather here are not capable of transacting the business of this Order, I would like to know who can do it. The Minnesota Division has been petitioning here year after year for certain things on this floor. She has been defeated every time, and she is going to be defeated right along by this clause. But I want to say that we are, down there, a good deal like the little girl in Minnesota that had grown tired and wanted to go home and she went to her papa who was very busy and

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said, "Papa, I want to go home; I want to go; I want to go, papa; I want to go home; papa, I want to go; I want to go home; papa, I want to go," and so kept on until they went. So we of the Minnesota Division are going to keep on working for the restoration of titles until we get them. That is one thing. But this one clause here is one of the things that is defeating the Division all through. You have had illustration after illustration of it during the Encampment. I have seen petition after petition sent up there by the Divisions dropped with such scant consideration that I felt like getting up and making a motion to the effect that hereafter no division should have a right to present a petition to this body. It seemed just as though that was indeed the way things were going; and I am heartily in favor of striking out this clause and allowing a majority of the brothers to rule.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I sincerely echo the sentiment of Brother Maccabe. I have listened to the brother's talk here on this question and it simply exemplifies the point which he makes. If some of the brothers had been in the Order as long as we have, and seen the foolish legislation that is brought up here, and enacted on the spur of the moment they would be a little more conservative on this proposition. Some little wave happens to strike the order, some little notion, and they come in here and pass legislation and go home, and in less than three months they wish to goodness they had not done it. Now in answer to the brother that last spoke, the Military titles were taken away two years ago at Minneapolis. Minnesota did not then petition to have them restored. There has been but one Encampment since. She may have petitioned then, but she has not been defeated more than once upon that proposition. That is the way with all these things. I tell you brothers that we must take a more conservative course. We have had too many changes already, and we would have still more if we opened the flood gates so that a bare majority could amend the Constitution. There would be so many changes that nobody could tell what was law and what was not. In fact under existing restrictions we had pretty nearly reached that stage, and so at the Tenth Annual Meeting at Minneapolis, two years ago, we had to agree to rub the whole thing out and start over again.

In regard to these petitions being laid aside, it so happens that those petitions all came together before the committee, and if you had the opportunity of examining those petitions as the committee has, you would find that there are about as many petitions on one side and about the same number on the other; there are certain Divisions petitioning for the other thing, and it would be impossible to grant them all, and if you would count them up, you would find just about as many one way as the other; and so the committee does not recommend any of them. Take for illustration the petitions on the subject of biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief. There were just about as many one way as another. Take also the petitions that came up for the restoration of titles, or for the continuance of the Sons of Veterans' Guards. Some petitioned in favor of those things and some petitioned against them, and that is just the way it goes. We must have this safe-guard, brothers; and I sincerely trust that the only speech that Brother Maccabe has made, and as he says the only one that he will make, will have some influence upon you. I know he feels the importance of this occasion or he would not break over the rule of silence which he has put upon himself so far in this Encampment. He would not have permitted himself to break over that rule if he did not realize the importance of defeating this proposed amendment. I think the

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slightest compliment that we can pay the man who will probably be our next Commander-in-Chief is to follow his wishes in this one respect; because I believe he realizes the need of the Order fully.

NEWTON J. MAGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, and brothers of the Encampment, I feel like saying something on this question. I feel we are now about to change that portion of the Constitution which is the safe guard of all the rest of our law, the highest law to which the organization can look. I believe there has been too much legislation and not enough deliberate thought on these things. Our Order heretofore has suffered much from this irregular legislation, and I believe that if we as the Commandery-in-Chief, assembled, will hold to this safe guard of requiring a two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution, which is required by most every deliberate body in this country, it will be better for the order and everybody concerned with it. Every organization must have some guard over its highest laws. In some cases it requires a three-fourths vote to amend the organic law. I believe when it becomes right to amend the Constitution there will be enough brothers here in this Encampment to do it. I do not believe they will stay away, I believe we must and will sustain this safe guard.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed command.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I just desire to make a few suggestions with reference to this two-thirds rule. There have been two things presented for the consideration of this Encampment that would convince me that the two-thirds rule was right if nothing else would. The first is too much legislation. One of the reasons that was advanced in support of biennial sessions was the fact that it would avoid a great lot of legislation. Now then what would add more to our legislation than to reduce the vote necessary to enact it from two thirds to a majority? It will certainly add to the amount of legislation. Another suggestion which I think was very pertinent, was made by one of the advocates of majority rule, my friend Brother Bundy, that a half dozen at the end of an Encampment could revolutionize everything. If I am not mistaken the rule that we have now requires a two-thirds majority to revolutionize anything that is done in this Encampment; and so much greater is the safe guard against trickery and chicanery, if there was any such thing. I say it is a safe guard because it will hold legislation back until it becomes somewhat unanimous, until there is an unanimous sentiment in favor of the measure that is to be enacted. Whenever a measure is brought up that is for the advantage of this order, after it has been fully discussed and agitated, it will pass by a two-thirds majority very easily. When it reaches that point then I want it, not before that time; and a good deal of this unnecessary and useless legislation is suppressed by the operation of this two-thirds rule.

The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the Chair resumed control of this convention during the progress of the discussion and is not entirely familiar with the condition of the business of the Encampment. As the Chair understands it you are upon the adoption of the report of the committee on Constitution with reference to striking out the clause requiring a two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORNER: Commander, if you will pardon me, the question is on the motion to substitute the majority for the minority report.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I rise to a point of information. If I understand correctly a negative vote would not affect

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the Constitution at all; neither does an affirmative vote? An affirmative report will do away with the minority report and bring the majority report before the Encampment for consideration.

C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, I move you that this whole subject be laid on the table.

The motion was not seconded.

W. S. Payne, of Ohio: Commander, If I understand it, a negative vote on both these motions before us leaves the Constitution just as it is.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers you understand the situation as well as I do. As many as are in favor of this motion to substitute the majority report for the minority report will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be lost. It is lost. The question now recurs upon the motion to adopt the minority report.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I demand a call of the roll.

GRANT HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I second the demand for a roll call.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I also second the demand for a roll call.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A roll call has been demanded on the adoption of the minority report.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORNER: Commander, the question was on the substitution of the majority for the minority report

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is upon the majority for the minority report, and upon that question a roll call is demanded. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

W. S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

W. S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that that motion was voted upon and the result declared from the Chair. The Chair declared that the motion was lost and you cannot call for the yeas and nays after the result has been announced from the Chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The question now recurs on the adoption of the minority report. A roll call has been demanded and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and announced the result as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 93; in favor of the amendment, 10; against the amendment, 83. (Roll call 6.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers of the Convention, by this vote the amendment recommended by the committee is lost.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, having voted in the negative of this question I now desire to move a reconsideration.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I would like to know from the roll call how Brother Weeks voted. He stated that he voted in the negative. I believe he is on the wrong side to make a motion for reconsideration.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair rules that the point of order is not well taken. As many as are in favor of the motion to reconsider the vote just taken on the amendment to the Constitution recommended by the committee will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the

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same sign. The motion to reconsider is lost. Brother Bookwalter will continue the report of the committee on Constitution Rules and Regulations.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, this completes the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulation. We have gone over all the documents in our possession and reported on them except one lengthy communication from the Division of Minnesota in which some brother of the order is characterized as a Czar. Unfortunately for the committee we have mislaid that document. I would be glad to read it if we had it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair is informed that the gentleman from Minnesota has withdrawn that document.

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I move the report of the committee as a whole be adopted.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move the report of the committee as a whole be laid on the table.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the whole report of the committee on Constitution Rules and Regulations be laid on the table.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move you as a substitute that the report of the committee be received and the committee discharged with the thanks of the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair rules that you cannot substitute a motion to receive the report of the committee and discharge the committee for a motion to lay on the table. The question is on the motion to lay on the table. As many as are in favor of that will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is lost.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise for information. Will it require a two-thirds vote of all members reported as being present and entitled to vote in this Encampment to adopt this report? If not, I desire to ask another question. I desire to ask if the record of the proceedings adopting Paragraph 2, Section 2, Article 2, does not show less than a two-thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to vote in this Encampment?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I cannot tell, sir, for I cannot remember.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: I think if I understand the brother's question—

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I think then I will state for the information of this Commandery-in-Chief on that question that I undertook to keep tab on the changes of the Constitution as they were adopted, seriatim, or as they were reported by the Committee on Constitution.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

R. SHAW VAN of Iowa: Commander, my point of order is that the brother got up to ask for information and now he is arguing and discussing the question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, up to a certain point the amendments to the Constitution were claimed to be adopted by less than two-thirds vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is out of order unless he is asking for information.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, the information I want now is to know if this is true, if this is not the fact in reference to three amendments,

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that they were adopted singly by less than a two-thirds vote, and then if after a certain time an amendment was not declared not adopted because it did not receive that vote on a point of order raised by General Weeks, on which an appeal from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief was taken. Now, I do. not want to argue the question, but our record should show what we have done If the record does not show that—

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, my point of order is that there is no question before this house, and the brother is not in order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move, in order to have the record show that a majority of those present and accredited to this Encampment—

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, my point of order is that there is a motion as I understand to lay upon the table the report of this committee upon which a standing vote was taken and a Division called for.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Past Commander-in-Chief is mistaken. The point of order is not well taken.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, in order to secure a complete record, a record that will stand, one that will hold water, I move you that all the recommendations of the committee which have received affirmative action at the hands of the Commandery-in-Chief, be now declared amendments to the Constitution, and that the report be approved as acted upon by the Commandery, and the committee discharged.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, and seconded by Brother Rowen, of Iowa, that the recommendations of the committee which have received an affirmative vote at the hands of the Commandery be now declared amendments to the Constitution, and that the report of the committee as acted upon by the Commandery be approved, and the committee discharged. Are there any remarks?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that there was a motion before the house to adopt the report of the Committee, and upon that motion a vote was taken, but before the Chair stated the result a division was called for; then this information was asked for by the gentlemen from Ohio and a general discussion precipitated. The only thing now in order is a division upon the motion to adopt the report of the committee and discharge the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is not well taken. The Chair does not recollect that condition of affairs.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, that is the statement I made before. I now rise to a question of information, and the information I desire is whether the Chairman of the Executive Committee here, that has tendered us such a handsome reception, is desirous of preventing the delegates from attending the ball this evening. It is getting rather late, and if we continue to divide

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and have roll calls and points of order etc., we will not be able to attend the ball. This is only a little information I want from the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A motion was made to approve this report. A motion was then made to table the report by Brother Bundy. A motion was introduced by Brother Weeks to substitute for the motion to table the report. a motion to adopt the report and discharge the committee with the thanks of the Encampment, and the Chair ruled that that motion was not in order. The question was then put on Brother Bundy's motion to table the report and it was declared lost. Now the question recurs upon the original motion to adopt the report of the Committee. There is where we are. That is the question before us.

C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, I rise for information. I want to ask when we voted on this last question whether it was not to adopt the majority report of the committee in regard to this change in the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF: The Chair does not understand it that way.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move the previous question on my motion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question has been moved by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, and seconded by Adjutant General Lyon and Inspector General Frazee. The question is, shall the question be now put? As many as are in favor will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign. The motion is carried. The question now recurs upon the original motion that the recommendations of the committee which have received affirmative action at the hands of the Commandery-in-Chief be declared amendments to the Constitution, and that the report be approved as acted upon by the Commandery-in-Chief and the committee discharged, with thanks. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I call for a division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A division has been called for. As many as are in favor of the motion as stated will please rise to their feet and remain until they are counted. Be seated. Those of contrary opinion will please rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there were 73 votes cast in the affirmative and 15 in the negative.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of OHIO: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is carried and the report of the committee stands adopted.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that it requires a two-thirds vote of all the members reported present and entitled to vote at this Encampment to adopt this report and by that means amend the Constitution. The Constitution is not amended until the report of the committee is adopted as a whole, and there was not a two-thirds vote of the members present and entitled to vote in this Encampment in favor of the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair will rule that the point of order is not well taken.

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W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I do not wish to keep on doing business here all night, but I wish to obtain the floor and begin the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and then I will yield for a motion to adjourn: so that I may have the floor in the morning.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Our Constitution provides for the routine business here and your committee comes next, and when action is had upon this report you will be called upon.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, in order to be consistent and say that 73 men shall not amend the Constitution when the Constitution requires 80 to do so, I desire to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I second the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The decision of the Chair has been appealed from. The question is shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Encampment? Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will rise to their feet and stand until counted. Those in favor of sustaining the appeal will rise to their feet. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 70 brothers have voted in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair; 20 in favor of sustaining the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers by your vote you sustain the decision of the Chair and the decision of the Chair stands as the decision of the Encampment. For this I thank you.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I move you sir that this Encampment now take recess until 8 o'clock tonight. The motion was seconded.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move to amend that we take recess until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

FRANK L. SHEHARD, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, out of courtesy to the local committee, as suggested by the different brothers around me, I will withdraw my motion, or rather accept the amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Rowen accepts the amendment and the question is now upon the motion as amended to take recess until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the Encampment takes recess until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

AUGUST 17, 1893, 9 a. m.

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

The Adjutant General called the roll (roll call 7).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The regular order of business this morning is reports of committees. The Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations is not ready to conclude their report. While that committee is getting ready we will listen to the report of the committee representing the Commandery-in-Chief to the Ladies' Aid Society.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON L. A. S.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, as Chairman of the Committee on Greetings to the Ladies Aid Society, I have the pleasure to report that the committee, in compliance with the wishes of the Commandery-in-Chief, visited the Ladies Aid Society yesterday morning and were royally entertained. They performed the duties that appertained to that committee in a very graceful manner. Surgeon General Wilcox delighted the ladies with a very fine and entertaining speech. I simply acted as figurehead and let him do the work. I am beginning to know how to discharge the duties of this committee. When I see there are good men on the committee I just introduce them and let them do the work. But the committee received at the hands of the ladies, royal entertainment, and were given notice that they would be here, as they were yesterday afternoon. I was in hopes our committee would be allowed to report yesterday before the ladies made their appearance. Inasmuch as we were not, of course it is not necessary now to go back to that point.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the report of the committee representing the Commandery-in-Chief to the Ladies Aid Society. What is your pleasure?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted.

C. S. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott and seconded by Brother Spackman of Illinois, that the report of the committee be accepted and the committee discharged with the thanks of this Encampment. As many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is carried and so ordered. The committee is discharged with the thanks of this Encampment.

Brother Oberdorf, representing the Committee on Resolutions is prepared to report on behalf of that committee and will receive the attention of the Encampment.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

W. S. Oberdorf, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16, 1893.

To the Officers and Members of the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief.

We, the subscribers to this report, your Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to submit the following:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COURTESIES.

I. "This Encampment takes pleasure in attempting to express its appreciation of the hospitality, courtesy, and attention shown in connection with this annual meeting. To the Ohio Division, which extended the invitation, to gather here, and has fulfilled every reasonable expectation; to the people of Cincinnati, who have given a literal 'freedom of the city;' to the local committee of arrangements, tireless, unceasing, watchful, generous, in contributing to the pleasure and profit of this occasion; to the press whose magnificent facilities and potent aid have been bestowed in kindly abundance; to the Camps of Hamilton county, rallying in unbroken, irresistable support to their committee and leaders, to these, and all others, whose 'little nameless, un-

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recorded acts of kindness and of love have made this visit more enjoyable, we give all in our power to give, sincere, unfeigned thanks. Long will their efforts have a fond thought in the recollections of the assembled brothers."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Commandery act upon the report of this committee, section by section or as a whole?

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island: Commander, I move that we act upon the report, section by section.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Encampment act upon the report of the Committee on Resolutions section by section. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move the adoption of this section by a rising vote.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the committee be adopted by a rising vote. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by rising to their feet. Those opposed will please rise. The section stands adopted unanimously, by a rising vote.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I would ask that Brother Shaw Van be permitted to continue the reading of this report as I am not feeling well this morning and must ask to be excused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chairman of the committee requests that Brother Shaw Van may act as reading clerk for the committee. If there is no objection Brother Shaw Van may proceed.

R. SHAW VAN continued the reading of the report as follows:

GOLD CROSS FOR DIV. COMMANDER WINFIELD SCOTT OBERDORF.

II. *Resolved*, "That in pursuance of the unanimous request of the New York Division, and the showing made by them, that the Commandery-in-Chief confer upon Division Commander W. Scott Oberdorf, the Gold Cross of the Order and all right and privileges acquired by this rank."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the reading of this section of the report.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I move it be adopted as read.

WILLIAM I. CARNES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be adopted. Are there any remarks?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would inquire if the Commandery-in-Chief is to pay for this cross, or is it to be paid for by the Division of New York?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: The appropriation has already been made by the New York division.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I should have said that the resolution is recommended by the committee in pursuance of the unanimous request of the Division of New York. The Division of New York is willing to pay for the cross. They want the rank conferred upon Brother Oberdorf.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks on this question? If not as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is unanimously carried, and so ordered

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Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

THANKS TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HALL AND STAFF.

III. *Resolved*, "That the Commandery-in-Chief, and the Sons of Veterans order at large, owe to Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall, and his efficient staff most sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgment for the business administration he has given us during the last year, their toil and labor has brought them in close touch with the order, and we commend the result of that labor (as shown by their various reports) to the most favorable consideration of Camp, Division and Commandery-in-Chief as an exemplification of the results of industry and economy."

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, on this resolution I ask to be permitted to address the senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF C. T. ORNER: Brothers, it has been moved and seconded that the resolution, as reported by the committee be adopted, I suggest a rising vote. The brothers who are in favor of that motion will rise to their feet. Those opposed will please rise. The resolution is adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, for myself and in behalf of my staff, I am very grateful for this kind acknowledgement.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

IN REFERENCE TO BROS. W. H. PHILLIPS, GEO. C. ATKINSON, CHAS. A. SMILEDGE, JAS. A. KEOWN AND GEO. B. McDAVITT.

IV. *Resolved*, "That in compliance with the unanimous request of Camp No. 1, Division of Massachusetts, endorsed and supported unanimously by said Division at its last annual Encampment, W. H. Phillips, George C. Atkinson, Charles A. Smiledge, Jas. A. Keown and Geo. B. McDavitt, who were in 1890 dishonorably discharged from the Order, be and the same are hereby permitted to make application for membership to said Camp No. 1, Division of Massachusetts, and said Camp is hereby empowered to act favorably on any and all of said applications, provided that their applications are accompanied with the receipt of the Division Adjutant of Massachusetts evidencing the payment to him of all monies now in their hands collected by them from the Lynn fire sufferers."

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I am requested by the Committee to make a little explanation of this matter. The facts of the case are these. These members that are asking to be restored were discharged from this Camp because they had formed a committee themselves to collect money to be appropriated for Sons of Veterans and Grand Army men who were sufferers in the Lynn fire. They were court martialed on the charge that they had disobeyed orders by going out and doing a thing which they were not directed to do by their superior officers. The money is in their hands amounting to some $30 or $40. It was at that time deposited in the bank. As soon as charges were preferred it was deposited in a bank and lays there today, and there is no taint on these gentlemen other than that they disobeyed orders. There is no charge that any money had been misappropriated in any way.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the reading of

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this report and the explanation connected therewith. What is your pleasure in regard to the same?

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, for the benefit of the brothers I will explain this so you will understand it. At the time Lynn was devastated by the great fire, Camp 1, of Lynn, Massachusetts—

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I do not think this matter is yet before the house.

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Blaidsdell, seconded by Brother McCrillis that this section of the report of the committee be adopted. Are there any remarks?

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander,—

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, just one word. If there is no one that desires any further explanation of this matter there is no need of consuming time. If anyone does not understand it and desires further information then I would suggest it is time enough to explain.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the Encampment ready for the question? (Cries of "question," "question.") As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is unanimously carried.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO BE REPORTED TO G. A. R.

V. *Resolved*, "That the Commander of the respective Divisions and the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, report annually to the respective Department Commanders and the Commander-in-Chief respectively of the G. A. R., the amount of money expended annually for the relief fund for the benefit of the G. A. R. and S. of V. and others."

GEORGE S. KLING, of New York: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the committee stand adopted. Are there any remarks? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign. It is carried, and so ordered.

R. Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

PROFIT ON SUPPLIES NOT TO EXCEED 25 PER CENT.

VI. "Any Division, by vote at its annual Encampment, may charge a profit for all supplies, badges, and decorations of not more than 25 per cent. in excess of cost to the Division at National Headquarters."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have heard the reading of this section of the report. Brothers, what is your pleasure?

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move its adoption.

CLARENCE E. HOLMES, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be adopted. Are there any remarks?

FRANCIS G. DREW, of Minnesota: Commander, I believe this is a matter that ought to be left to the Divisions. Some Divisions charge 100 per cent. profit, and have to do so. Others furnish these articles at cost. It depends on the financial condition of the Division.

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R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to say to the brother that that is just what we are doing. We are letting each Division fix the per cent. that they see fit to charge. If they do not want to charge anything they need not do so. This Commandery does not direct that in any shape. It says that each Division may charge what it wants to. You must fix it by vote of your Division Encampment.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Does it not restrict it to 25 per cent?

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, it says not in excess of 25 per cent?

GEORGE S. KLING, of New York: Commander, as I understand, under the present regulations the Division can charge 10 or 15 per cent. and this reslution simply increases the amount that they can charge, if they see fit.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: This raises the amount that may be charged by Divisions.

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander, I would be opposed to that for the present. At our Ninth Annnal Encampment there were charges of 100 per cent. on all supplies with the exception of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations and badges and decorations, on which we had 25 per cent. On the original list of supplies it was 100 per cent. It makes very little difference because there are a great many of those supplies that do not cost over 40 or 60 or 75 cents, and 25 or 15 per cent. of that is not enough. A small quantity will last a Camp for years. It does not make very much difference to the Camps, but it assists the Division headquarters very much.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. Are there any further remarks upon this question? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is carried and so ordered. Proceed with the report of the committee.

Brother Shaw Van continued the report as follows:

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO G. A. R AND W. R. C.

VII. "We deeply appreciate the past and present favors extended the Sons of Veterans by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps.

Mindful of the great debt of gratitude we are under to the saviours of our country, regardful of those privileges and interests which have been preserved, and will soon be bequeathed to us; we again pledge ourselves to be the *loyal sons* of our *loyal sires*, and that the principles for which we stand, Friendship, Charity and Loyalty, may be our only commendation for future and more widely extended consideration."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the report of the committee on this measure; what is your pleasure?

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the adoption of the resolution.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. As many as are in favor of it will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

GOLD CROSS FOR PAST DIV. COMMANDER M. D. FRIEDMAN.

VIII. *Resolved*, "On account of the faithful and efficient services to the order of Past Colonel M. D. Friedman, of the Division of Alabama and Ten-

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nessee, and at the request of said Division, that the Golden Cross of the Order be awarded to Past Colonel Friedman, the Division to pay the cost of the same."

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be adopted. Are there any remarks? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is carried and so ordered.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

IN REFERENCE TO ORGANIZATIONS SIMILAR TO THE W. R. C.

IX. *Resolved*, "That the Sons of Veterans hail with delight the organization of any and all these societies which do and may hereafter occupy the same relation to our Camps, now sustained by the Women's Relief Corps to the Grand Army of the Republic. That we hereby express our sincere thanks for the helpful service rendered by woman, in our efforts to 'keep green the memory' of those both living and dead, who made the existence of our Order possible."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the reading of this section.

WILLIAM I. CARNES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move its adoption.

C. J. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the committee be adopted. Any remarks? All those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. It is carried and so ordered.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, that concludes the regular report of the committee; all of which is respectfully submitted in F. C. and L. and signed by the members of the committee. Now here are two matters which the committe have decided to submit to the Commandery.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Do I understand that the regular report of the committee is now concluded.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, Yes, sir.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then I understand there are additional matters which the committee desires to bring up.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Yes, sir, Commander, that the committee would not act upon; that they desire to present here.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Proceed.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, here is a matter which they present for consideration of the Commandery.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE WHILE ON PARADE.

Resolved, "That all parades of members of the order shall be conducted under military discipline."

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I move you that that Resolution be not adopted.

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I move that the resolution be adopted.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion to adopt the resolution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by brother Milham, of Minne-

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sota, and seconded by brother Bowen, of Rhode Island, that this resolution be adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief. Are there any remarks?

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to ask what disposition will be made of Camps who have not been subject to any military training. We have scattered over our country a great many Camps of that kind. Would the adoption of this resolution have the effect to deprive them of taking part in any military parade, simply because they have been so unfortunate as not to have any one give them military training? It does injustice to a great many Camps to deprive them of this privilege.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I only want to say that I am very sorry to have the brother make the admission.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, I desire to call the brother to order—if he will wait a moment I will present him with a badge.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will proceed in order.

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I am sorry to hear a brother state that there are so many Camps in the Order not able to perform the ordinary marching evolutions in a military way. I have heard savage criticism from the members of the G. A. R. on this subject. It hurts us more in the estimation in the Grand Army of the Republic than anything else. We pretend to be sons of soldiers. If there are any Camps in this Order who are not able to march and form company, I think it is high time they were learning how. I think it is very necessary and of great advantage to have military drill, and I think this resolution is necessary in order to give the officers of Camps some military authority.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I only want to inquire from the authors of this resolution why they do not interject into that resolution that in all parades members shall wear the uniform of the Order—if they want to make it a military parade. (Applause.)

FRED G. SINGLETON, of Kentucky: Commander, I want to state to the members of this Commandery that we have in Kentucky a hard row to hoe. There are several mountaineers back in the interior of the state who belong to this Order that have to ride twenty or thirty miles to a meeting of the Camp, and it is hard work to hold the Order together. Do you suppose they can attend weekly or monthly meetings for the purpose of drill? They cannot. And there are several along the river as well as back in the state, members of the Order who have to go a long distance to attend Camp. I am not in favor of compelling them to stay out of any parade because they cannot drill. I do not think it is right. I think it ought to be left to the Divisions or the Camps themselves. If they can turn out and make a military display let them do it. Those who cannot should not be kept penned up in their Camp rooms, when they desire to turn out, simply because they cannot march with martial step.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I would like to inquire as to the scope of this resolution, if it should be passed and be enforced, just what will it mean in its application? I ask that question of the author of the resolution.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: I think the resolution was presented to the Committee by William M. P. Bowen, Commander of the Rhode Island Division.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, if the adoption of this resolution means that Sons of Veterans are to be excluded from parading as such because they are not subject to military discipline, or not wearing a uniform, I shall oppose it. In the Alabama and Tennessee Divisions there are thous-

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ands of Sons of Veterans who cannot conform to the strict requirements of military rules and regulations by reason of their isolation from cities and want of opportunity, such as other Sons of Veterans have who live in the cities and smaller towns. Now, if it means by an iron clad rule they are not to be permitted to parade unless they are uniformed and under strict military discipline I shall oppose the resolution.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would also like to be clear upon this subject. We have a resolution, or an understanding, in our Order that there is a certain regulation uniform of the Order and that there is a certain regulation for the military rank. Now the question comes what does this thing mean? Does it mean that the military rank shall be the only ones allowed to parade, or does it mean that brothers must wear the regulation uniform of the Order? There is a great deal of diversity in shape and form and size of uniforms worn here. Now what standard are we going by? There is the regulation of the Constitution that is ignored throughout the Divisions, and now we are going to put another regulation here that is going to be ignored just as much. I cannot see any force, or any use in the resolution as far as it goes. I would like to have a clear understanding of the entire scope of this resolution, what it is intended to do, if the author will inform us.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I am simply saying that the purpose and intent of the resolution is that in parades the commanding officers of Divisions and the Camps will have an opportunity to see that the parades are conducted in proper manner. Nothing is said about uniforms whatever. It simply says that the ordinary marching movements, such as are ordinarily executed, are to be carried out, and that our Division and Camp officers will have some authority in the matter, such as they do not now possess.

H. D. DAVIS, of Ohio: Commander, I want to ask what about Decoration Day. Certainly there should not be any–

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I believe I have the floor. Not a single word is said in that resolution about uniforms. It simply gives to the commanding officer power to say to one man "Go here" and to another "Go there" as his duties direct him to do. Nothing now exists in our Constitution, Rules and Regulations allowing anything of that kind. In our own Division we have given that authority to our officers, but we desire to have it given generally by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I want to suggest, respectfully, to the brother that I believe the commanding officers of Camps and Divisions, or any other body of Sons of Veterans, who are in command of their respective bodies when they turn out as such, have the very authority he speaks of; and I do not see the necessity of putting anything else in the Constitution to cover that point. If they are in command of the Camp they certainly have command of that Camp, on the street as well as they have in the Camp room.

N. C. UPHAM, of Massachusetts: Commander, I think the resolution of my brother from Rhode Island is entirely out of place. If he could suggest something that would compel the different Camps and Divisions to adopt the regulation uniform of the Order I should vote for it; otherwise I hope it will be voted down.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion to adopt the resolution reported by the

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committee without recommendation will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It seems to be lost. It is lost.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, the other matter which the committee decided to bring before the Commandery is as follows:

CASE OF WALTER S. PAYNE.

To the Commandery-in-Chief, S. of V., U. S. A.:

WHEREAS, at the annual Encampment of the Division of Ohio a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the delegates from that Division to this National Encampment to use all honorable means to have this National body restore to our brother General, Walter S. Payne, his past rank as Commander-in-Chief. Therefore be it

Resolved, "That, in as much as the Committee or Court Martial which investigated this case at Minneapolis when it was heard on appeal, reported to that said National Encampment at Minneapolis that 'the individual opinion of the Committee was unanimously that Brother Payne was not guilty.'" We ask that Brother Payne's past rank be restored to him.

The Committee decided to submit this matter to the consideration of the Commandery-in-Chief without recommendation.

THE PAYNE RESOLUTION NOT IN ORDER.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, will you hear the Commander-in-Chief for a moment?

(Cries of "Hear him," "Hear him.")

The Chair is thoroughly acquainted with the status from beginning to end of the unfortunate case of Brother Walter S. Payne. I was present in the St. Joe Encampment at the time when the matter was brought up and acted upon in that Encampment, and I remember at that time there was a clear agreement entered into directly between Brother Walter S. Payne and the Commandery-in-Chief to the effect that if the Commandery-in-Chief, then in session at St. Joe would set aside the findings of the Payne Court Martial, which the Encampment at Paterson had refused to do, and give Brother Payne another hearing before a new court martial to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to be elected at St. Joe, Brother Payne upon his part would abide by and accept the decision of the court martial as the ultimate and final action of the Commandery-in-Chief in the case. This is the absolute and actual condition. This is the state of the case; and because of this agreement and because of the moral obligation resting upon both parties entering into it, I as Commander-in-Chief will rule that it was then positively and permanently disposed of, and therefore can not come properly before this Encampment.

This is the decision of the Chair. (Applause.)

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio, Commander, may I ask you to refer to the record to prove any such statement. I state most emphatically there was no such agreement.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair has so decided. There are plenty of brothers here who will verify the statement of the Chair.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander may I ask that the record be referred to. If there was such an agreement it will be of record. I state again positively that there was no such agreement.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother takes issue with the Chair. The Chair has made all the statement it desires to make, and has made its decision.

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J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, do I thoroughly understand the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, that the matter of Brother Walter S. Payne connot be considered at this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It cannot be unless the decision of the Chair is overruled by the Encampment. Unless some brother desires to appeal from the decision of the Chair there is nothing before the house. Does this conclude the report of the Committee on Resolutions?

DECISION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF APPEALED FROM.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, in order that this matter may be brought before the Commandery and as the Commander-in-Chief has said that the only way it can now be brought before the Commandery is to appeal from his decision, I therefore appeal from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the decision of the Chair has been appealed from. The question now is shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of this Encampment?

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, brothers of the Commandery, the ground upon which I base my appeal is, that no matter what the action of the Commandery-in-Chief may have been six or eight or ten years ago, this Commandery-in-Chief at the present time is the supreme body and can do or undo anything it has done in the past; and for that reason any matter that is presented to the Commandery-in-Chief in proper form can be considered by the Commandery. This matter comes up in the form of a resolution that the Committee on Resolutions has reported back to us without recommendation, and I claim that it is now properly before the Commandery-in-Chief for consideration.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks upon the appeal?

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I believe that I am about as familiar with this case as any other man, having been associated with Brother Payne from the very first inception of this organization and I certify—

C. F. SARGENT, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. F. SARGENT, of Massachusetts: Commander, my point of order is that the case of Brother Payne is not to be discussed on an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The brother will confine himself to a discussion of the appeal.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I simply wish to say that if injustice has been done Brother Payne who is not only a brother but who is also a comrade of the G. A. R., for which we profess to have such high respect, I think it would be a great deal better to reverse an unjust decision than to refuse to consider it on the ground stated by the Commander-in-Chief in his ruling. I believe no matter what the action of a previous Commandery-in-Chief may have been, that each succeeding Commandery-in-Chief has full power to act on any question; and particularly when injustice has been done, as I believe injustice has been done Comrade Payne.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks upon the question of the appeal? Brothers, I excused the Adjutant General a moment ago to get the record and for that reason cannot put the question until he returns.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander-in-Chief, I feel with

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Brother Reed and with a great many others that a great injustice has been done to General Payne, and that it is due us as honorable men to right the wrong. I have never had an opportunity, not having been a member of the Commandery at either St. Joseph or Minneapolis—

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, if Brother Penniman will yield to me for a moment—I have the honor to announce the presence of General Charles F. Griffin, of Indiana, Past Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will Brother Penniman give way just a moment that we may welcome Brother Griffin?

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I yield with pleasure.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, to many of you this is a new face. I regret it exceedingly; but our worthy Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin has been detained by some unavoidable circumstances at the time of our Encampments and has been unable to be with us. It is with great pleasure that we receive him today, and I believe this Encampment will be very grateful to him for some expression of his pleasure in being with you. Will you hear him? (Cries of "hear him," "hear him.")

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander and brothers, I am not certain whether I am to accept the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief as a compliment or not. He says he regrets exceedingly—but whether it is my presence or my face I am not sure. (Laughter.) There are some of us who need to look old and some of us who need to renew our youth. I have chosen the latter, that is all, and have simply unmasked.

This is not a time for speech making Mr. Commander. I recognize the fact that you have before you much important business yet to be accomplished, not the least of which is the selection of your officers to lead the Order for another year from among a list of brothers, any one of whom is worthy to be the proud son of a Union soldier. I desire only to say that I thank you for this cordial reception. I congratulate the Order that it is now an accomplished fact, and that it has a mission to fulfill; I feel confident and proud of the fact that it is to go down in history and fill its place among the noblest, grandest, most unselfish and patriotic orders of the world. (Applause.)

I am delighted to look again into the faces of so many of my brothers of the Order, many of whom I learned to love, and that pleasure, brothers, is tinged only with one painful recollection, and that the fact that the brother, the distinguished Past Commander, upon whose breast I had the honor to place the badge of office as my last official act, is absent today, and his place remains unfilled.

I thank you Commander and brothers and shall hope to see you all today. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Penniman of Massachusetts will continue his remarks on the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander I shall vote for re-opening this case if it may be termed that way, because I want to have on the record my vote and my conviction that an injustice has been done to one of the worthiest members of our organization, to a man who has honored the Sons of Veterans more than we as an organization have honored him. I have nothing further to say.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks upon the question of the appeal from the decision of the Chair?

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BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander-in-Chief and brothers, it was not my purpose to make any remarks upon this question now under discussion, but it does seem to me brothers that the ruling of the Chair in all fairness to ourselves, in all fairness to our Order, should be sustained. We owe quite as much a duty to be true to ourselves as we do to be charitable to any one member, because the man who is not true to himself and to his own obligation cannot be expected to be true to any one else.

In order that the brothers who are not familiar with the facts surrounding the case may be placed in a position to understand the ruling of the Chair that its consideration is now out of order, let me call your attention to the particular circumstances upon which the Chair bases his ruling.

After the court-martial of Brother Payne, after the hearing at Paterson of the appeal, when the appeal was disallowed, Brother Payne came to the next Encampment at St. Joe—this is a great deal like ancient history, brothers, and those of you who have had any legal experience will understand that there is always in all courts of law some limit to the power of appeal. You cannot appeal every month or every year if you so desire.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, as I understand it, Brother Weeks has got the record. He has risen to read the record. We are not trying this case over again and we do not need to review all of the case. We want the record as to that matter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Weeks will confine himself to the question of the appeal.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I have not announced my intention to read the record. I have not announced my intention to make any statement of the facts in this case; but I know of no reason why in this discussion of the right of this Commandery and the duty of this Commandery to sustain the Chair, one member of the Commandery should get up and challenge an assertion of the Chair and then attempt to throttle a reference to the record. (Applause).

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander my point of order is that an appeal from the decision of the Chair is not debatable; that the brother making the appeal states the ground of appeal and then the presiding officer may reply, if he desires to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is not well taken; the appeal is debatable.

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I rise to a question of information. I would like to ask this, that the privilege be given Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks to make an explanation of this case, as he can, for the information of members of this Commandery who are not conversant with the facts, that we may vote intelligently upon this subject.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the Chair cannot give Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks any such privilege. Such a statement or explanation would be out of order. He must confine himself to the question of the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I do not desire any such special privilege.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have made a statement of exactly the conditions and facts and have made a decision. That decision has been appealed from, and Brother Weeks is simply stating—I do not know what he is getting at—his side of the case. He is talking to the appeal. Will you hear him considerately, quietly and patiently?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I was endeavoring to state that the appeal had been disallowed at Paterson and application was made at St. Joseph, the ensuing encampment, which was three years ago, for the reopening of the case and the granting of a new trial. Upon that application then made in the city of St. Joseph at the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the party aggrieved or claimed to be aggrieved, Brother Payne, was present and then and there represented on the floor by Brother McDowell, of New Jersey, and after a resolution had been introduced declaring the former proceedings irregular and granting a new trial, objection was made to that portion of the resolution which stated that the former proceedings were irregular, and the record shows that Brother Payne said

"Strike it out." I will consent that it may be stricken out.

And the resolution was finally adopted to read simply as follows:

Resolved, by this Encampment, That the proceedings of the Walter S. Payne court-martial be set aside, and he be granted a new trial."

Then Colonel J. B. Maccabe addressed the Chair as follows:

"Commander, I want to know, before this resolution is passed, if the friends of General Payne are going to abide by the results of this new court-martial, if General Payne shall be found guilty, and shall be thrown out of the Order forever?"

And some member said "Yes, sir." Then Brother Maccabe repeated his inquiry as follows:

"Is General Payne perfectly willing to stand the consequences and the result of this new court-martial, and go out of the Order forever if that is the finding of the court-martial?"

And W. O. McDowell, of New Jersey, while Walter S. Payne, of Ohio, was sitting upon the floor of that encampment and during that very debate, less than two minutes before had spoken on the same question and submitted to a portion of the resolution being stricken out, W. O. McDowell said,

"The General has said he would."

W. O. McDowell said that in the presence and in the hearing, and I assert without fear of contradiction, with the consent and approval of Walter S. Payne who sat silent and allowed it to be done. Colonel Maccabe then said,

"Then will it not be in order to reconsider the proceedings had at Paterson in order to leave the whole subject matter open? I move, therefore, that the proceedings had at Paterson be incorporated in the resolution and also set aside."

A new trial was granted, a new court was appointed, new findings were rendered and a sentence imposed. When that matter came up upon an appeal following this second trial of the case, General Payne was heard, through a prominent attorney, one of the most prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic, whom he retained as counsel; as counsel for Payne he appeared before the Minneapolis Encampment and argued the case, and the question was then and there settled with Brother Payne upon the floor of the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Past Commander-in-Chief's time has

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expired. Is there unanimous consent that he may proceed? (Cries of "consent," "consent.")

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I have nothing further to say.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers will you listen to the Chair? The Chair has a right to discuss an appeal taken from its decision. ("Consent," consent.")

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege. I simply state that Brother McDowell was never employed by me as an attorney, or in any other capacity, or authorized to speak for me in that Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers of the Encampment, I believe there is not a member here who has toiled with me through all the ups and downs, the toils and discomforts, the victories and successes of our Order, who will doubt my honesty. I do not believe there is a brother present today, I do not believe there is one in the Order who knows the Chair, that believes I would willingly or wilfully do an injustice to any brother of the Order. Brothers, in an official capacity, standing before you as the head of the Order, I stated the case not from any personal prejudice, not because I love a man or fear an enemy, but I stated the case because of the official responsibility resting upon me. When this case came up in the form of this resolution I gave to you the exact facts, as more than 50 brothers, if they could be here today, would testify; and my honor has been impugned, it has been questioned whether I have been telling the truth. The record sustains what I have said, and I ask you as brothers to stand by a man who believes he is right, who knows he is right. The facts have nothing to do with this. The agreement was there had, just as the Chair stated it. Without any love for Brother Walter S. Payne, without any fear of him, without any of these extraneous influences surrounding it, this is a question of appeal from my decision and I am right and I ask you to sustain me on the merits of my statement and my decision. That is all I have to say.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I do not want any member of this Commandery-in-Chief to understand that any representative from the Division of Ohio in appealing from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief on a point of parlimentary law is impugning his honesty, or his truthfulness.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What I said was not with reference to you.

E. H. ARCHER of Ohio: Commander, the only matter as I understand it at present before this Commandery-in-Chief is a question of law as to whether the decision of the Commander-in-Chief shall stand, or whether it shall not stand.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I was right in my statement, and Brother Payne insisted that no such agreement had been made.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, feeling ought never to usurp the place of judgment. (Cries of "That is right,") Coolness and calmness and deliberation should prevail in legislative bodies. I am not here to champion the cause of Brother Payne, or anyone, but I am in favor of transacting business in a business way. Any brother who believes that the decision of the presiding officer is wrong has a right to appeal from that decision and state his reasons for doing so. I have done that. I believe that this Commandery-in-Chief has the same power to undo what the Ninth Commandery-in-Chief has done as that the 70th General Assembly of the State of Ohio has a right to

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repeal the action of the second or 40th Ohio General Assembly. And it is that point that is now before this Commandery. It is not a question of sentiment or feeling that exists between any of the brothers in the relation to the Payne matter, and I hope brothers that you will not establish this precedent that a Commander can by his decision prevent any matter which has been acted upon by a previous Commandery-in-Chief being brought before the Commandery-in-Chief that is then in session. It would be a dangerous precedent, a very dangerous precedent. So would it be if that was a precedent of our State and National Courts, that are after a case has once been decided the power that decides it could never hear a case of similar character again. I do not want to take your time. I have got sense enough to know when I have said enough, and I believe you will not vote on this qnestion from the sentimental standpoint, but vote upon it from a legal standpoint.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I of course have the greatest respect for the judgment and the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief. I dislike to be placed in the attitude of appealing from his decision. I believe the decision that you have taken, in the face of history is correct, so far as the history of the matter is concerned; but there is something that is more important than the history of this case, and I hope that this case can be reopened whether by the overruling of your decision, or by some other method, I care not what; but to take the position at this time that the case cannot be opened would be something that would result disastriously to this organization. We see that illustrated every day. We amended the Constitution yesterday. It was not this Encampment that created that Constitution, but it was a preceding Encampment of this body. We did not stop to question yesterday whether or not we had created this thing, or what Encampment had passed this law. That never entered into the discussion, or into the proceedings of this Encampment yesterday. The only question was what was the amendment, or what was the new law to be enacted by this legislative body. We admit by implication, and if you please by right, that this Encampment had the power and the authority to do that, now in the light of that, in the face of what we have done not only at this Encampment but at all preceding Encampments. I cannot see why you want to apply this iron clad, rigid rule, and not allow the reopening of the case because it has been acted upon by a previous Commandery-in-Chief.

It is true, as my good brother, the Past Commander-in-Chief, has said, that in criminal courts there is a limit to appeals. I suggest to the brother that perhaps in some instances, maybe in this, it would be better to apply the motto of our organization than the solid rules of law that govern the trials of persons accused of crimes. I hope, brothers, that in justice to the person who is vitally connected with this question, this case may be reopened and settled definately; if this good brother or if this individual has any rights in this Encampment at all, he is entitled to his past rank or he is not entitled to pass that door.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I move the previous question.

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

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I also second the motion.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I also second the motion for the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question is moved by Brother Cutter, of Illinois, and seconded by Brothers Spackman and McCrillis of Illinois, and Harrington, of Kansas.

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BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a question of information.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: State it.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, my question of information is as to how we are going to settle this matter definitely, as the brother suggests, if we reopen it at every encampment; I want to know how that can be done.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I want to know if the decision of the Chair is not sustained if that will necessarily reopen the question?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair understands that it will.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I do not so understand it. Does the Chair understand the resolution?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Read the resolution.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, the resolution is as follows:

To the Commandery-in-Chief S. V. U. S. A.

WHEREAS, At the annual Encampment of the Division of Ohio a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the delegates from that Division to this National Encampment to use all honorable means to have the national body restore to our brother, General Walter S. Payne, his past rank as Commander-in-Chief, therefore be it

Resolved, "That inasmuch as the Committee or Court Commission who investigated this case at Minneapolis when it was heard on appeal, reported to that said National Encampment at Minneapolis that 'The individual opinion of the committee was unanimously that Brother Payne was not guilty.' We ask that Brother Payne's past rank be restored to him."

It simply asks that Brother Payne's past rank be restored to him. That is all there is in it. There is no opening up of that case at all, and that case is not here for discussion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair decided that this matter was not before the Encampment properly. An appeal was taken and upon that appeal the previous question has been moved and seconded by two brothers from different divisions. The question is shall the main question be now put? All those in favor of the motion for the previous question will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried. The question now is upon the appeal. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Encampment? Upon that I will call for a division. Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will rise and stand until counted. Be seated. Those in favor of sustaining the appeal from the decision of the Chair will rise and stand until counted. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the vote stands 70 in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair; 42 in favor of sustaining the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have voted to sustain the decision of the Chair. Does this finish the report of the committee on resolutions?

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the last resolution reported by the committee without recommendation be adopted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is not in order. Brothers you have heard the report of the committee on resolutions. What is your pleasure?

N. C. UPHAM, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the report of the committee be adopted.

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WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, before the report of that committee is adopted as a whole, we have a resolution prepared by the Ohio delegation and unanimously endorsed by it, and if it is not introduced in time to be referred during the early sessions of the Encampment we should like to present it now, before that committee is discharged and have it referred to them for immediate action.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It may be referred to the committee without reading if it is the pleasure of the Encampment. And we can adopt the partial report of the committee, as far as it has been made.

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the Division of Pennsylvania at their recent Encampment voted—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The business before the Encampment is action upon the report of the committee as far as submitted.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I move the report of the committee be adopted so far as read and concurred in.

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE, of Indianan: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Hurlbut, of Illinois, and seconded by Brother McGuire, of Indiana, that the report of the committee as submitted be concurred in and accepted. Are there any remarks?

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander: The committee on resolutions reported that resolution to the Encampment without recommendation, and no action has been taken on that resolution. I move that the resolution be recommitted to the committee with the recommendation that it be adopted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is not in order. That resolution was ruled out of order by the Chair and the Chair has been sustained in that decision. It was not in order and that disposes of it for this Encampment.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I do not understand that you can rule out of order a part of the report of the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have not ruled the report of the committee out of order.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, have you not now ruled the report of the committee out of order in ruling out of order my motion to recommit the resolution reported without recommendation.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, my point of order is that there is a motion before this Encampment and the brother is not speaking to the motion. He cannot make a second motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. Brothers, you have heard the motion to accept the partial report of the Committee on Resolutions which has been concurred in. Are you ready for the question?

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, is there any recommendation of the committee touching that resolution?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is not. Are there any further remarks upon the question of concurring in and adopting the report of the Committee on Resolutions as far as submitted? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the motion stands adopted.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would ask information of the

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Committee on Resolutions concerning a resolution that was adopted by the Division of Pennsylvania relative to conferring the gold cross upon Brothers Russell and Wagner of that Division. I do not remember that the committee reported one way or the other or refused to report, or have acted in any manner. I would like to know the situation in regard to that resolution from Pennsylvania.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They make no recommendation. The next business in order will be the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I should like to inquire whether it is the purpose of the Committee on Resolutions, that committee not yet being discharged, to report upon these resolutions from the Division of Pennsylvania.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I cannot answer for these committees. Is the Chairman of the committee or any member of it present?

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, the committee is in session outside now.

THE COMNANDER-IN-CHIEF: Do you know the purpose of this committee with reference to these resolutions?

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, we have one more resolution to consider.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Pennsylvania: Commander, there are several resolutions from the Division of Pennsylvania that went before this committee. I want to state that there is another one that—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I presume there are a great many others that they have considered and have not brought before the Encampment. The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports. This is one of the most important committees we have, and I trust, brothers, you will give this report careful attention. Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, chairman of the committee, will proceed with the report.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move you that the report of this committee be acted upon recommendation by recommendation, and that the Chairman of the committee be requested to give us such information in regard to the several recommendations as may be necessary in order to enable us to vote intelligently upon them.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. As many as are in favor of it will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report of the committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, began the reading of the report as follows:

CINCINNATTI, OHIO, Aug. 15, 1893.

To the officers and brothers of the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

BROTHERS—"Your Committee on Officers' Reports and Distribution of Work respectfully reports as follows:

"The communications from the several Divisions and Camps were distributed to the several committees to which they properly belonged.

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REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

ON REPORT OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Your committee desires to especially commend the business-like report of General Hall and the directness with which he submits to the review of the Encampment the condition of the Order, his important official acts, and the urgent needs which require action from this Encampment. The economic administration of the affairs of the Order, so manifest in the work of himself and staff, will receive an appreciative response from every brother in the Order, and will prove a worthy example to all of his successors.

Of his several suggestions and recommendations, disposition has been made as follows:

CUSTODY OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF PROPERTY.

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

Assigned to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations."

CHARTER OF DIVISION OF FLORIDA REVOKED.

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

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move the report of the committee in this particular be concurred in.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by brother McCrillis, of Illinois, seconded by Brother Kinney, of New York, that the report of the Committee on Officers' Report in regard to this recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief be concurred in. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be, and is carried.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

IN REGARD TO REVISION AND CONTINUATION OF BLUE BOOK.

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

"Approved, if in the opinion of the Council-in-Chief the condition of the finances of the Commandery-in-Chief warrant the expense."

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, I move we take these matters by consent unless there is objection.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the recom-

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mendations of the Committee on Officers' Reports be concurred in without formal motion unless there is objection. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be, and is carried. Is there any objection to this section of the report of the committee? The Chair hears none and the recommendation of the committee is concurred in.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

IN REGARD TO BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

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

Assigned to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there objection to this section of the report of the committee? The Chair hears none and it is concurred in.

Chairman Abbott proceeded with the reading of the report as follows:

IN REGARD TO SEMI-ANNUAL INSTEAD OF QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Recommendation No. 5. "I therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to provide for semi-annual instead of quarterly reports; the last quarterly report to be made for the quarter ending June 30, 1894, the first semi-annual report to be made for the semi- annual term ending December 31, 1895.

Assigned to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The action of the committee on this recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief is concurred in unless there be objection. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

CONCERNING REPORTS OF DIVISION OFFICERS.

"The committee approves of the ruling of General Order No. 6, Series of 1893, concerning legality of Art. IV., Chap. V., Rules and Regulations in the matter of delinquency of Divisions for forwarding the same.

That ruling is as follows:

I ruled in General Order No. 6, that the reports of these officers came legally under the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. IV., Chap. V., Rules and Regulations; and Divisions delinquent in these reports would be deprived of representation in this meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. Division officials are too lax in these departments. Statistics of vital importance to the Order can only be gathered through these officials' reports to the Commandery, and I ask your emphatic approval of my ruling on this topic, that my successor may be enabled to enforce this reasonable rule, and the reports of these officials be thus made an accurate transcript of conditions existing in every Division in the Order."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That ruling is because of the ambiguity of the Constitution. Is there objection to concurrence in the report of the committee. If not the report of the committee will be concurred in. The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

PUBLICATION AND INDEXING OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF PROCEEDINGS.

Recommendation No. 6. "I therefore recommend that 3000 copies of the

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proceedings of this meeting be published, under the direction of the retiring administration, and that they be distributed to all members of the Commandery-in-Chief and through the regular channels to Camps."

Approved, and further recommended that the same be indexed."

The latter recommendation is in compliance with a request from the Division of Rhode Island which will come up later.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOBENSTIEN: Commander, I believe I shall have to object to that on the score of expense. It is going to increase the expense of publishing the proceedings much more than, in all probability, is anticipated by this committee, and rather than discuss the matter, and in order to bring it properly before this Encampment I move that such portion of the recommendation of the committee as refers to indexing the proceedings be stricken out; and that the remainder of the recommendation be concurred in.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee on the sixth recommendation in the report of the Commander-in-Chief be concurred in, except in so far as the committee recommend the indexing of the proceedings; which recommendation in regard to indexing it is moved be stricken out. Are there any remarks.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I desire to say that the resolution was presented after long experience with the difficulty of finding anything in our proceedings. It is like hunting for a needle in a hay stack. An ordinary index is not so expensive, and certainly there is no book published at the present time, of any size that does not have an index. What would we think of our Constitution Rules and Regulations, for example, if there was no index? It is true that index is not perfect, but it is a great advantage. It would only take a few pages of printed matter and cost very little to make sufficient index to our proceedings, and it would certainly be worth all it would cost. To find anything in the printed report now a brother has to read through the whole book.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion of the Quartermaster General. If for no other reason than for the one that the brother refers to, that the absence of an index requires a brother wishing to find anything to read through the report of the proceedings of the Commandery-in-Chief. I think it is a good thing for the brothers to look through the whole outfit. I think for that reason alone it is a very good thing to discard the index. Four-fifths of the members of the Order do not know what goes on in this Commandery-in-Chief. The book of proceedings is received from national headquarters and is shelved after it is received by the Camps, and at the expiration of six months you can pick it up and write your name on the dust on the cover. Anything that will make the members give it more attention is to be encouraged.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I desire to make a few remarks—very briefly. In the preparation of the recent reports the various subjects before the Commmndery have been so classified and subheaded by the official stenographer that any particular item can be readily found. The reports of the committees and the action of the Commandery on the reports of the committees, etc., is under a separate head, and it is a very easy matter, in the shape in which the proceedings are now prepared and submitted, to find anything you want.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there are no further remarks the question is on the motion of the Quartermaster General to strike out the recommenda-

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tion of the committee in regard to indexing the proceedings, and approve the action of the committee in other respects. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee adopted with the exception of the recommendation in regard to indexing.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

IN MEMORY OF PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LELAND J. WEBB.

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

This recommendation is approved. It was expected that the committee on Resolutions would present something on this subject.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection the report of the committee on this recommendation will be concurred in. The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"Of the forty-seven decisions submitted by General Hall, all except Nos. 10, 23, 32 and 41 have met the approval of the committee."

RIGHT OF A CAMP TO REMOVE FROM ONE TOWN TO ANOTHER INSIDE THE DIVISION.

In regard to No. 10 we find that the point involved had been passed upon by General Weeks and reported to the Helena Encampment. In his decision General Weeks held that a Camp could remove from one town to another within the same Division provided a majority of its members voted so to do, and it should procure a new charter with the change of location indicated. We believe the decision of General Weeks should stand.

This was the decision of General Hall. He stated that he made the decision under the belief that there had been no previous decision made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee has stated my opinion. The Blue Book prepared by my worthy predecessor of the decisions is absolutely a useless arrangement because we cannot find any subject therein. It is almost impossible, as I said in my report, for the Commander-in-Chief, out of the hundreds of decisions that have been made, to find any particular case, or every decision that has been made, and for that reason I shall not take it hard if you overrule any decision I have made. So please consider it in the light of business, and not in any personal way. What is your pleasure in reference to this decision? Shall the report of this committee stand as the decision of this Encampment? (Cries of "consent," "consent.")

The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report.

RANK OF ASSISTANT Q. M. GENERAL AND ASS'T ADJUTANT GENERAL.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: In decision No. 23 we do not concur. And in that connection I will read decision No. 23 addressed to Geo. A. McMurtry, Ass't Q. M. General, Chicago, Ills., which is as follows:

HILLSDALE, MICH., Dec. 28, 1893.

Geo. A. McMurtry, Assistant Quartermaster General, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Reply to your inquiry of the 14th inst. has been delayed owing to my desire to make careful search upon the subject of

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rank for your office. No ruling on this subject has ever been made, or at least is of record in the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, but taking the rules governing the U. S. Army as precedent, I will rule that your rank would be Colonel. No cap ornament has been devised, especially for Assistant Adjutant General or Assistant Quartermaster General.

Sincerely yours in F. C. and L.,

MARVIN E. HALL, *Commander-in-Chief.*

The committee report as follows:

"We do not concur in the decision of General Hall in No 23, as we can find no authority for such appointment. But recognizing the necessity for such an office, we recommend the creation of the same and the following amendments to the Constitution:

Amend subdivision first, Section 1, Article 2, Chapter 4, page 35, so that the same shall read as follows:

First, its own elective, etc., and Aides de Camp, Assistant Q. M. General, Assistant Inspector General, etc. The only words inserted are "Assistant Quarter Master General." Also:

Amend Section 5, Article 4, Chapter 4, page 39, to read as follows:

"The Commander-in-Chief shall on his accession to the office, appoint an Adjutant General, an Inspector General, a Judge Advocate General, a Surgeon General, a Chaplain-in-Chief and an Assistant Quartermaster General, the last named with the rank of Colonel. The Commander-in-Chief, etc."

I will state that the Quartermaster General appeared before the Committee and stated the services that have been rendered and were liable to be required of the assistant in his office; and the assistant working without pay during the sickness of General Loebenstien for two or three weeks he rendered eminent service to the Order, no requisition laying in his office over four hours; and as the brother received no other pay it was thought that the Commandery-in-Chief ought to pay him at least with a little honor. (Laughter.) It is an economical thing to do anyway.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you will notice that this report of the committee is exactly in conformity with the decision of the Chair, they making the point only that the Commander-in-Chief had no authority to create this office. That is true. But I had at that time to take authority in my hands, as I did in several cases, as in the case of the failure to amend our Constitution relative to the separation of these two offices, and this was one of the points. Of course this decision ran in that direction. What will you do with the report of the committee?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: I would like to ask if you will insert there, "Assistant Adjutant General," as well as Assistant Quartermaster General, as that office is fully as important at times.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York; Commander, I move that the report of the committee be concurred in, and the Constitution be amended in concurrence with the recommendation of the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: And with the provision for the Assistant Adjutant General as well? I suggest that that be inserted. It is quite an important office.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, the committee is in favor of that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then may that be considered a part of the recommendation of the committee?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: The committee so agree, Commander.

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J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, it ought to be understood whether or not these new officers, the Assistant Quartermaster General and the Assistant Adjutant General, are to have a voice and vote in the Commandery-in-Chief, or not.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They are not.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: The Commander-in-Chief is correct. It was not the intention to create any votes in the Encampment by the creation of these officers.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to ask whether the Constitution does not give the Commander-in-Chief the right to appoint, or detail anybody for any office.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief has the right to detail any brother for any service, but not to create and fill offices.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Would not appointment to the position of Assistant Quartermaster General be detailing that brother for that service.

G. B. Abbott, of Illinois: Commander, it might be detailing him for that service, but it would give him no office, no rank.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, do I understand that in order to make a man help out the Order it is necessary to give him a title? Let me say that I was perfectly willing to serve as picket guard, or in any capacity, and I have yet to realize or learn that a man will render better service, if his heart throbs in unison with the Order, if he has a high sounding title, or wears shoulder straps.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Maccabe, will you allow the Commander-in-Chief to be heard?

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Most assuredly, Commander; I am not a Czar. (Laughter).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair is very grateful for this information. My Brother Maccabe, for your information let me state that this appointment was made so that it really might be the official act of the Commandery, and this recommendation follows in that line. My decision was in order to make all the actions of that officer absolutely official, so that there could be no break anywhere in the action of Commandery-in-Chief officers. It was not made as a matter of honor or titles, only incidentally.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

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

CHAS. KINNEY, of New York: Commander, my point of order is that there is a motion before the house.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question before the house is, shall the report of this committee stand adopted.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Will it not require a two-thirds vote to adopt this recommendation of the committee?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will. The Chair has so ruled.

CLARENCE E. HOLMES, of New York: Commander, I would like to enquire whether this will not be the only Colonel in the Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think not. We have Colonels in the Sons of Veterans' Guards, as far as that is concerned.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, will it require a two-thirds vote of those present?

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will require two-thirds of those present in the Commandery, not only of those who are here, but two-thirds of those who belong to this Commandery, who have been reported. This is absolutely an amendment to the Constitution.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, in explanation, as a courtesy to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, this committee wishes to state that it would have referred this matter to that committee if that committee had not already been discharged when the matter came up before the Committee on Officers' Reports.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution will signify the same by rising and standing until they are counted. The Adjutant General will count. As many as are opposed to this amendment will rise and stand until they are counted.

The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the vote stood 47 in favor of the proposition and 18 against it. There are 121 votes duly accredited to this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The recommendation is not adopted, not having received a two-thirds vote of all the members present and entitled to vote in this Encampment. Proceed with the reading of the report.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Commander, the next section of the committee's report is in regard to decision No. 32 which is as follows:

RIGHTS OF PRO TEM STAFF OFFICERS.

HILLSDALE, MICH., March 1, 1893.

Captain John Redmond, Burlington, Kansas:

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

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

A brother not an elector of the Division Encampment, cannot properly be appointed to a staff position *pro tem.* If a vacancy had been officially announced such brother might be regularly appointed and installed, and would then be clothed with an elector's powers and privileges, but a *pro tem* appointment would not carry with it any rights of an elector, hence he would have no right to participate actively by vote in any of the deliberations of the Encampment. Sincerely yours in F. C. and L.

MARVIN E. HALL, *Commander-in-Chief.*

In regard to this decision the committee report:

"There would seem to be some ambiguity from the use of the word 'vacancy,' and we therefore recommend that the decision as it now stands be not approved, but that the construction of the law be declared to be that in the event of a vacancy in the staff of a Division Commander, caused by the death, resignation, or removal of an officer, a successor may be appointed and installed, and would therefore have all the privileges pertaining to such office. But that in case of the absence from a Division Encampment of a staff officer without action whereby he became deprived of his office—there being no va-

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cancy--no appointment could be made except the appointment of a brother to serve in a temporary capacity, and such appointee would have no vote or privileges by virtue of such appointment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I am very grateful to the commit tee for this report. It was a very technical question for me to decide, one which the Constitution did not cover at all. I think the committee is right myself, and trust you will approve their report in this matter. Is there objection to the report of the committee on this subject? If not it stands approved. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: The committee do not concur in decision No. 41 of the Commander-in-Chief which is as follows:

RIGHTS OF PAST OFFICERS OF SUSPENDED CAMPS.

HILLSDALE, MICH., June 5, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely, in F. C. and L.,

MARVIN E. HALL, *Commander-in-Chief.*

On that the committee report as follows:

We do not concur in the third clause of this Decision No. 41 in so far as it pertains to Past Captains. We do not believe that a brother should be deprived of any rights the Order confers upon him through the fault of a third person, and where he has no relief. We are of the opinion that a brother who presents evidence of good standing in his Camp, or who may hold an unexpired transfer card, is entitled to all the privileges conferred upon him by virtue of any past services he may have rendered the Order notwithstanding his Camp or Division may not be in good standing.

The reason for this ruling is evident. A Past officer can in no way compel his Captain to pay his per capata tax, although he himself may have paid his dues away in advance of the present time. A past Captain does not represent his Camp as a Camp in a Division, but simply represents himself by virtue of past service rendered the Order.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I ask, if, according to the resolution as reported by the committee, my Camp was suspended by the Commander-in-Chief, would I still have a right to vote?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You would, under the ruling of the committee.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I do not think that is right. If my Camp was suspended I do not think I would have any rights here at all.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: My decision is that a suspended Camp

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waives all the rights of the Order and all the privileges belonging to it. It is a broad decision. The committee would reverse that decision, particularly on the question of the rights of Past Captains, alleging that the suspension of a Camp does not carry with it the suspension of a Past Captain.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move that the recommendation of the committee on this decision be not concurred in.

WILLIAM I. CARNES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMAMDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Reed, of Pennsylvania, and seconded by Brother Carnes, that this section of the report of the committee be not concurred in. Are there any remarks.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I do not think we should concur in the report. A Past Captain only has a right on this floor by reason of his relationship to his Camp. If his Camp is suspended though perhaps it is not his fault that the Captain did not forward the per capata tax that does not help him. Suppose I am elected as a delegate to this Encampment. If for some reason or other my Camp is suspended I have just as good right to insist upon representing my Camp notwithstanding, and becoming a delegate in this convention, as the Past Captain of my Camp has. I stand in the same position he does toward this Encampment To give the Past Captain a vote here and debar me would not be fair. If my Camp does not go on and pay its tax and do everything that it should do to avoid suspension then I believe we should have no votes in the National Encampment. It is a dangerous precedent to establish to give us votes in such a case. I believe we ought not to sustain the committee in its action on this decision.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, on behalf of the committee I want to ask how in God's world a past officer has any recourse. Take the case of myself for instance. I reside in a foreign country. My home is not in the United States and I come maybe 5,000 miles to attend the Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief. As a matter of fact my dues are paid for five years in advance. Suppose my Camp is suspended through no fault of mine. I have paid my dues; I have discharged every obligation to the Order that the Constitution requires of me, and yet from the fact that my Camp, or some petty officer of that Camp, has run away with the funds or neglected to attend to his duty, I am deprived of the honors conferred upon me by the Order for years of service; and I have no relief. I say that is not right.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, in answer to Brother Abbott I will say that I think it is a well settled principle that a creature can never become greater than the creator, and on that line I do not believe that any brother who is a Past Captain or past anything else ought to have any rights in this body greater than the right of the body that created him, nor any rights at all unless the body which created him exists. No matter whether it is his duty or whose duty it is to keep the Camp in existence, I do not believe that we ought to establish the precedent that a brother can become a Past Captain and then become a foreigner, like our good brother from Honduras, and then if his Camp goes down come back to America and have the same rights and privileges that he would have if his Camp was in existence, when in fact it is not in existence. It is saying a thing that is not true, and for that reason I am opposed to the adoption of this recommendation of the commlttee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, will please assume the Chair. I promised the Ladies' Aid Society that I would vis-

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it their body sometime this morning on quite an important question that has been referred to me, and if the Commandery will excuse me I will be obliged.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief assumed command.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, before General Hall leaves the room I would like to ask him a question. I would like to ask the Commander-in-Chief if, when I asked him the question last night if I would be entitled to a vote in this Encampment if my Division was suspended, I being in good standing, he did not reply: "Yes, so long as you are in good standing in your Camp?" I would like to ask him, before he retires, if he did not state that to me?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think I did. I think I recollect that I made that statement.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: That is your ruling?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not make rulings until a case comes before me. If a brother asks me a question, as Brother McCrillis did, I answer it according to my judgment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, that is just what I was going to ask—if this ruling in regard to Past Captains being entitled to votes in Division Encampment is to stand we must have the same rule in regard to Past Colonels of Divisions in this Encampment. I do not believe that it is just and right that Past Officers of Divisions which have been suspended, which have failed to make reports, which have failed to meet their obligations to the Commandery-in-Chief, should be entitled to a vote and voice in this Encampment. I do not think it is just and right to those Divisions who do meet all their obligations and I earnestly hope that this recommendation of the committee will not be concurred in. It will be a precedent that Past Division Commanders shall be entitled to a voice and seat in this Encampment, even if their Divisions have been suspended: and I should strenuously oppose the seating of such Division Commanders.

FRANK W. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to continue just a few minutes upon the thought I brought out a minute ago. The Commander-in-Chief stated to me last night as he has stated here, and the Constitution bears him out, that as a Past Colonel of my Division, so long as I remain in good standing in my Camp, I am entitled to a seat and vote in this body. I wish to call your attention to Division Constitution, Chapter 3, Article 2, at the top of page 23, providing for the representation in Division Encampments.

Third—"All Past Camp Captains and all Past Camp Commanders who have served for a full term, or having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their respective Camps."

Brothers, the standing of the Camp is not in question. If the Past Captain is in good standing in that Camp, no matter what the status of that Camp may be, as respects the Order, that brother is protected by the Constitution itself. I can see no other construction to put upon it

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, if his Camp is suspended he is not in good standing. How is his standing as a Past Captain to be determined? What right have you to recognize credentials issued by the officers of a suspended Camp?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I would reply that I have no credentials to this Encampment. All the credentials that I have are the re-

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cords of the Commandery-in-Chief which declare that I am a Past Colonel of my Division. The records of the State would so declare in regard to Past Captains, and if he has a receipt for his dues to date from that Camp then it is proved beyond question that he is in good standing in the Order.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: One more question. Is it not a fact that a certificate showing that Colonel McCrillis is Past Commander of the Illinois Division, and was in good standing at the date of the certification by the installing officer, is on file with the Adjutant General?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I do not knew.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Will Brother McCrillis allow me to ask General Abbott a question?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I would prefer to continue my remarks. I desire to say before continuing that I have no objection to answering that matter. It is a matter of record in the Commandery-in-Chief that I am a Past Colonel, and I have perhaps a receipt for my dues in my pocket. That is all that is necessary. I am not arguing the right or wrong in this case, but that the only way whereby you can debar a Past Captain in the Order from his privilege as a Past Captain is to correct the Constitution. It must come as an amendment to the Constitution which gives him an undeniable right to a seat in the State Encampment so long as he remains in good standing. The only way to prevent him from that is to move and adopt an amendment to this Constitution. That is the point. This comes up as a ruling of the Commander-in-Chief, and the ruling in my judgment was wrong because it was in conflict with the Constitution. Therefore, I am in favor of the recommendation of the committee because it proposes to right a wrong ruling made by the Commander-in-Chief.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I want to say in answer to Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott that if he is in South America and his Camp is disbanded that is one of the penalties he must endure in common with the rest of us if our Camps are disbanded. Replying to Past Commander McCrillis relative to the Constitutional provision that he is in good standing so long as he remains in good standing in his Camp I desire to suggest to him that when his Camp is suspended he is not in good standing in his Camp, because the Camp is not in official existence at that time, and consequently he belongs to no Camp.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I want to ask is it not a fact that a Camp is in existence just as long as its charter is not revoked?

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I would say "no," not in my opinion—it is not recognized. I want to say, if this ruling should be approved, that in a Division composed say of twenty Camps, eleven of which had been suspended, the Past Captains of those eleven Camps might attend the Division Encampment and defeat the entire legislation of that body. Coming there with the authority of Camps that had failed to pay their dues and had been suspended, they could defeat the desires and wishes of the representatives and Past Captains of the remaining nine Camps that had paid their dues and kept themselves in good standing. I claim that a camp that has been suspended is not in the organization at all.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the motion to not concur in the report of the committee on this particular question. All in favor of the question will give the usual show of the order—that is, to sustain the decision of the Commander-in-Chief.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, if the report of the committee is not concurred in it unseats Past Captains of suspended Camps, and deprives them of voices and votes in the Division Encampments.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, does it not also unseat Past Colonels of suspended Divisions and Past Commanders-in-Chief and deprive them of votes in the Commandery-in-Chief? If my Camp is not in existence where do I get my authority to be a member of this Encampment?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I would say that we obtain membership in this Encampment through our membership in the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Brothers, you understand the effect of the motion that has been made. All those in favor of the motion to not concur in the action of the committee will give their assent by the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The Chair is unable to decide. All those in favor of the motion will please rise to their feet and stand until they are counted. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed will please rise. The Adjutant General will announce the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the vote stands 59 in favor of the motion; 37 against it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee is not concurred in.

The Chair wishes to state that in future he shall hold members strictly to the five minute rule. Brothers will refrain from asking questions unless the knowledge is essential. You are taking up too much time, brothers, without doing any good.

CHAIRMAM ABBOTT: I wish to state that the committee is unanimous in its report concerning the action to be taken by the Encampment upon the Sons of Veterans' Guards and the Military Rank. Your committee recommend the following:

SONS OF VETERANS' GUARDS.

"Concerning the action to be taken by this Encampment upon the Sons of Veterans' Guards (the Military Rank) your committee recommends the following:

That the Commandery-in-Chief sever all official supervision of, and financial support to said organization, at the same time recommending its independent existence as the military feature of our Order so long as it shall require in its fundamental law that none shall ever become members, or remain within it ranks, unless in good standing in the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. And we recommend that members of Camps desiring to engage in strictly military work encourage this organization by enlisting in its ranks."

On the adoption of this section of the report of the committee I move the previous question.

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I second the previous question.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, my point of order is that there has been no motion to adopt this section of the report of the committee, and the Chair had not put the question to the Encampment as to whether or not the report of the committee would be concurred in by consent.

THE PRESIDING OFEICER: The point of order is well taken.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I earnestly

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trust that this committee will not in this case apply the gag law. It has been applied in this Encampment once before on a very important question. This is a matter of vital importance to the Order, regardless of my opinion, and why brothers should desire to apply the gag law in this instance is more than I can comprehend.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee, and on this motion I move the previous question.

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, as I understand it a motion for the adoption of the recommendation of the committee has been made. I do not desire to discuss the question if the committee will leave it open for discussion by others. There are brothers who are honestly and earnestly opposed to the Sons of Veterans' Guards, who do not feel like concurring in the recommendation of the committee. It is true that the report says that the Commandery-in-Chief shall sever all supervision of and financial support to said organization, but that don't do away with the conflict which has risen and exists between Camp Officers and officers of the Sone of Veterans' Guards. Now if this committee desires that this same conflict shall exist, and that it shall be as it has been, and that the Guards shall co-operate with the Camps, I am opposed to it. If they desire to make them an independent organization, which will do away with that conflict, I have no objection to their continuance. I am not insisting that this Commandery-in-Chief shall say that they cannot go into a military rank of their own, but if this same conflict is to arise and be kept up, I am opposed to the recommendation of the committee.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Ill.: Commander, if the brother had paid attention to the reading of the report he would have heard it distinctly stated that they were to exist independently. The committee realized that it could frame no law that would prevent any member from entering into a separate and independent organization. We might as well legislate that the moon shall rise only once in every three months; but we do state that as an independent organization only shall it exist. The Commandery-in-Chief throws off all responsibility for it. Now I will give my reasons for moving the previous question. It is very near the time for the noon adjournment. We have the parade before us, and a great many brothers feel that it is imperative upon them to return to their homes. We have much business before us, including the election and installation of officers, and it was simply for that reason that I moved the previous question. It is not unfair because we who are interested in the Sons of Veterans' Guards have conceded everything. We are the fellows that are hurt by the report of the committee, we are the fellows that are knocked out on this thing; if we are content to allow it to come to a vote without entering our protest, if we are willing to surrender our right to be heard before this report is adopted, I cannot see why those on the other side of the question, with whose views the report of the committee is in harmony, cannot allow us to act at once without delay. I therefore renew my motion for the previous question.

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

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

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CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of information. I understand by the report of the committee that the Sons of Veterans' Guards are to be recognized simply, and that is the only relation that they are to hold to the Commandery-in-Chief or to the Order at large, except the fact that members of the Sons of Veterans' Guards shall be members of the Order.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: That is correct. That is the only relation whatever.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: And that our recognition of the Sons of Veterans' Guards is to last only so long as that rule is enforced.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The previous question has been moved and seconded by brothers from two Divisions. The question is shall the main question be now put. All those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried. The question now is upon the motion to concur in the report of the committee. All those in favor of adopting the report of the committee on the subject of the Sons of Veterans' Guards will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee is adopted.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I come now to the report of the Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, before the Chairman of the committee goes to that, I would like to inquire in regard to the decision made by General Hall in regard to Past Captains removing to another Division. What has become of that?

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: There is no report on that because the committee could not find any such decision.

ON THE REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Your committee cannot compliment the report of the Quartermaster General too highly. The attention to detail and exactness has never been equalled before in the report of any one of his predecessors. The studied economy and business-like manner in which he has handled his department, and the success of the establishment of permanent headquarters fully justified the wisdom exercised by the Helena Encampment in providing so well for this most important of the departments of our Order. It is only necessary to formally add that all of the recommendations of Brother Loebenstein were approved with the exception of recommendation No. 8, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

The recommendations of the Quartermaster General which are approved are as follows:

Recommendation No. 1. "That the charges of $12.00 and $18.13 against the Divisions of Florida and Oklahoma, respectively, be cancelled."

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

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

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

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Recommendation No. 5. "That an order for the Pass Word and Countersign be printed on the back of each receipt for dues; that such order, to be valid, must bear an impression of the Seal of the Camp issuing it, and the signatures of the Captain and First Sergeant, and shall be good for such period only, as receipt shows dues to have been paid; and that upon the presentation of such an order to the Commanding Officer of any Camp, he shall communicate the Pass Word and Countersign to the Brother presenting it, providing he be properly identified."

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

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

Recommendation No. 8, which was referred to the committee on Constitution Rules and Regulations, is as follows:

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

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be concurred in, and that the recommendations therein recommended to be approved be so approved.

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

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks and seconded by Commander Lowry, of Pennsylvania, that the report be adopted and the recommendations therein recommended to be approved be so approved. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Down. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The modest and scholarly report submitted by our Adjutant General bespeaks the true character of the work which he performed as the right hand of our Commander. He brought to the position those peculiar gifts and a natural courtesy that must necessarily endear him to all with whom he came in contact.

After careful consideration the committee has approved of all the recommendations which he has made.

The recommendations of the Adjutant General which are approved, are as follows:

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

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

Recommendation No. 3. "I recommend that the incoming admistration be

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instructed to devise a new commission record, in which these documents may be more compactly recorded and alphabetically indexed."

Recommendation No. 4. "I recommend that the obsolete books and records, as per following schedule, be properly boxed, marked and delivered to the Quartermaster General for safe keeping: 13 Division rosters; 1 record of revoked charters; 1 record of Division By-laws; All letter books prior to September, 1892; All letters printed September, 1892; Grand Division Rosters; Grand Division cash books; old records of charter applications, with names and records of applicants kept by General Payne.

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

Recommendation No. 6. "I recommend that the following books and papers be destroyed: All installing officers reports in the filing case; old express receipt books, and old mailing lists."

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I move the adoption of the report of the committee on the report of the Adjutant General.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by General Abbott, seconded by brother Friedman that the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on the report of the Adjutant General be adopted. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the order. Down. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report is adopted.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The carefully prepared report of General Frazee is full of deep interest It is a practical mirror which strikingly presents to our view our exact condition; defects and points for congratulation alike are carefully spread before us. It should be carefully studied by all commanding officers.

Brother Frazee makes no recommendations.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I move the adoption of this section of the report.

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

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports in relation to the report of the Inspector General be adopted. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the report is adopted.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

"Not since the birth of our Order has the office of Surgeon General brought forth such a delightful result as we have been treated to in the exhaustive and magnificent report of our Surgeon General. A practical result has been obtained and the Order is deeply benefited by the result of this combination of opportunity and ability. In addition to the many desirable points it demonstrates, it also shows that with a more determined co-operation, of Camp and Division Officers, Dr. Wilcox could have accomplished much more. The recommendations of the Surgeon General have been referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations and Ritual."

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of the report.

EDWIN H. SWETT, of New Hampshire: Commander, I second the motion.

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THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on the report of the Surgeon General be adopted. Those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report adopted.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The committee compliments Brother Beebe on the clearness of his report. It approves of all of his decisions, but does not concur in his recommendation to have all the opinions and decisions to date, compiled in separate volumes, as it would cause confusion and inconvenience."

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be concurred in.

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

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee on the report of the Judge Advocate General will be concurred in. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee is concurred in.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

"Our Chaplain-in-Chief, in the care and devotion he has given his office, as exhibited in his report, deserves your highest commendation."

He makes four recommendations, the first of which is as follows.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEFS' REPORT.

Recommendations No. 1. That a flag costing not over $50, nor less than $30 be purchased by this Commandery and be presented to the Division making the largest gain per cent. over the previous year, the marking to be the following:

Number of Camps reporting	10	per	cent.
Number of brothers in Camp reporting	5	"	"
Number of brothers in line	5	"	"
Number of brothers in uniform	10	"	"
Number of Camps furnishing firing squads	20	"	"
Number of Camps addressed by S. of V's	20	"	"
Number of brothers at Sunday service	10	"	"
Camps observing Union Defenders' Day	20	"	"
Total	100	"	"

In this recommendation, for economic reasons, we do not concur; the Commandery-in-Chief is not in a financial condition to offer prizes to induce brothers to do what they should gladly do of their own volition."

G. H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I move the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on this recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief be concurred in.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Brother Hurlbut, seconded by Inspector General Frazee that the report of the committee on this recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief be concurred in. As many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee concurred in.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

Recommendation No. 2. "That the Chaplain-in-Chief prepare a programme

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for Memorial and Union Defender's Day, which shall be so prepared that it can be modified to meet local conditions, same to be forwarded to headquarters and by them forwarded to the various Divisions."

"Concerning this recommendation the committee concurs in it so far as the matter applies to Memorial Day, provided it is not made obligatory."

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Very often, in fact it is usually the case, that Camps of Sons of Veterans take a second position to the Grand Army simply devoting themselves to the carrying out of the Memorial Day programme of the Grand Army, whatever that may be. In fact, the committee thinks that is the commendable thing to do. Therefore, it would be necessary to have a programme that would not be obligatory, that could be deviated from. In regard to Union Defender's Day the committee were of opinion that there is such a difference of opinion as to what might be proper, and that Camps might desire to change and have a different programme one year from another and therefore that Union Defender's Day should not be provided for at all by an absolute set programme.

HARRY FULLER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move adoption and concurrence in the report.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report be adopted and the recommendation concurred in. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

Recommendation No. 3. "That Division Chaplains lose their rank by failure to report in the prescribed time to the Chaplain-in-Chief."

"This recommendation is not concurred in for the reason that the Division Chaplain is a Staff Officer of the Division Commander, and should be subject to discipline through him."

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: This is simply a question of the proper method of disciplining Division Chaplains who do not perform their duty. I move the report of the committee on this recommendation be concurred in.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee on this recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief be concurred in. Are there any remarks? If not as many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign.

The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee is concurred in.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

Recommendation No. 4. "That form 43 be so revised that the consolidated report of the Division Chaplains shall appear on the outside of flap when it is folded; also that the question of the per cent. of Camps reporting be inserted.

This recommendation is approved by the committee.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I move the adoption of the report on this recommendation.

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

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee on this recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief be adopted. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee adopted.

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Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF COMMANDANT OF MILITARY RANK.

"Your committee endorses the interest in his work, and the energy displayed by Commandant Hurlbut in his work for the Guards.

The discouraging surroundings which he has been compelled to meet would have compelled others, less persevering, to have surrendered.

The Commandant makes but one recommendation which is as follows:

Recommendation No. 1. "I therefore recommend that the Twelfth Annual Encampment take such action as will require all armed bodies of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., to become a part of the military rank."

The committee does not concur in the one recommendation as the whole subject matter of the Guards has been presented to this Encampment in connection with the recommendation contained in the report of the Commander-in-Chief.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I move the adoption of the report on the report of the Commandant.

NEWTON J. MAGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee on Officers' Reports on the report of the Commandant of the Military Rank be adopted. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual voting show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee is adopted.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

NO REPORTS FROM SENIOR AND JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFS.

"The committee is pained to note the absence of any report from either the Senior or Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and it hopes that the wisdom of this Encampment will select brothers to fill these positions who will feel that their places are more than purely ornamental."

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island: Commander, I move the adoption of the report.

G. H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the committee on Officers' Reports be adopted. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report is adopted

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

"In regard to the resolution concerning publication of the proceedings, submitted by the Division of Rhode Island, the Committee considered the carrying out of the resolution as expensive and impractical in the matter of editing and reducing the bulk, but in passing upon the report of the Commander-in-Chief, it is recommended to index the proceedings."

The report is respectfully submitted and signed, Frank P. Merrill, Bartow S. Weeks, G. W. Marks and G. B. Abbott. Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, who was also a member of the committee, did not arrive in time to take part in the work and his name is not attached.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS ADOPTED.

GEORGE W. HOWARD, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the adop-

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tion of the report of the committee as a whole, and that the committee be discharged.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the brother's motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Brothers, it has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee as a whole be adopted, and the committee be discharged. Are there any remarks?

GEORGE S. KLING, of New York: Commander, I think the motion should be to adopt the report as amended.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That is understood. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee on Officers' Reports be adopted as amended, and the committee discharged. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee as amended is adopted as a whole, and the committee discharged.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

ELWOOD T. CARR, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I desire to ask one or two questions. Commander-in-Chief, and brothers of this Commandery, I rise to my feet to ask the Commander-in-Chief if it is proper that the proceedings of this Commandery should be printed in the daily newspapers of this city. ("Cries of "No," "No," "No.") I do not understand why we should go on printing the proceedings of this Encampment in book form when all you have to do is to buy the papers of this city and take them to your home and read them to your respective Camps. I have a right to ask the Commander-in-Chief, and if he cannot answer me I want to ask some of the Past Commanders-in-Chief or Past Colonels, because I know they are a bright set of fellows for they have done nine-tenths of the talking in this Commandery since I have been present. And I would like to ask the Commander-in-Chief, and these brothers who hold these past honors, if we have already had an election of the officers to serve the ensuing year? I find in the daily papers that the officers have been elected, though I, as a delegate from Pennsylvania, have as yet had no opportunity to participate in any election of officers in this Commandery. I would like to know how this is, and I ask information of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If Brother Carr is making a point against the publication of our proceedings in the daily papers he is correct. The proceedings in the Commandery-in-Chief should not be published in the newspapers. We have a press committee whose duty it is to give the reporters of the press such information as is necessary and is allowable to be published, and nothing should go to the press for general circulation except from that committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CAPTAIN SWIFT.

C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to ask the privilege of the floor for a few moments for Captain Swift, of Dayton, who desires to give an account of such arrangements as the Dayton brothers have made for our entertainment there tomorrow. Captain Swift is here and has other work to look after, and he would like to make a statement to the Commandery of the preparations made for our entertainment at Dayton tomorrow.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there any objection to hearing Captain Swift. (Cries of "Consent," "Consent.") I will give Captain Swift five minutes, to address the Commandery on the subject of the excursion to Dayton.

CAPTAIN SWIFT: Commander and brothers of the National Commandery of Sons of Veterans:

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On behalf of the city located adjacent to the institution called the National Soldiers' Home, a place of which all Daytonians are proud, a place for the maintainance of disabled volunteer soldiers, the largest in the United States, there being enrolled there today probably fifty-six hundred old soldiers, we as Daytonians and the Banner Camp of the State of Ohio in numbers feel it our privilege to come before this body and extend an invitation on behalf of the joint committee at Cincinnati and Dayton for you to accept our hospitality tomorrow. We have arranged for free transportation to Dayton, to the Soldiers' Home and return to Cincinnati, for all those wearing the delegates gold badge. We feel that none of the brothers of this Order from different states can fail to appreciate what the Soldiers' Home is, not merely as a place to see, but in order that you may realize just what this Government is doing for its disabled soldiers. The train will leave here tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. Arriving at Dayton we will be taken in the same cars, by a special engine, to the Soldiers' Home where we will be met by Governor Thomas, the eminent Commander of the Soldiers' Home, whose invitation I am personally requested to extend to this Encampment. We will be met at the cars by the Governor and his Staff and the Soldiers' Home Band and be escorted to Memorial Hall, this Memorial Hall being an opera house capable of seating 1,500 people. The Governor will be introduced by our eminent brother O. B. Brown, of Dayton, (applause) a man whom we as a Camp feel proud to have act as master of ceremonies. To the address of Governor Thomas we expect our Commander-in-Chief to respond; and at the conclusion of the welcoming service we have arranged to have a public installation of the officers of this grand and noble order on the spot where rest the bodies of thousands of deceased soldiers, and where thousands who are disabled and unable to support themselves are being supported by the Government; a spot in which we, as members of the order of the Sons of Veterans have reason to take a heartfelt interest. At 5:30 we will take the train for Dayton. Now, we are not claiming much for Dayton, but we have an organization up there composed of all the societies, what is called the Grand Division of the uniformed societies, Knights of Pythias, Knights of St. George, the Patriarchs Militant, and including all the different local Military Companies, and they will all turn out in our honor making a column of from 800 to 1200 uniformed men. We have arranged for a reviewing stand as large as this room, and I now, on behalf of Dayton and on behalf of the State of Ohio, extend the invitation and hope that every member here will join us in the morning and give our city of Dayton a chance to show our appreciation of your visit.

A little while ago at a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society I extended an invitation to them to come and to hold their installation at the same time and place that the Sons of Veterans install their officers. The proposition was most enthusiastically received and endorsed by the Ladies and it only remains for the Sons of Veterans to endorse the plan in order to have the ladies co-operate with us and have the joint installation of the officers of the organizations.

Thanking the Commander-in-Chief and members of the Commandery for the courtesy of the floor, I retire, expressing the hope that we may see every brother at Dayton, tomorrow; and we can assure you we will surprise and please you. I say surprise because I know that those unacquainted with the Soldiers' Home will be surprised as well as pleased with its extent and beauty.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: New business is now in order. Has any brother any new business to present for the good of the Order?

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G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I believe the Committee on Resolutions is yet to make further report.

G. N. HOWARD, of Massachusetts: Commander, I will say that the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions unfortunately is very sick this morning. The committee has, however, met and will meet again immediately after the recess in room 101. Any matters that are to come before that committee should be presented then, and the committee will make final report this afternoon.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move you sir, that the order of business be suspended until we take a recess, so that new business may be taken up now and considered until this afternoon; and then the report of the committee can come on immediately after recess.

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Brother Weeks and seconded by Brother Robertson that the order of business be transposed so that new business may be taken up now, and that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be postponed until after the noon recess. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I move we do now take recess until 1:30 p. m.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege. A large number of delegates have arrived who have not received their delegate badge, and if I may be permitted to announce it, the committee is now present in the front hall, and after recess is declared the badges can be obtained.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It has been moved and seconded that the Commandery take recess until half past one o'clock p. m. Are you ready for the question?

H. D. DAVIS, of Ohio: Commander, just one moment before you put the question. On behalf of the local committee, I am requested to say that at 3:30 we form the parade, and we would like every delegate and every brother present to turn out this afternoon. It is important that we make a show in the city of Cincinnati, and I hope that all of you will be ready to report at 3:30 at the Parade Committee's Headquarters in the rotunda. We have the whole Dayton Committee and we have several armed Camps that will arrive on this noon train and all the G. A. R. Posts of Hamilton county will turn out.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, if I may be permitted to do so, I would like before we adjourn to have the pleasure of presenting the Commandery with a nice sunflower, just received from the state of Kansas. There is no hayseed about it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: My favorite flower is the daisy, yet the sunflowers of Kansas are always acceptable. I know they have robbed the state of Kansas of one sunflower, and we shall appreciate accordingly.

The motion is to take recess until 1:30 o'clock.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move to amend the motion so that at 12:30 o'clock we take recess until half past one.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I second the amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded to amend the

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motion to adjourn so that it shall read that at half past twelve o'clock the Commandery take recess until half past one.

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

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, my point of order is that the motion to adjourn is not amendable. A motion to adjourn is amendable as to time of assembling, but a motion that we do now adjourn is not amendable to read that at some later time we will adjourn.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is not well taken. As many as are in favor of the amendment will give the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The amendment is lost. All those in favor of the original motion to take recess now until 1:30 p. m., will give the usual sign of the Order--

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I call for a division.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: All those in favor of the motion to take recess until half-past one will please rise to their feet and stand until counted. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed. The Adjutant General will announce the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are 27 voting in favor of the motion; 52 against it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is lost. New business is now in order.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I move that we suspend the order of new business and proceed to the election of officers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That cannot be done. The Constitution provides that the election of officers shall not take place until all other business before the Encampment has been disposed of.

FIXING PLACE FOR HOLDING 13TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move you that we do now proceed to fix the time and place for holding the next annual Encampment.

G. S. KLING, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that we do now proceed to fix the time and place for holding the next Encampment. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I move that Brother Dilley be given the floor a moment to present an invitation from the city of Davenport, Iowa.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That is not necessary. The Chair will declare nominations now in order for the next place of meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

LEWIS A. DILLEY, of Iowa: Commander, it affords me great pleasure to present a few invitations from the city of Davenport, Iowa, to hold the next session of the Commandery-in-Chief in that city. I will read first the invitation from the local Camp. It is as follows:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 7, 1893.

To the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans U. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—We, a committee, duly authorized by and representing Joe Hooker Camp No. 17, Division of Iowa, S. of V., U. S. A.,

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have had the high honor conferred upon us of extending to you a cordial and warm hearted invitation to hold the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief in Davenport, Iowa.

We promise that you will, should you accept of our invitation, receive a whole souled and royal welcome from our Camp and from our citizens.

Davenport lies one hundred and eighty miles west of Chicago on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; city of about 35,000 population, whose homes rest on many hills, from the tops you can gaze upon "The Father of Waters" flowing majestically to the sea. No more beautiful spot is occupied by a city of our Union. Before the city, kissed on every side by the Mississippi, is that natural Eden, Rock Island, which contains the largest arsenal in the world, where our government has spent over $15,000,000 in buildings and water power. We will show you these; we will show you the famous Watch Tower of the renowned Sac Chief, Black Hawk, which is now surmounted by an ice cream palace of modern architecture, to which you ride in electric cars, but the modern convenience spoils not the view extending for miles and miles. Come to Davenport over the great steel bridge; come to the great and growing west; only come and we will extend to you the hand of friendship and make you happy.

LEWIS A. DILLEY,
LAWRENCE B. GUY,
E. S. BOWMAN.

Here is an invitation from the City Council:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 3, 1893.

To the Twelfth Annual Encampment, of the Commandery-in-Chief Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN—By vote of our city council, I am authorized to extend to you a cordial invitation to hold your next Encampment in this city. If you should decide to come here, I assure you that the people of this city will do all in their power to made your stay here pleasant and enjoyable. I am, gentlemen, Very cordially yours, H. VOLLMER, *Mayor.*

Here is also an invitation from the Business Men's Association, of Davenport:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 8, 1893.

To the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN—I am authorized by our Executive Committee to extend to you a cordial invitation to hold your next Encampment, in Davenport; and, to assure you the hearty welcome of the Davenport Business Men's Association, which will do its best together with the general hospitality of the city, if you decide to come, to make your visit here memorably pleasant.

Very Cordially yours, etc.,
F. J. WALTZ, *Secretary,*
A. W. VANDER VEER, *President.*

And also an invitation from the old Veterans of our place.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 10, 1893.

To the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—I am instructed by this Post to extend a hearty invitation to hold your next National Encampment in our city. Our

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Guards have been instructed to admit yourselves and friends. You will also find our tent flaps tied wide open as you pass through our Camp.

Yours in F. C. and L.

D. B. MOREHOUSE, *Past Adjt.*

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I move that this invitation of the Iowa representatives be accepted, and that the Thirteenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief be held in the city of Davenport, Iowa.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I do not know whether that motion is in order, or not.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I hope the brother will withdraw that motion and allow other nominations to be made, if there are any others.

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I will withdraw the motion for the present.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, in the absence of the Commander of the Massachusetts Division, who has unfortunately left the room, it has devolved upon me by general consent to present for the consideration of this Encampment the name of the city of Boston as the place of holding the Thirteenth Annual Encampment. (Applause). It is a settled and known fact for a number of years past that the Encampments of this Order have been held in the West, or in the central part of the United States. The Encampments of this Order have never been held east of Paterson, New Jersey, yet in the New England States we have perhaps the largest and most compact single body of Sons of Veterans in the country. We have some of the largest and some of the best Divisions. We have also worked faithfully and well for the Order. We have always been willing to stand aside when we thought that by sending a National Convention to other parts of the United States the Order would be benefited. Now, this year, finding that not so very many cities desired the next Encampment, finding also that the city which we are happy to say desires the Encampment this year is asking for it a second time, we thought we could safely, on behalf of our Division and on behalf of the Grand Army of the State, and on behalf of the citizens of Boston and of all New England, invite you to come and accept of our hospitality next year. It is not necessary for us to describe the beauties of Boston. We have no mountains to speak of, we have no ragged peaks soaring towards the Heavens, nearer than the White Mountains, but we have the Ocean and we have the electric cars and we have everything else that can be desired. (A voice: And beans. Applause). I was about to refer to the fact of having beans, but I wanted to say before hand that we had one attraction besides beans. We have Providence, and we have our clams. We have without doubt all the facilities for entertaining the Encampment, as those who attended the National Encampment, of G. A. R. at Boston a few years ago can testify; and if the Sons of Veterans cannot be accommodated in the city we have the suburbs. We are ready and willing to pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to make this a notable occasion and to show you of what material the Division of Massachusetts and also our sister Divisions in New England are composed. Therefore, brothers, we respectfully and earnestly invite you to set the seal of your approval upon Boston as the next place of holding the National Encampment. (Applause).

J. A. AVERDICK, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to second the nomination

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of Davenport as the place for holding our next Encampment. I second the nomination of Davenport Iowa because I want the little man from Boston to be the Commander-in-Chief of this organization, and I want to give him the honors that are due him away from his home: Though a prophet you are not recognized at home as you are abroad, you know. The use of corn-juice is forbidden in Iowa, and we can show the people there what grand boys the Sons of Veterans are, as they will have no opportunity to indulge. And then Davenport is a Western city. Look at the opportunity the Sons of Veterans will have to come down from Minneapolis and from along the Mississipi River and from here. The Davenport people are here and promise what they will do. They did it when we met there before and they will do it again. If you were at the Encampment at Des Moines you never will forget it; and Davenport is in the same State and populated by the same kind of people and you will have a grand time there if you go.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation I desire to second the nomination of Boston. I very greatfully remember the recognition that was accorded to us at Des Moines, Iowa, and the splended time we had there but as Iowa has entertained us once I desire now that the boys go to Boston and see what they can do in Boston. I have been in Boston at the Encampments of other organizations and I know just what they will do. There is no finer place, there is no more fitting place or patriotic place in the United States than the city of Boston; and I believe we ought to go to New England once any way. We never have been there yet, and I think it is due them as they come here this afternoon and ask us to go there. Therefore on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation I second the nomination of Boston.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I desire most earnestly to second the nomination of Davenport. I do not do it because of its proximity to the state of Kansas, but because I know the hospitality of the place, and because I understand from the brothers of this Order that they have received better accommodations and treatment in cities of the size of Davenport than in the large cities in which we have met.

Now I would like to go to the great city of Boston and visit the many historical localities about that place, but I also want to have the pleasure of assisting in receiving and entertaining the boys of Boston and the eastern states out on the broad prairies of Iowa and Wisconsin, where they can let the wind gently blow through their whiskers. (Applause.) It is a foregone conclusion, and I believe it is right that it should be, that the grand state of Massachusetts will be honored by the election of her favorite son as Commander-in-Chief; an honor is about to be conferred on the state of Masaachusetts that has been conferred upon no other state for years, and that is the unanimous election of one of her sons as Commander-in-Chief of this Order; I do not believe they raise hogs in Massachusetts. (Applause and laughter.) They raise hogs in Iowa, Kansas and Illinois.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, the brother is mistaken: We kill hogs in Illinois; we do not raise them there.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I do not know about that. But conceding everything else to the east I believe we ought to do something for the western boys, and therefore on behalf of the Kansas delegation I second the nomination for the city of Davenport.

WILLIAM A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, it would be pre-

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sumptuous on my part to say much in reference to the city of Boston, but the brother who has just taken his seat says we must go to Iowa because they know how to entertain there. As a son of Massachusetts and a citizen of a town right close to Boston, I want to tell him and the brothers of this Commandery-in-Chief that the hospitality of Boston is proverbial, its reputation in that respect is world wide. The Commandery may conclude to go elsewhere, if it thinks best, but do not for a moment question the hospitality of Boston, or of the old Bay State. (Applause.)

W. E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, in behalf of the Vermont delegation I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Boston. New England has never yet had an opportunity to entertain the Encampment and we want to show you what we can do.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, the Rhode Island delegation desires to second the nomination of Boston.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, the Division of Iowa year after year has sent a delegation as large as its numbers would permit to this Commandery-in-Chief. We have been here to take part in its proceedings. We have given all assistance that was in our power to give and we have never come here asking a solitary thing in the history of the Order. We have a city on the bank of the Mississippi river that is fully as capable of entertaining this organization as the great historic city of Boston. We know it. We did have an Encampment there once. We have never brought candidates here and insisted on their election; but we do ask you to come to the city of Davenport. We are invited by the citizens, by the Common Council, by the Mayor of the city, by the G. A. R. Post and by the Camp of Sons of Veterans of that place. We will give you a royal welcome and entertainment. I guarantee it. If I did not know it would be done I would not stand here and ask you to come.

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: Commander, on behalf of the delegation of Michigan I second the nomination of the city of Boston.

FRANK A. WHITE, of Maryland: Commander, as a representative of Maryland I desire to second the nomination of Boston.

(The Commander-in-Chief resumed command.)

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the nominations be now closed and we proceed to vote.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that nominations be now closed and the Commandery proceed to ballot. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered. We have in nomination the city of Davenport and the city of Boston. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions and the Colonel of the Division will announce the vote of his delegation.

The Adjutant General called the roll (Roll call 8.) and announced the vote as follows: In favor of the city of Boston, 51; in favor of the city of Davenport, 57.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have selected the city of Davenport as the place of meeting for the Thirteenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief by a vote of 57 to 51. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery?

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I desire in behalf of the delegation

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of Iowa to extend our thanks to the Commandery and say to you that we will meet you at Davenport. It is understood that you cannot buy any corn-juice in Iowa, we have a law that stops it; but if any of the brothers are taken suddenly sick we will see that they do not suffer. (Laughter and applause).

W. H. RUSSELL, of Kansas: Commander, I move you that we now take recess until half past one.

NEWTON J. MAGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander I desire to make an inquiry. The motion was that we proceed to fix the time and place for holding the next Encampment; we have only fixed the place.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is true, but we have a motion to adjourn which has been seconded.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I would like to inquire as to what time we will have to adjourn for the parade, because if we have time it would be advisable to fix the time of meeting now rather than later, and then at half past twelve we might take recess until 2 o'clock sharp.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I desire to ask Brother Bundy as Chairman of the local committee if he will see that a proper color company is detailed to carry the Commandery's colors.

W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, we will attend to that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I desire to announce to the Commandery also that we are promised a visit not only from the honored Commander of the department of Ohio, G. A. R., but also from the eminent Commander-in-Chief, Weissert, (applause). The comrades will be here to be presented to the Commandery at 7 o'clock this evening, and I sincerely trust that every member present will see that all the Sons of Veterans in the city are in attendance this evening in order that they may give to these honored gentlemen and our friends and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic a true expression of our sentiment toward them.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON DEATH OF LELAND J. WEBB.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been voted by the Commandery that an hour be set aside for a memorial service to Past Commander-in-Chief Webb and that a committee of three on condolence be appointed by the Chair; and the Chair if the Commandery consents, will appoint as such committee our honored brother Milham, (who was a warm personal friend of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb), Past Comander-in-Chief Bartow S. Weeks, and Surgeon General Wilcox, who were intimate personal friends of our deceased brother.

Brothers, it has been moved and seconded that we do now take recess until 1:30 o'clock. As many as are in favor of the motion will—

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Has the time been fixed for holding our next annual Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has not been, as yet, but it can be fixed. It will come up under the head of new business the first thing after dinner, if it is so desired.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, the question has been asked when the parade will form.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the parade will form at the Grand Hotel and along the streets adjacent to it at half past three o'clock.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: As many as are in favor of the motion to

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take recess until half past one will so signify by the usual voting sign of the order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the Commandery takes recess until half past one o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers will come to order. Brother Rooney, of Massachusetts, will take the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief's chair, and Brother Cooper, of Tennessee, the chair of the Junior Vice Commander until these officers arrive. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and reported no quorum present. (Roll call 9.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have sent the Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard for absent members.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, a quorum is now present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first business in order this afternoon is the reception of the supplemental report of the committee on Resolutions. Brother Oberdorf, chairman of that committee has the floor.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I yield the floor to Brother Shaw Van as I do not feel capable of presenting the report myself.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander the committee on Resolutions beg leave to submit a verbal report this afternoon and request the stenographer to take it down as we have had no opportunity to write it out. The committee submits a majority report in favor of extending to Harry M. Russel and Lewis M. Wagner the Gold Cross of the Order on the payment therefor by the Division of Pennsylvania; and also that constitutional life membership in the Order be conferred upon William Luther Davis, of Ohio. That is the majority report of the committee on Resolutions on the recommendations of these Divisions.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of the supplemental report of the Committee on Resolutions.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, and seconded by Brother Cooper, of Tennessee, that the Gold Cross of the Order be conferred upon Harry M. Russell and Lewis M. Wagner on the payment of the cost of the same by the Division of Pennsylvania; and that William Luther Davis, of the Division of Ohio, be made a constitutional life member of the Commandery-in-Chief on account of his zealous services for and on behalf of the Order. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried and the report of the committee adopted.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I now move that the Committee on Resolutions be discharged.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by brother Shaw Van and seconded by Brother Lyon of Iowa, that the Committee on Resolutions be discharged. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried and the committee is discharged.

The Commander-in-Chief would suggest that the conferring a constitutional life membership in the Commandery upon any brother is something which ought to have practically the unanimous consent of the Encampment when a working majority is present.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would inquire if that is not an amendment to the Constitution, if it does not require a change or amendment of the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think not an amendment to the Constitution. There is no reference to it in the Constitution.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, we have provided for Constitutional life members. What does that mean?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is nothing in the Constitution about it, only this body has a right to elect its members.

Next in order is New Business. Has any brother anything to propose for the good of the Order?

H. S. FOSTER, of Vermont: Commander, I desire to present an amend ment to the Constitution. It should go to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, but I neglected to place it before that committee. If I owe the committee any apology in that regard I here make it. I do not believe in frequent changes of the Constitution but I think this amendment should be adopted.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations was discharged last night.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is in order and may introduce his resolution.

H. S. FOSTER, of Vermont: Commander, as I was saying I believe frequent changes in the Constitution of the Order are deleterious, but there is one glaring inconsistency in the uniform of the Order which I think ought to be corrected. I refer to Sec. 4., Art. XIII., Chap. V., on Page 66, namely:

Section 4. "All officers shall wear the full dress sword belts prescribed by the United States Army regulations for officers of corresponding rank, and the regulation Sons of Veterans sword with nickel scabbard."

Now the wearing of a full dress sword belt with fatigue uniform is, from a military stand point, ridiculous. As far as my observation goes but few members of the Order have ever complied with this requirement, and I think the sooner the purchase of those belts stop the better. I therefore propose the following amendment:

To strike out the words "full dress" in the section just read, and insert in lieu thereof "black leather" so that the section will read:

Section 4. "All officers shall wear the black leather belts prescribed by the United States Army regulations for officers of corresponding rank, etc."

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved by Brother Foster, of Vermont and seconded by Brother Milham, of Minnesota, that section 4, article 13, chapter 5 of the Constitutional Rules and Regulations, be amended by

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striking out the words "full dress" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "black leather." Are there any remarks?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I suggest to the brother presenting this amendment that he had better withdraw it for the present. I doubt if there is enough members in the Commandery to pass an amendment to the Constitution if every one voted in the affirmative.

THE COMMANEER-IN-CHIEF: It is evidently impossible to adopt this amendment to the Constitution by the necessary two-thirds vote at the present time. I think it had better be withdrawn until later in the session.

H. S. FOSTER, of Vermont: Commander, I will withdraw the amendment.

IN MEMORY OF PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LELAND J. WEBB.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT of Illinois: Commander, I move that the special memorial services in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb, be made the special order of business subsequent to the reception of our visitors from the G. A. R. this evening.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Abbott and seconded by Brother Bundy that the special memorial services in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb be made the special order of business after the reception of our distinguished visitors this evening. Are there any remarks?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I hope this motion will not prevail, because the effect of the motion will be to post-pone the election of officers until after the services. The committee appointed to draft proper testimonials will be ready to report very shortly, and I think we can get through with it this afternoon before the parade.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I beg leave to differ with my brother. This is not the regular order of business. It is a special provision of this Encampment, and I think if it should be set for a particular time it would not interfere with the regular order of business in any way, or prevent our going ahead with the election of officers as that matter comes up in regular order. If I understand this ceremony partakes more of the nature of a camp-fire than of a meeting of the Commandery, any how; it was suggested by the Commander-in-Chief and provided for by the adoption of the report of the committee on officers reports, but that report did not provide that it necessarily had to take place during the session of this Encampment proper. We might have set a time and place entirely different from this.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I should like to enquire, through the Chair, how the Encampment can receive a report from a committee appointed by it to draft resolutions at any camp-fire, or any where else than in a regular session of the Commandery. That committee must report before the election of officers, according to the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken because this is certainly a part of the regular order of business and comes under the head of Reports of Committees, and it should have the consideration of the Encampment. Brothers, the question is on the adoption of the motion of Brother Abbott.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, with the consent of my second I will withdraw my motion in view of the ruling of the Chair.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, as a seconder of the motion I consent to its withdrawal.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand the committee is about ready to report. In this connection I will say that I have received a request from certain friends of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, that certain brothers be called upon to address the Commandery on the past services and record of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb. Those brothers, are Past-Commander-in-Chief Weeks, who is to speak of his general life and services, and Surgeon General Wilcox, who is a relative of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, will read a biographical sketch of his life. If the members of the Commandery desire they may now name other brothers to participate in the memorial service or select them hereafter.

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I nominate Past Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin, of Indiana, as one of the speakers.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I would nominate a delegate from Kansas, Brother Madison.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I would nominate Windfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York, as one of the speakers.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I do not know but what we have got already as many speakers as we will have time to hear, but we have with us a brother who was intimately connected with Brother Webb in all his service, who was the general mustering officer on his staff when he commanded the Fourth Grand Division, and I therefore nominate George W. Penniman.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, under ordinary circumstances it would be a privilege as well as a pleasure to speak words of kindness in reference to a man whom I estemed as highly as I did Leland J. Webb, and whose friendship I so valued; but I think the brothers here assembled all appreciate the condition I am in, and I do not think I ought to try to address you. I ask to be excused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Oberdorf is suffering quite severely from indisposition and his excuse of course must be accepted.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I thank the Past Commander-in-Chief, Brother Payne, for his kind mention of my name in connection with Brother Webb, but it will be necessary for me to leave the city early this evening and of course I shall not be present at the service. Otherwise it would give me sincere pleasure to add my word in testimony to the valued services of General Webb, whose acquaintance I made and whose friendship I formed in 1884 at the Commandery-in-Chief session when we both became for the first time members of this organization.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the brother is not present he will be excused.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander. I would beg to subtitute for Commander Oberdorf, Commander W. H. Robertson, of New York.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEE: Brothers, I suggest that we must not permit this service to occupy too much of our time and we cannot have the programme lengthened to any great extent.

DATE FOR NEXT ANNUAL ENCAMPMPMENT.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I trust that the programme will not be further extended. My own remarks will be brief. It seems to me that the truest tribute we could pay to the memory of our deceased brother, whom we loved, is to stand silent with heads uncovered and think of his past and look forward to the future of the organization which he

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loved so deeply. I move you, Commander-in-Chief, that we now proceed to fix the time for holding the next Encampment.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that we now proceed to fix the time for holding the next Encampment at Davenport, Iowa. Are you ready for the question?

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander I rise to a point of information. Is not the time fixed by the Constitution in the months of August and September.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair would suggest that as a rule this matter has been left with the Council-in-Chief with the understanding that they were to notify the Order through the Commandery-in-Chief a certain length of time in advance—six weeks, I think it is, before the meeting. That is the usual custom.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Then, Commander, I will withdraw my motion. As I recall now we had already decided to proceed to that matter, and I move you that the matter of fixing the date for the next annual Encampment be left to the Council-in-Chief, the Council-in-Chief to notify the Order a reasonable time in advance of the date fixed, say six weeks.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, and seconded by Surgeon General Wilcox, that the matter of fixing the date for the next annual Encampment be left to the Council-in Chief, the Council-in-Chief to notify the Order six weeks in advance of the date fixed. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, it seems to me in view of the fact, as appeared in the discussion before the committee on constitutional Rules and Regulations; that the proposition of biennial sessions for both Commandery-in-Chief and Divisions was defeated because the proposition had not been thoroughly and sufficiently discussed by the different Divisions of the Order. Now I believe there is a very large sentiment in favor of biennial session. It has not been generally proposed and talked about by the different Divisions of this Order in Encampment assembled, and it was largely because of the uncertainty of the various delegations as to the wishes of their Divisions that they were unwilling at this particular time to vote in favor of that amendment. In order, therefore, that the matter may be brought to the attention of the various Divisions I move that the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief and biennial sessions of the various Divisions be referred to the different Division Encampments for discussion and consideration; and that they be instructed to make a recommendation on the subject to the next Commandery-in-Chief.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I desire to second the motion and then to amend it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, and seconded by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, that the matter of biennial sessions of this Commandery and the several Divisions be referred to the several Divisions with the request that the subject be discussed at the

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next Division Encampments, and that the Division Encampments recommend to the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief such action as they deem best in the premises. Are you ready for the question?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I desire to offer as an amendment to that motion that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to notify each Division Encampment of this action of the Commandery-in-Chief immediately preceding the Division Encampments.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, with the consent of my second I will accept the amendment. (Laughter.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the amendment being accepted the question is upon the motion as amended. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is carried and it is so ordered. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that we now proceed to the nomination and election of officers.

W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Abbott, of Illinois, and seconded by Brother Stevens of Massachusetts, that we now proceed to the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year. Are you ready for the question?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, my point of order is, that the motion is not in order because there is a committee that has not yet reported.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

NO PRIZE FOR THE BEST DRILLED CAMP.

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I notice by the reports of our officers that we have some eight hundred or more armed Camps in the Order. Now, as we are to some extent supposed to be a military Order, the next Encampment would be a very nice opportunity to offer a good cash prize to stimulate drills in the armed Camps. In order to test the sense of the Commandery-in-Chief on this subject, and to find out whether as a matter of fact we are a military organization, I move you that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated by the Commandery-in-Chief as a prize to the best drilled Camp in the Order under the present United States army regulations and under rules that govern competitive prize drills, said prize to be competed for at the next Encampment at Davenport, Iowa.

The motion was not seconded.

THE OLDEST SON OF A VETERAN, U. S. A.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, in the report of the Surgeon General the statement was made that both Illinois and Wisconsin claim the oldest members of our Order, and that the age of that oldest member was seventy-one years. Massachusetts has a claim in that direction. The principal musician of General John R. Nickles Camp, No. 139, of Averill, who attends every session of the Camp is Brother John E. Mills, and if he lives until the 12th day of next month he will be seventy-nine years of age. So, I think Massachusetts has the oldest member of the Sons of Veterans.

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SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, in order that I may be right before the Commandery, I want to say that my report was based upon the reports rendered by the Division Surgeons. I am glad that Massachusetts has got something that she wants. (Laughter.)

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would inquire, if the committee on the Webb Resolutions is so near ready to report, why it would not be wise to proceed with the remarks that are to be made on the life and services of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, and then adopt the resolutions at the close of the remarks. That would be the proper order, anyway. I move, therefore, that we proceed at once to the memorial service in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, seconded by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, that we proceed immediately to hold the memoral service in memory of our beloved Past Commander Leland J. Webb. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried, and it is so ordered.

Brothers, I would very much prefer that you would call to the Chair, Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin to preside over and conduct this Memorial Service. I very much desire to yield the Chair to him during this service and I hope you will favor me to that extent.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move that we now go into a committee of the whole for the purpose of having appropriate memorial services in memory of our Past Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb.

WILLIAM A. STEVENS of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, and seconded by Brother Stevens, of Massachusetts, that we now go into a committee of the whole for the purpose of holding a memorial service in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CHAS. F. GRIFFIN CALLED TO THE CHAIR.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I nominate Past Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin is nominated as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. As many as are in favor of his election will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. Brother Griffin, you have been elected to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana, assuming the Chair, said:

Brothers, I thank you for the compliment conferred upon me in thus selecting me from among your number to preside over your deliberations. While it is an important duty it is also a very sad one. As I suggested to you this morning, the last act of my official life as your Commander-in-Chief at St. Joe, was to pin upon the breast of our dead brother the badge of his office as your leader. I did it then with great pleasure. I remember it now as one

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of the most pleasant recollections of my official career. I remember him as one of the noblest, the truest, the most enthusiastic members of this grand Order of which he was a member, not only because he was a son of a Veteran, but because he himself had worn the blue and carried a musket and fought for the old flag. He had a double interest in it and in us. His heart was filled with the fires of patriotism. He was a member of the Order of the Sons of Veterans not for anything there was in it for himself, but because he loved his country; because he was a patriot from principal and because he loved the principles for which this Order stands and the flag for which he and his father and our fathers fought, and some of them died. Nothing that we can say to-day can add or detract from the true merits of our brother. We forget his short comings, if he had them, and we remember only the good things, the great things, the noble qualities of mind and heart and life. As a Past Commander we honor him. As a dead brother we love him and respect his memory. (Applause).

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HALL: Brother Griffin, in the order of business for this occasion I presume it will be proper for the biographical sketch to come first and after that the addresses. As brother Wilcox was particularly selected to prepare and present the biographical sketch I suggest he be called upon first.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand a committee has been appointed to report some resolutions. I ask for information.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HALL: Such a committee has been appointed, but I understand they are not ready to report, and it was ordered that this ceremony should proceed and the resolutions come in later.

THE CHAIRMAN: A biographical sketch of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb has been prepared by Brother Wilcox. Unless there is an objection Brother Wilcox will now present it.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: In preparing this sketch, brothers, I found so many facts to be recorded that I could not trust my memory to carry them all; so I hope the Commandery will pardon me for using my notes.

LELAND JUSTIN WEBB.

LELAND JUSTIN WEBB was a descendent of Richard Webb who emigrated to this country from Dorsetshire, England, in 1626. Richard Webb served at the Great Falls fight and was the ancestor of a long line of pre-eminently patriotic men. In the war of the Revolution we find Colonel Charles of the 7th Connecticut Line, General Samuel Blachley, Colonel of the 9th Connecticut Line, Aide-de-Camp to General George Washington, and among the many others was the great grandfather of Leland Moses and his five brothers, one of whom was killed at the battle of White Plains and another as prisoner of war died at Quebec. Moses' youngest son, John Leland, served in the war of 1812, in Col. Nehemiah Lockwood's regiment. Leland's father, William C., son of John Leland Webb, served during the late war as Quartermaster of the 37th Wisconsin Infantry and later as Colonel of the 52nd regiment of the same state. Leland Justin Webb, the eldest son of William C. and Emily E. (Abbot) Webb, was born at Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on August 5, 1846. Imbued with the loyalty of his ancestors, at the age of fifteen he enlisted at Wautoma, Wisconsin, October 1, 1861, and was mustered as drummer in Company H., 16th Wisconsin Infantry, from which he was discharged at Camp

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near Corinth, Mississippi, on August 25, 1862. Returning to Wisconsin he immediately re-enlisted and was mustered as musician in Company I., 30th Wisconsin Infantry, from which he was discharged under special order No. 192, War Department, Washington, D. C., as of date March 8, 1865. On the 12th of the same month he re-enlisted at Chicago, Illinois, and was mustered as a private in Company E., First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery. He remained in service until July 15, 1865, when he was mustered out at Chicago, Illinois. He was present at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Gun Town, Tupelo, Holly Springs, Oxford, Nashville, Siege of Corinth and about a dozen other engagements and battles. After his removal to Kansas and location at Fort Scott in 1868, in October he enlisted as private in the 19th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Samuel J. Crawford, Commander, and was engaged on the frontier in service against the Indians and was mustered October 18, 1868. He was discharged at Fort Hays, Kansas, April 18, 1869, then being First Sergeant of Company G., 19th Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. On December 11, 1869, he was admitted to the bar at Fort Scott, Kansas. In March, 1870, he was elected as the first Mayor of Columbus, Kansas. In May, 1871, he removed to Winfield, Crowley County, and was a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas for the years 1878-78, and held various public positions, being a member of the Republican State Central Committee from his district in 1872. In 1880 he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where, in 1883-5, he was Justice of the Peace

On August 31, 1870, he married Helen M. Herman, by whom he had two children, a son who died at the age of four years, and a daughter, now the wife of Harry J. Wells of Topeka, Kansas.

In the Grand Army of the Republic he was Adjutant, Vice Commander and Commander of Lincoln Post No. 1, and Judge Advocate of the Department of Kansas. He was Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Rea, a delegate to the National Encampments at San Francisco and at Milwaukee where he introduced the resolution by which the first official recognition of the Sons of Veterans was taken by the Grand Army of the Republic, and which declared the Camp System in spite of the adverse report of the committee, as the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

On February 9, 1884, Old Abe Camp, No. 16, Division of Kansas, was organized with Brother Webb as first Captain. In July he attended the Encampment at Chicago of the 3rd Grand Division then comprising the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Misssouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, and was there elected its Commander. He doubled the number of Camps and more than doubled the membership in one year. In March, 1886, he was elected Colonel of the Kansas Division. He attended the National Encampments at Philadelphia, Buffalo, Des Moines, Wheeling, Paterson, St. Joseph and Minneapolis.

For one year he was Judge Advocate General upon the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Payne, and through him was introduced the restriction of the Sons of Veterans against any one who had borne arms against the Government of the United States. At St. Joseph in 1890, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans and served his term with honor. As a citizen, as a Comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, as a Brother in the Sons of Veterans, he fulfilled his duty, and in doing it he occupied a foremost place. In the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans his patriotism and loyalty, the priceless heritage of two centuries of his family history, were ever prom-

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inent. At the Kansas Bar his magnificent intellect, his sturdy honesty, his ringing eloquence, early won for him a distinguished position. In the home circle he was a devoted husband and a loving father. In public life, an outspoken partisan, but always sincere in his convictions. Towards his friends he showed a love such as only true hearted men can feel, towards his opponents he always maintained an uncompromising position but ever holding due regard for their opinions. Firm in his convictions he was ever ready to yield when shown to be in error. While his lasting determination was to be just to all men, fraud, deceit and hypocrisy filled him with utter abhorrence. Treachery in an enemy he could understand, in a supposed friend it would arouse his strongest indignation. To those at whose hands he had received kindly offices, he showed a never ending gratitude. Towards those who abused his kindness he exhibited a silent contempt. To me, almost the only one in the Order with whom he could claim kinship, he unburdened his heart. And in that fierce conflict of a noble soul against conditions not of his own choice nor of his own fault, but of the misused confidence he had reposed in others, it was permitted to me to see the true man, a man of sweet simplicity of character, steadfast friendships, overwhelmed by his fate. With body racked by pain, but with spirit undaunted, and in faith undying, Leland Justin Webb, on the 21st of last February, passed into the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

THE CHAIRMAN: Brothers, you have heard the biographical sketch. Do you desire to take any action in regard to it?

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I move it be incorporated in the proceedings of the Commandery.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Brothers, you have heard the motion that the biographical sketch just read embodied in the proceedings of the Commandery-in-Chief. Are you ready for the question?

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Mr. Chairman, has the committee of the Whole power to do that? Will it not be necessary when the committee rises for the Commandery to vote that the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole be given a place in the proceedings of the Commandery? The Commandery-in-Chief is not supposed to know what occurs here. It is not material, however.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Mr. Chairman, this meeting was provided for by the Committee on Officers' Reports, that committee basing its report upon the recommendation in the report of Commander-in-Chief Hall, and I think the motion is in order.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair will entertain the motion. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet. The motion is carried unanimously. General Weeks, of New York, has the floor.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: General Griffin, and brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief, the remarks that I have to make to you are certainly not reduced to writing. The cold black and white of pen and paper are to me out of place in any memorial service which springs, as this does, direct from the heart. My earliest connection with this Order is brightened by the memory of my acquaintenceship with our departed Commander-in-Chief. My first visit to a National Encampment drew me close to him, and I was honored

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with a place upon his staff, and his record as your administrative officer was to me, when I succeeded him, the goal of my own ambition. Meeting him not only here in the Order, but socially upon his visits to the east, I learned to know him and as all who knew him did, I learned to love him. His devotion to the Order was ever uppermost in his thoughts. His devotion to his friends was second only to his love of country and this great Order, which he believed was the truest exponent of American citizenship. He felt as all good Sons of Veterans must feel, that the services he rendered to this Order were but the continuation of the services that had been rendered by our ancestors in the preservation of this Union. And with that thought uppermost in his mind, time, energy, health were all given up for the accomplishment of the end which he felt most deeply interested in.

I know not how to speak to you of his many great qualities; those of you who were fortunate enough to have his personal acquaintance know them as well as I. Those of you who were not so fortunate must look backward to his memory, if you can do so, and conceive one of natures noblemen. Faithful to every trust reposed in him, proud of his privileges and devoted to his duties as a citizen and as a member of this Order, able at all times to look every man in the face because his concience and his record were alike clear. What more can be said of a man than that? It has always seemed to me that when the heart, full to overflowing of kind and loving memories of one who has departed, attempts to put into words the expression of those tears of blood which are wrung from that heart by the loss of that loved one, words are useless. Language is incapable of expressing the thought and the silent memory is the truest. The very highest praise that we can offer Leland J. Webb, who is with us no more, is the record or his achievements. The memory of his life must ever remain with us a monument to his noble nature.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Mr. Chairman, Brother Maddison was selected by the Encampment to represent the delegation from Kansas. He is not here and we ask permission to substitute Brother Russell.

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly, as you choose.

W. H. RUSSELL, of KANSAS; Mr. Chairman and brothers, we of Kansas, as you may well believe, knew Leland J. Webb the best; so to us perhaps he was the dearest of all those who have taken high places in this Order. We appreciate him more fully even than those of you who reside elsewhere. We met everywhere throughout the State. He visited the Camps of our Division oftener perhaps than elsewhere, because they were near his own home. He did more for his own Division because it was at his door step, but he did more perhaps than any one man, than any ten men for the Kansas Division, to make it what it is to-day. Words are idle at this time; they cannot express what we feel, but I want to read to you the resolutions that were adopted by the Kansas Division Encampment this spring which was in session at the time of his death. The resolutions were adopted at that time by a rising vote with uncovered head. These resolutions by the Committee on Resolutions. "Be it further

Resolved, That it is with deepest sorrow that we have learned of the death of that most illustrious brother, Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb. We feel that the Order has lost that brother who more clearly than all others showed in his every word and deed, that he had engraved upon his heart, and implanted within his being, the true spirit of friendship, charity and loyalty, a friendship for all those who called him

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"brother," and for the Veterans, that was unwavering in its devotion, and as constant in its extended hand, Son or Veteran, as is the earth in its revolution; a charity for all; not only those among our own membership, but manifested towards every one with whom he came in contact; a charity, that always extended a helping hand to any needy and deserving one; a charity, that, too, was always ready to throw over any faults or short-comings, the broad and kindly mantle of a deep and unfailing love; a friendship and a charity that were always equal to the task set before them; a friendship that was like the friendship of Damon and Pythias; a charity as simple and yet as broad and deep and kindly as that of the great preacher who said, "though I speak with the tongues of men and of angles and have not charity I am become, as sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal." And he was imbued with a loyalty that held up the law, as that sacred thing that like the Ark of God of old, is not to be touched by irreverent hands; a loyalty that spurned upon every attempt to dethrone its supremacy; a loyalty that knew no sleeping, no tiring, but was ever watchful of our interests as an Order. Leland J. Webb was a brother who sacrificed his own interests for the Order. A man who, loved justice, truth and right. A man who whether a "private in the ranks" or "Commander-in-Chief," was the embodiment of all that is good and noble and manly in a Son of a Veteran; a man who exemplified in the highest degree the grandest qualities of a hero among the many heroic Americans whose names adorn the highest pages of our history. May God bless thy memory, Brother Leland, and keep it ever green of all Sons of Veterans."

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Mr. Chairman, I move that tne Committee of the Whole now rise.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Mr. Chairman, I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks now moves that the Committee of the Whole do now rise. Brother Raymond of Illinois seconds the motion. Are you ready for the question?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move an amendment that these proceedings be reported without further reading to the Commandery-in-Chief in session, and that the Commandery-in-Chief be requested to order these proceedings printed in full in the Journal.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Mr. Chairman, I accept the amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: The amendment is accepted. The motion stands then as amended, that the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole be reported to the Commandery-in-Chief without reading, and that the Commandery-in-Chief be requested to order the same printed in full in the Journal, and that the Committee of the Whole do now rise. All those in favor of that motion will make it known by the usual sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion prevails.

(Commander-in-Chief Hall assumed command).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the Committee on Resolutions on the Death of Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb is next in order. Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, who is secretary of the committee, informs me the report will be forthcoming in a moment.

There is only one other matter before this body and that is the amendment to the Constitution which was proposed this morning by Captain Foster of Vermont. I think there is probably sufficient number here now to

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adopt the amendment if every brother would vote.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, will you indulge me in one motion? As Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, which has just risen, I move you sir, that the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole, including the biographical sketch, be embodied in full in the minutes of the proceedings of this Encampment.

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

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin and seconded by Brother Spackman, of Illinois, that the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole be incorporated in the proceedings of this Encampment. Are you ready for the question?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I suggest that be taken by a rising vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: As many as are in favor of this motion will so manifest it by rising to their feet. The motion is carried unanimously.

WEBB RESOLUTIONS.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, the Committee on the Memorial Service and Resolutions in regard to the life and character of Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb is now ready to report. The committee begs leave to submit the following resolutions:

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable wisdom to remove from our ranks Brother Leland J. Webb, Past Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., be it therefore

Resolved, That, while we bow to the divine will, we cannot refrain from expressing our high esteem of the many virtues, and noble qualities of mind and heart as exemplified in the life of our departed brother.

That, there has fallen out of our ranks one whose manhood and character will bear critical inspection. When treason and secession threatened our country, he exemplified on the battlefield in her defense, the highest type of patriotism and loyalty, as a citizen soldier, and as a member and brother of our Order, a high ideal of true fraternity.

That, as a patriot his integrity baffled question or scrutiny, and never shaped itself to circumstances, but like a rock, stood firm in the days when the storms threatened to wreck the ship of state.

That, as a brother and friend he knew no guile, his bosom was transparent and deep in his heart was rooted a love for his associate brothers of our Order, as warm and enduring as the radiance of the sun at midday.

That, his fidelity was marked. He was not a rover and shifter, playing fast and loose with duty, but an earnest brother, who having found truth planted himself upon it with invincible firmness.

That, he was sincere, he could no more bear a sham, than be a sham himself, he had no hiding place even for his faults.

That, he was self-sacrificing. Wherever his name was mentioned, you seemed to hear the beat of a big heart, as one on a steamers deck feels the throb of the engine that helps him over the waves, his sympathetic cheerful character shone in his countenance and rang in his voice.

That, in his death our Order has lost an honored and much beloved leader and brother, and each individual brother a warm and sympathetic friend, and be it further

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Resolved, that his life and example will ever be an incentive to us all, in our efforts to exemplify Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. (Signed).

E. H. MILHAM,
GEO. B. ABBOTT,
BARTOW S. WEEKS,
REYNOLD W. WILCOX,
} Com.

C. W. RAYMOND, of ILLINOIS: Commander, I move the adoption of these resolutions by a rising vote, heads uncovered.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I desire to second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it has been moved by Brother Raymond, of Illinois, seconded by Brother Madison, of Kansas, that we adopt these resolutions reported by the committee by a rising vote with uncovered heads. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by rising to their feet. The resolutions are thus adopted.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I move you now that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and family.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Raymond, of Illinois, and seconded by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, that a copy of these resolutions be transcribed and sent to the widow and family of deceased Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is carried and it is so ordered.

New business is now in order.

IN RELATION TO SWORD BELTS.

H. S. FOSTER, of Vermont: Commander, I now desire to offer again my amendment to Sec. 4, Art. XIII., Chap. V., of the Constitutiona, Rules and Regulations, to-wit:

To strike out the words "full dress" and insert in lieu thereof the words "black leather"; so that the section will read:

SECTION 4. The officers shall wear the black leather sword belts prescribed by the United States Army Regulations, etc.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I move the adoption of the amendment.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Inspector General Frazee and seconded by delegate Bookwalter, of Indiana, that the proposed amendment be adopted. Brothers, this is a constitutional question and must receive a two-thirds vote of the members accredited to the Encampment. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by rising and standing until they are counted. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed will now rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are ninety-three in favor of the amendment; two against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers this amendment to the Constitution is adopted by a vote of ninety-three to two. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery.

New business is in order.

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NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move we now proceed to nomination and election of officers.

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

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by General Abbott and seconded by Brother Spackman of Illinois, that we now proceed to the nomination and election of officers. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Payne, of Ohio, rises to a question of privilege. He may proceed.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, we have been forcibly reminded today that we are all times in the presence of death. In this matter of mine there has been a good deal of feeling pro and con. I have no assurance that I will ever meet with you again, as I belong to the ranks of the old soldiers who are rapidly passing over the river; and I therefore want to say to this Encampment from the depths of my heart that I entertain no animosity or ill will against a soul on earth, that I would not be freely reconciled with if I found in them a corresponding disposition.

ELECTION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it has been moved and carried that we now proceed to the nomination and election of officers.

The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions for the nomination of candidates for Commandery-in-Chief.

The Adjutant General began the calling of the roll.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

HARRY L. VEAZEY, of Tennessee: Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee yields the floor to Illinois.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, it is with the profoundest pleasure and satisfaction to myself that I am permitted on this occasion to ask your support as a candidate for the highest position in this Encampment for one of the grandest men it has been my pleasure to meet; a brother in whose heart the interests of the Order lie closest; a brother who has never been called upon that he did not respond; a brother whose course in this organization has been marked by ability, integrity and devotion; a brother who merits the highest reward that is in your power to bestow; a brother who through pure patriotism and love of country has devoted more hard work, more serious thought, more disinterested effort for the advancement of this organization than any brother I can now call to mind; a brother who has never permitted any business relation or important matter of any kind to keep him away from any of the National Encampments of the Order since he has been a member; a brother who has come over six thousand miles to attend this Encampment, who having been away from his family for nearly five months, yet comes here first to discharge his duty as a Son of a Veteran and a member of this body. I present to you the name of a brother from New England, a brother from the grand old state of Massachusetts. Since the first Commander-in-Chief in the person of our illustrious brother, Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill, New England has never had a Commander-in-Chief within her

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border. The banner state as our Inspector has informed us in numbers of Camps and completeness of organization, is the state of Massachusetts, and I now ask that you confer upon that state the honor which she has so well earned. When you place at the head of the Order the brother I shall nominate you will have recognized the ability, the devotion, integrity, honor and hard work. I nominate Brother Joe B. Maccabe, of Boston. (Applause.)

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the roll.

When the Division of Colorado was called:

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, the Division of Colorado gives way to Massachusetts.

CHARLES K. DARLING, of Massachusetts: Commander, in rising to second the nomination just made it would be useless for me to attempt to add to the eloquent words of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott; and yet no brother from Massachusetts, when called upon to speak in behalf of the nomination just made, could fail to find adequate words. As we have come here year after year to these Encampments of the Commandery-in-Chief, we have learned what has been the work of this brother for the Order. We know that his labors are written on every page and almost every line of the fundumental law of this organization. But it is for us who are nearer and closer to him, to tell you that what Jos. B. Maccabe is in this Encampment, he is 365 days of the year in his own Division of Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of our Division and one of the first Commanders. His membership in the House of Lords, as it is termed, has not, as is often the case, removed him from close touch with the rank and file of the Order. He has served within the past few years upon our Division Council, and there his advice as much as anything else, has laid the foundation of our present prosperity. And not only that, when I had the honor to command the Division of Massachusetts, it was Captain Joe Maccabe. He took a Camp in our division which was about to die, and when that Camp was inspected at the close of his term of office it ranked the highest Camp in the Division. That is what Joseph B. Maccabe has done for us in the Division; and it is for this that we love him; for this that we have stood by him in the past, and for this that we stand by him here today. We ask you to unite with us in lifting him to the position of Commander-in-Chief. He will give us a business-like and straight forward administration. He has come, as has been said here, over six thousand miles to attend this Encampment, and we ask that he shall make the return journey of a thousand as the Commander-in-Chief of this Order. (Applause.)

When the Division of Kentucky was called:

FRED G. SINGLETON, of Kentucky: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Kentucky I wish to second the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Indiana was called:

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, in behalf of the Division of Indiana, I wish to second the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Maryland was called:

FRANK A. WHITE of Maryland: Commander, the Division of Maryland seconds the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Michigan was called:

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: Commander, Michigan falls in line with Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Minnesota was called:

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E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, as one of a very few on the floor of this Encampment who have attended every Encampment of this Order since the Encampment at Grand Rapids in 1885, I take great pleasure on behalf of the Division of Minnesota in seconding the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Missouri was called:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOBENSTEIN: Commander, Missouri seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Nebraska was called:

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander, on behalf of Nebraska, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Maccabe.

When the Division of New Hampshire was called:

EDWIN H. SWETT, of New Hampshire: Commander, the Division of New Hampshire seconds the nomination of Maccabe.

When the Division of New Jersey was called:

A. L. SPARKS, of New Jersey: Commander, New Jersey seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe:

When the Division of New York was called:

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, New York seconds the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Ohio was called:

DAN S. GARDNER, of Ohio: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Ohio I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe for Commander-in-Chief.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called:

HORACE M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the Division of Pennsylvania takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Rhode Island was called:

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, Rhode Island seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Vermont was called:

W. E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, Vermont seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Washington was called:

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, the Division of Washington seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of West Virginia was called:

E. O. BOWER, of West Virginia: Commander, West Virginia seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Wisconsin was called:

HARRY S. FULLER, of Wisconsin: Commander, Wisconsin seconds the nomination of Maccabe.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, I move you sir that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the vote of this Encampment for Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts, for Commander-in-Chief.

W. H. YOUNG, of Indiana: Commander, I desire to second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, seconded by Brother Young of Indiana, that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the unanimons ballot of this Encampment for

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Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts, for Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing term. Are you ready for the question?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Are there any tellers to receive the ballott?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will appoint as tellers Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks and Abbott. (Laughter). As many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by rising to their feet. As many as are opposed will now rise. The motion is carried unanimously, and the Adjutant General is so instructed.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, the tellers are pleased to report that Brother Joseph B. Maccabe receives the entire vote of the Encampment for Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the report of the tellers. By this report I declare Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts, unanimously elected as your Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

Will the tellers kindly escort Brother Maccabe to the rostrum to receive the plaudits, and return the greeting of the Commandery. I desire that the Commandery receive our honored brother standing when he arrives.

During this little interruption I will appoint as the regular tellers for this afternoon Brother Drew, of Minnesota, and Young, of Washington; they will relieve Past Commanders-in-Chief Weeks and Abbott, who were appointed for the occasion a few moments ago.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, a couple of telegrams have been received at my desk. Will you hear them.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Commandery-in-Chief hear the telegrams at this time? The Chair hears no objection.

The Adjutant General will read the telegrams.

The Adjutant General read the telegrams as follows:

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 16, 1893.

Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief S. of V. Headquarters.

Nebraska Department Daughters of Veterans, extend greeting to National Encampment S. of V. now assembled.

NELLIE A. BAIRD, *Dept. Sec.*
BULAH C. DAVIS, *Dept. Pres.*

SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT, Aug. 17, 1893.

Gen. Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans, Grand Hotel, Cin.

Regards to all, and continued prosperity for our glorious Order.

H. O. BIXBY.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move the Adjutant General be instructed to make suitable answers to the telegrams.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is a matter that will be attended to by the Adjutant General without motion unless there is an objection.

The Commander-inChief elect, Joseph B. Maccabe, escorted by Past Commanders-in-Chief George B. Abbott and Bartow S. Weeks entered and were received by the members of the Commandery-in-Chief, standing.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Mr. Commander, we have the pleasure of presenting to the Encampment Commander-in-Chief elect, Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts.

A BROTHER: What is the matter with Joseph B. Maccabe?

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SEVERAL BROTHERS: He's all right, you bet. (Laughter and applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I have the distinguished honor and great pleasure of introducing to you—though he needs no introduction—your Commander-in-Chief elect, Brother Maccabe. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT MACCABE: Commander-in-Chief and Brothers, I might say friends, because from the first day I took my obligation as a Son of a Veteran I considered every member of that organization my friend as I was his. This demonstration today is to me the most distinguishsd honor, and most assuredly one of the most distinguished honors that could be conferred upon anybody, to sit in your gallery, to rank side by side with that good honest, rugged character, Leland J. Webb, to sit side by side with Bartow S. Weeks and Marvin E. Hall, and as I love to term him, my good old friend, George Abbott, and that good old fellow who is known in New England as Gimp—Frank Merrill. I assure you I consider it no small honor, and I thank you again and again. I would be most ungrateful if I were not deeply sensible of the high honor you have conferred upon me. What the outcome of my administration will be only the Divine Ruler knows, but I can say this without conceit, my brothers, that if work, earnest work upon an honest basis will succeed, then the administration of the man from Boston will be a success. I hope that it may be. I invoke your earnest assistance. I am the candidate of no Division, of no clique, thank God. I am the candidate of the forty thousand boys, Sons of Veterans of the United States. (Applause.) I want to feel that I have the support, and that if I should call upon the humblest member in the Order for assistence that it will be readily given to me. I am sure that I will not hesitate to call upon anybody to help me, because I am only human and have no doubt I will need your assistance.

Now, with reference to what perhaps might be considered a word of advice from the new Commander, let me say to the Commanders of Divisions here present that the coming year will mean hard work. It is possible that we are facing a financial crisis the like of which we have never seen in this country. God grant that it may not be such, but all business men in this convention, I dare say are in sympathy with me when I say as an humble business man that I am fearful of the times. Lowering though they may be, I hope they will have no effect upon our beloved Order. To you boys who sit at the helm, the Commanders of the several Divisions, let me say that we must take off our coats and vests, like our daddies in 1861 and 1865, and the darker the storm the higher should be our heart-beats, the brighter our eyes. Our colors must never droop whether the weather be cloudy or fine. Give me that assurance, my brothers, and we will go on in battle array. I imagine that one year from today we can say that the Order of the Sons of Veterans has passed through this crisis, in common with all others in the United States, and that we will stand upon a firm foundation. How can this be accomplished? Let me tell you one simple way. I do not pretend to be, as my good brother from Kansas says, a wise physician, but I honesly believe that if we get down to work sincerely, honestly and truly, we can in a measure stop this horrible, dreadful appalling leak—dropped membership. How can this leak be stopped? I will tell you. Divide your Divisions into Districts, such as they have in Massachusetts, inspection districts, if you please. Let some good clever hustler, or several hustlers, if need be, be assigned to that district; and when Tom Jones or Brother Smith or Brother A, B or C are dropped from member-

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ship let not only the captain of that Camp and his Quartermaster and these aforesaid hustlers get in their work, but let them call upon the dropped brothers and find out what is the matter and help them along and insist that they shall return to their membership in this Organization. That will be the commencement of the work upon the part of your Commander-in-Chief, and I want you to render him all the assistance you can in that respect. I do believe, this leak can be stopped. I believe if we take off our coats and look at it like business men and go to work earnestly and methodically we can stop it.

Perhaps, I am becoming prosy, my brothers, but if I should drop a word of wisdom in my out-flow of prose it might help us out; I am of the opinion firmly and honestly that if we call upon all dropped brothers and see them individually, and talk with them and urge upon them their solemn duty to the Order, and to the memory of their fathers, we will awaken in their breasts new desires and a new enthusiasm; we will increase and build up an interest in our organization such as we have never had before. You know that the zeal of a good true convert is proverbial. Let us get some of that zeal at work. The old timers, as you might call them, are here year after year; new boys come in and get into the harness and sometimes the old ones drop out, and sometimes the new ones drop out. We want all hands, new and old to stay in the Order. We want to fight for all we are worth, especially so I say if this crisis which now threatens, should sooner or later involve us. Then will be the time to display our executive capacity, our ambition and sentiment and desires as good citizens. I thank you brother Commander-in-Chief, and every member of this Commandery. I can only say may God bless and prosper us the coming year. (Applause).

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I move you that we do now take a recess untill half-past seven o'clock this evening.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is now seventeen minutes past three; the Chairman of the committee on arrangements told us that the parade would form at half past three. I think it is important that we should give them all the support and aid in our power in displaying this Order, and that a recess is necessary.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the parade is not to start untill four o'clock. If the Commandery can form readily we can transact business for some little time yet.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I think it is possible for us to get through with the election of officers before we take a recess.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I withdraw the motion.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move that we proceed with the nomination and election of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

ELECTION OF SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nominations for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief are now in order, without motion. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

HARRY L. VEAZY, of Tennessee: Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee give way to Ohio.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and brothers of the Commandery, I believe it would he superfluous for any one from Ohio to add any tribute in words to the brother whom I intend to nominate for this posi-

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tion—a tribute wells up from the heart of every delegate of this Commandery-in-Chief from the Division of Ohio in his favor. The first meeting that we had with this distinguished brother of our Order was at that wonderful meeting at Wheeling, West Virginia, where many of us—against his advice as a good physician, both moral and otherwise—marched down the streets of Wheeling, not a hundred thousand strong, but forty or fifty of us, to the tune of "Sea-bright, Sea-bright, Wah Hoo Wah." That was the Encampment to which all of us turn back our eyes with pleasure, because of the warm welcome we there received. One of the faces and one of the voices and one of the hearts that most impressed itself upon that Commandery-in-Chief was that of Dr. C. T. Orner of the Division of Illinois. (Applause.) At every meeting since that time the work and the voice of Brother Orner has been with us, aiding us in our deliberations, aiding us in wise legislation for the benefit of this grand organization. He has held almost every working position in his Camp. He has held many of the working positions in the Order, but has had but little of the honor to which he is rightfully entitled. He has filled every position from Camp Guard of his Camp to Camp Council, and has been a member of the Council-in-Chief of this Order; and he was colonel of that magnificent Division of Illinois at the time when she was unjustly claiming credit over Ohio for being on top. Now we have lost, and we are willing to waive all these little prejudices that we used to have against the Division of Illinois because there are one or two or the three other Divisions that have made it very interesting for us since that time, and we have joined hands across the bloody chasm of Indiana to fight New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. (Applause.) There is another reason why we are here today advocationg the unanimous selection of the Division of Illinois for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of this organization. We have done well so far. Let us put right back of that grand leader and magnificent worker in this Order whom we have just elected Commander-in-Chief, one who has a record, not only in this organization but in the army and in the service of his country in defence of the grand old stars and stripes which we all love, to which we owe our best allegiance. One who has so served, I say, has commended himself to the brothers of this Order; to the comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic, to all those who marched shoulder to shoulder in that grand cause. (Applause.) Elect Colonel Orner to the position of Vice Commander-in Chief; put him shoulder to shoulder with grand old Joe Maccabe, whom I knew in this Order before I had the honor to attend my first Encampment at Des Moines, and whose leadership I followed at that time and for quite awhile in other Encampments—although once or twice we have drifted slightly apart since (laughter)—put Orner shoulder to shoulder with Joe Maccabe, and then when the proper time comes General Griffin of Indiana will tell you who to nominate for Junior Vice Commander, and you will find that notwithstanding the possibility of hard times, you will have officers who will push this great organization to the front and stop the leakage that has been distressing us. (Applause.)

When the Division of Illinois was called:

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, Illinois wishes to second the nomination of Brother Orner.

When the Division of Iowa was called:

J. OWEN SMITH, of Iowa: Comander, Iowa seconds the nomination of Brother Orner.

When the Division of Maryland was called:

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FRANK A. WHITE, of Maryland: Commander, Maryland seconds the nomination of Brother Orner.

When the Division of Michigan was called:

C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, Micnigan takes pleasure in seconding the nomination of Orner.

When the Division of New York was called:

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, in spite of the strong combination formed by Ohio, Illinois aud Indiana to down New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania New York wants to unite in all good wotk; and therefore on behalf of the Division of New York I second the nomination of Brother Orner, of Illinois. If they can down us all right but we don't think they can.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called:

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the Division of Pennsylvania seconds the nomination of Brother Orner.

When the Division of Iowa was called:

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I move you that the Adjutant General be authorized to cast the entire vote of this Encampment for Brother C. T. Orner, of Illinois, for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of this Organization.

CEDRIC G. MARSH, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Adjutant General be authorized to cast the entire vote of this Encampment for Brother C. T. Orner of Illinois, for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of this Organization. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

The Adjutant General will so cast the vote of the Commandery and the tellers will report the result.

FRANCIS G. DREW, of Minnesota: Commander, the tellers beg leave to report that they find the entire vote of the Encampment cast for C. T. Orner for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The tellers announce that the ballot of the Encampment has been cast as instructed through the Adjutant General for C. T. Orner for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and I now declare him duly elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year. (Applause and calls for "Orner," "Orner.") Brothers, I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you this well known face, Brother Orner, of Illinois.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT ORNER: Commander, and brother Sons of Veterans, I thank you for the honor you have extended to me today. There is no position in the Order from Camp guard to Commander-in-Chief that is not an honor to the person receiving it. It is especially honorable in this instance from the fact that it is at the request of my own State that I have become a candidate for this position, and the honor is not to me so much as it is to the State I represent. I am proud to be here as a representative from the State of Illinois. I am still more proud to be here as your future Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. I can assure you, brothers, that the efforts made by grand old Joe Maccabe to increase the efficiency and membership of this Order will meet with the hearty co-operation of your Senior Vice. I will spend all the time that can be possibly spent in extending our usefulness, in keeping the brothers together, and in bringing back those that have strayed; so that in the near future Ohio, Indiana and New York may look out for

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their laurels. Again, let me return my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. (Applause).

ELECTION OF JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nominations for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief are now in order; the Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll:

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

HARRY L. VEAZEY, of Tennessee: Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee gives way to Indiana.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander and brothers, you have probably observed that when Ohio, Indiana and New York combine they get there. (Applause). That seems to have been the combination according to statements today. The millenium has almost been reached it would seem, in the deliberations of this body, when we can proceed to the election of the highest officers in our Order by a unanimous vote. (Applause). It is something unheard of. Whether it is because of the hard times (laughter), or, as brother Bookwalter suggests, free coinage of silver (laughter), I will not undertake to say; but it is a remarkable fact, something unheard of in the history of the Order, and a thing upon which we are to be congratulated; not only upon that fact but also in the choice of brothers to fill these two high and important positions.

Now without further comment, for time is short, I am commissioned by the state of Ohio; by the delegates of the state of Ohio, in their name, and speaking I believe the sentiments of all who are present at this Commandery-in-Chief, as a compliment to the grand old Buckeye Division, as a recognition of her hospitality to us upon this occasion, and as the following out of the custom and usage of this Organization, which has become almost a law, I place in nomination for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief a member of the Executive Committee of this city, one of the most active in the entertainment and reception of this body, a resident of the city of Cincinnati and one of the most patriotic and enthusiastic brothers of the Order in or out of the state; a young man who traveled one hundred and sixty miles in order to find a Camp through which he might become mustered into the Order because there was none at home; a son of a sailor and not a soldier, and therefore a representative of that Division of the Order which we had seldom recognized. I place in nomination Brother Frank O. Wilkinson, of the city of Cincinnati. (Applause.)

I do not desire it to be understood that I nominate him simply and solely as a compliment to the state of Ohio; I nominate him also because he is worthy of the distinction and merits the honor. He is a man of ability, old enough to have reason and ripe judgment, and young enough to be active and energetic and capable. We will do ourselves proud by electing him as the third member of the trio which is to lead us through the next year.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I believe there will be no opposition to this nomination and in order to facilitate matters here and shorten up our proceedings I move that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this Encampment for this brother for the position of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Shaw Van, in as much as there are no other candidates to be presented, and seconded by Brother

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Cooper, that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the ballot of this Encampment for Brother Frank O. Wilkinson, of Ohio, for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

E. W. YOUNG of Washington: Commander, the tellers report the entire ballot of the Commandery cast for Brother Frank O. Wilkinson for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The tellers report that the Adjutant General has cast the unanimons ballot of the Encampment for Frank O. Wilkinson for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year as per your instructions; and I therefore declare him duly elected.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move that we proceed to the election of Council-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is the regular order, and the motion is not necessary. Nominations are now in order for members of the Council-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

HARRY L. VEAZEY, of Tennessee: Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee gives way to Ohio.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise on behalf of the Ohio delegation to place in nomination for a position on the Council-in-Chief a gentleman whom you have not heard a good deal from in this Encampment, but who has done as much or more for the Order than many men who have spoken. During the dark days when we had no money at our command, when it required the utmost effort and increasing diligence to keep the Order together at all, his untiring energy and the manner in which he conducted the affairs of his office during his administration as Commander alone put the Order upon its feet. He was its first Commander-in-Chief, and he secured a recognition of the benefits to be derived by membership in it. I believe that it is proper that this Commandery-in-Chief should recognize the services he rendered at that time, and honor this brother with a position on the Council-in-Chief. I believe he will bring to that position the necessary energy, care and business qualifications. It is one of the most responsible places we have to fill, and as a man qualified to fill the position I take great pleasure in nominating Past Commander-in-Chief Frank P. Merrill, of Maine. (Applause.)

Whe the Division of New York was called:

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, in presenting the name of the candidate that New York desires you to consider favorably I will occupy as little of your time as possible. It is of the most importance, it seems to me—and the brothers who have carefully watched the work of the Commandery-in-Chief must appreciate it—that members of the Council-in-Chief should be men of good judgment; men of business ability, and men who are familiar with the workings of the Order. Having those three requirements in mind New York presents for your consideration the name of John V. B. Clarkson. He has been a faithful worker in the Order from the very beginning. He knows all the routine work of the Commandery-in-Chief. He is the Past Quartermaster General and during the last year has been a member of the Council-in-Chief. I feel certain that I am betraying no confi-

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dence when I state he has been one of the most valuable assistants of the Commandery-in-Chief. Being connected with a business house in New York in which money is of very great importance, and as at this time it has to be watched as one watches molasses in fly time, he is unfortunately unable to be with you today; but he has kept in touch with all your proceedings. He has made arrangements for transportation, and up to the very last moment hoped to be here. I hope that next year he will still have the opportunity to be with you as a member of the Commandery-in-Chief. (Applause.)

When the Division of Illinois was called:

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, it has been a custom for several years almost to place upon the Council-in-Chief either the Adjutant General or the Quartermaster General of the retiring administration in order to secure the abvantage of his knowledge and help in business matters that come over from the old council to the new. It has worked most excellently in the past, and in accordance with that custom, as it will place upon our Council a brother eminently fitted to fill the position, I take pleasure in nominating the present Adjutant General Brother Elias P. Lyon, of Michigan.

When the Division of Indiana was called:

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, on behalf of no one Division, because I have not been authorized or asked to speak for them, I desire to place before this Encampment a brother whose name is a household word in every Camp of the organization: I desire to place before this Encampment as a candidate for the position of a member of the Council-in-Chief a brother whose services in the past in behalf of this Order cannot be ranked as second to those of any other brother; I desire to place before you, brothers, a member of this Order who will in the discharge of his duty maintain the highest standard that has been established in years that have gone by. Without further words, on behalf of the Order universally, I nominate Past Commander-in-Chief Honorable Charles F. Griffin.

When the Division of Iowa was called:

GEORGE B. GRAY, of Iowa: Commander, in behalf of the Iowa Division I rise to second the nomination of Clarkson, of New York.

When the Division of Kansas was called:

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, in behalf of the Division of Kansas I second the nomination of Clarkson of New York.

When the Division of Maine was called:

CHARLES E. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, the Division of Maine seconds the nomination of Past Commander-in-Chief Frank P. Merrill.

When the Division of Massachussetts was called:

WILLIAM A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, after the nominating speeches which have been heard here today I feel that no words of mine in favor of the candidate whom I shall present for a position on the Council-in-Chief would insure his election: I know the brothers of this Commandery-in-Chief; I have been with them before, and I am satisfied by the votes that have been cast in Encampments heretofore that it does not take eloquence to elect a man. Therefore, in behalf of a dear and esteemed friend of mine I wish to present for your consideration as a candidate for a position on the Council-in-Chief one who is absent from this convention, but only absent by reason of the fact that he is confined to his bed; one who had made all arrangements to be here, but unfortunately is suffering today with a fractured leg; one who is eminently qualified to fill the position of member of the Coun-

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cil-in-Chief by reason of his experience as the financial secretary of one of the largest manufacturing companies in the world; one whose face is familiar to most of you, one who has done service in the Order, one who is recognized by Sons of Veterans and by comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic; brothers, I ask your votes in favor of Past Colonel Theodore A. Barton, of Rhode Island, and I take great pleasure in behalf of the Division of Massachusetts in placing him in nomination.

When the Division of Minnesota was called:

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Minnesota I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination for member of the Council-in-Chief of that loyal prince of good fellows, the first Commander-in-Chief of this Order, Frank P. Merrill, of Maine.

When the Division of Missouri was called:

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, Missouri desires to second the nomination of Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called:

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, Pennsylvania never placed a man in nomination through sentiment, and they never seconded the nomination of any brother through sentiment. On behalf of the Division of Pennsylvania I take the greatest pleasure in seconding the nomination of my old frieud, Past Commander-in-Chief Frank P. Merrill, of Maine.

When the Division of Rhode Island was called:

WILLIM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander and brothers, on behalf of the Division of Rhode Island. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Theodore A Barton. His name is so well known and his eminent services in the Order so generally recognized that I hardly need to refer to them. But there are a few members who are not so familiar with his record and to them I will say that he is a brother well known in Rhode Island, a man whose services to the Order have been invaluable. I fear that some nominations have been made today as a matter of compliment, but gentlemen, I assure you that when Theodore A. Barton takes hold of anything it goes. He is a man who is square in all his acts and eminently fitted for any position, he is a Past Commander of our own Division and a Past Commander of the Department of the G. A. R., and has served most acceptably as Colonel on the Staff of the Governor of Rhode Island. Therefore I ask you to support him, not only because the Division of Rhode Island has never had an office in the Commandery-in-Chief, but because he is a man who reflects great credit and honor on the Order.

When the Division of Vermont was called:

GEORGE E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Vermont I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Frank P. Merrill of Maine.

The Adjutant General concluded calling of the roll of Divisions.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move yon that this Encampment do now take a recess until 8 o'clock and thirty minutes this evening.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved and seconded that the Encampment do now take recess until half past seven o'clock this evening. You know who we are to recieve at that time, and I trust every brother will be here, out of courtesy to these distinguished comrades of the G. A. R. As

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many as are in favor of recess will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the Encampment takes recess until 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

7:30 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Encampment will please come to order and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll. (Roll call 10.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first business before the Encampment this evening, in regular order, is the election of the Council-in-Chief, nominations having been closed the last thing before the adjournment. The candidates are past Commanders-in-Chief Merrill and Griffin. Adjutant General E. P. Lyon and Brothers J. V. B. Clarson and Theodore A. Barton.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, as one of the candidates nominated I would consider it a favor if I may be excused from voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will be excused from voting unless there be objection.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: There is no reason why this brother should not vote for two members of the Council.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, under the circumstances I will also ask to be excused from voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, where a candidate dssires to be excused from voting the Chair will rule that that may be permitted.

The Adjutant General also requests that he be excused from voting.

The Adjutant General will call the roll. In the absence of Brother Drew, of Minnesota, one of the tellers, I will appoint Brother A. B. Spink, of Rhode Island. The tellers will immediately repair to the Adjutant General's desk, and keep a record of the vote as it is announced. Each delegation will rise when called and the Chairman of the delegation announce the vote.

G. H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, under the action taken by this Commandery, I presume I will be permitted to vote with my Division in this election.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes sir.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll of Divisions.

When the vote of the Division of Maine was announced:

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I should like to have the delegation from Maine polled.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I ask by what right Past Commander Weeks asks for a polling of the delegation from Maine?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair rules that only a member of the Maine delegation can call for a polling of the vote of the Maine delegation.

The tellers announced the vote as follows:

J. V. B. Clarkson, 73; Theodore A. Barton, 50; Charles F. Griffin, 39; Elias P. Lyon 65; Frank P. Merrill, 63.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers Clarkson, Merrill and Lyon, hav-

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ing each received a majority of the votes cast, are hereby duly elected as members of the Council-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, I move you that the election of the three brothers named be made unanimous.

G. S. KLING, of NEW YORK: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, seconded by Brother Kling, of New York, that the election of the three brothers named be made unanimous, As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign. Brothers, you have made it unanimous. I therefore declare the three brothers named, Clarkson, Merrill and Lyon, unanimously elected as members of the Council-in-Chief.

RECEPTION OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, L. H. WILLIAMS.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORNER: Commander, I am requested to announce that L. H. Williams, Department Commander, of Ohio, and Dr. Booth, an Aid on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Weissert, are waiting to be received by the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will appoint, as a committee to receive and escort the distinguished gentlemen to this room, Brothers Bundy, and Past Commander-in-Chief Marks. These brothers will retire and perform that duty.

The committee retired and returned escorting the visitors already announced.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and brothers, I have the honor to introduce to you, and to this Encampment, Honorable L. H. Williams, of Ripley, Department Commander, of Ohio, G. A. R., and one of the best friends that this organization ever had. He is accompanied by Dr. Booth, who is an Aid on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Wiessert, who, unfortunately, as will be explained by comrade Williams, cannot be present. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Please escort the comrades to the Commander's station.

Commander Williams, representing the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans in Twelfth Annual Encampment assembled, I extend to you the greetings of our Order, and thank you for your attendance here tonight, acknowledging the claims the Order has upon you and upon your comrades; and thanking you for your generous presence here in acknowledgemnt of those claims. We greet you and welcome you into our ranks. Brothers, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the distinguished Commander of the department of Ohio, G. A. R., L. H. Williams. (Applause).

COMMANDER WILLIAMS' ADDRESS.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER WILLIAMS: Commander and brothers—some of you are comrades also—it is an exceeding pleasure to meet with the representatives of this Order throughout the whole country. I am always glad to be with the Sons of Veterans from Ohio, and I am more than glad to have the opportunity of meeting the representatives from all the Divisions of the United States. It has caused me some little effort to get here in time, and I thought after all my trouble I was going to fail. As you know whenever you have a point that you are especially anxious to make by a certain time, the train is sure to get behind. We have got here, but have not had time to

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get the dust off yet, nor to get any refreshments; but we soldiers and Sons of Veterans can make campaigns without much refreshment, if necessary; although there comes a time when we like to be refreshed. I made an effort to get the Commander-in-Chief to visit you and thought I had succeeded. He was with me yesterday, and last night at a meeting in Stark county, and we had a Camp-fire at Canton last night. He left the Department of California on Saturday especially to meet me at Canton. He had been on the Pacific Slope for some two or three weeks and had not had the opportunity of being home, or I certainly would have had him with us tonight. He had been away from home so long that he thought it was necessary for him to go there at once.

When I look over this body, representative of the Order of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, I am led to believe that our country, that our flag, that everything that is loyal and patriotic will be well cared for in the future by the loyal Sons of this country. I am rather an enthusiast in regard to the Order of the Sons of Veterans. I think they stand side by side with the Order of the Grand Army. One of our principal duties is to teach loyalty and patriotism. We are at the age in life when we are passing the downward slope, and it will not be many years until there will not be any material for the Grand Army of the Republic to recruit from. One by one the old comrades are falling into line and passing over the river and pitching their tents there never to return. It will not be long until the bugle will sound "Lights out," and when the last one is gone, who is better prepared, who has a more loyal heart, who has the love of country more deeply emplanted in their breasts, than the Sons of the Veterans of the late war. While we are passing the downward slope we want you boys to assist us in teaching patriotism and loyalty in this country. We want to stand by you while we remain. We want you to stand by us while we are with you, and when we are gone, when there is not a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic left, we want you to take up the flag and carry it along as your fathers carried it. I say that our country is safe so long as we have loyal and patriotic boys, the Sons of Veterans. I only wish that I could meet with the Sons of Veterans all over this land, and especially those who are not members of the Order. I was surprised when I visited certain localities where they ought to have thrifty, growing Camps of Sons of Veterans and found, through the lethargy of the boys the Camps can scarcely survive. If you could get them together, if they could be under the influence of those who belong to and see the necessity and the benefit to be derived from connecting themselves with this Order I think you would not be troubled with taking up the charters of Camps. You have the material to draw upon. The only trouble is to get the boys to understand that it is their patriotic duty to belong to the Order. I do not know how best you could get at it, but all the Sons of Veterans ought to belong to Camps and all the Camps ought to thrive. Ohio ought to do much better than she is doing in the Order. Everywhere I go during the coming year, wherever I attend a reunion, wherever I visit a Post, I shall make it my duty to encourage the boys—the Grand Army boys I mean—to influence their sons to unite with the Order of the Sons of Veterans. (Applause).

A soldier of the late war who has an honorable discharge, who is eligible to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has no right, has no business not to belong to the Order. It is his duty to belong. It is the same way with our sons. Every son of a veteran who is eligible to become a member of

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the Order ought to unite with the Order. If there ever was a time in this country when the boys ought to stand shoulder to shoulder with their fathers remembering what it cost to maintain the flag in the days of '61 and '65 it certainly is now. Boys, when you go to your homes in the various States go home with renewed energy and see to it that no son of a veteran in your neighborhood who is eligible to membership in the Order remains out of it, if you can influence him to go in. (Applause).

I want Colonel Gardner, who is Commander, of the Ohio Division, to have a successful year, and believe that he will have it, and if I can assist him I am going to do so. I have been many places since I assumed the position I now occupy, and expect to be many more, and wherever I can do the order any good I shall. Why? Because it is the Order that must stand for us. Our boys are getting too old. They cannot climb upstairs and attend Post meetings much longer; and we want the assistance of the boys now. We want them to stand by us as we have stood by them, and as we will be able to do for sometime yet. There is nothing more pleasing than to know that we have an Order of the character here before me. Your principles are founded upon such a just rock that no tide, no storm, no cyclone can come against you that will cause your institution to totter and fall to the ground. You are only in your infancy as an order yet. You have material coming on every year, boys coming to the proper age to become a member of your Order, as Dr. Booth and all my old comrades all over the United States have done their duty since they came out of the war, there is certainly a large crop of Sons of Veterans coming on yet. (Applause). I believe the doctor didn't do anything in that line; he simply prepared to assist the Order of the Ladies' Aid Society (applause)—the next best thing he could do; but I had an eye to this business and have been able to supply both Orders. I have a son that belongs to your Order, and I have two daughters that belong to the Ladies' Aid Society, and if I had any more I would, of course, have prepared them for one or the other, for I want them to belong. I tell you the Ladies' Aid Society is a pretty good thing for the boys, and the Woman's Relief Corps is a pretty good thing for us. Although some of the boys say they can get along better without them. I tell you this world is so constituted that it would not be worth living in if they were taken out of it. There is not one of you here that would want to live in this world if we did not have lots of nice, good looking sweet girls and women in it. If they take them away the country would not need the Grand Army any longer, the Grand Army would not stay any longer and I do not believe the Sons of Veterans would want to stay any longer.

Now perhaps I am talking too long and detaining you from your business, but I can say to you that I am exceedingly glad to have had this opportunity of being once present at a National Encampment of one of the grandest Orders that our country now is blessed with. I hope that when you disperse to go to your homes you will not become discouraged. I know there are troubles in this State and I presume it is so in most States, and sometimes you have reason to be discouraged; you see so many boys that are eligible to be members of the Order who make excuses and say they do not want to belong to it that those of you who have the Order at heart cannot help feeling discouraged. But I ask you not to be discouraged. Your Order will still exist, and it will grow from year to year, and as the years advance and as the Grand Army becomes fewer and fewer in numbers, your Order will increase and it will be a great privilege to be a member of it, and it will come to be so regarded by

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every boy who is eligible. They will consider it a great privilege to join so grand, so noble, so loyal, so patriotic an Order. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Commander Williams having already voiced to you my sentiments and personal feeling, speaking now for the Order I represent, I want to say still further that during the past years everywhere I have been I have found the Grand Army as enthusiastic for us as you appear to be. We have been treated with courtesy and kindness and encouragement and we thank you for this testimony on your part; and now on behalf of the incoming administration, which will have intimate relations with the Grand Army of the Republic, I want to introduce to you and to your comrade Dr. Booth, the Commander-in-Chief elect, Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts.

You know boys, that Joe speaks best when his speech is impromptu, and I have given him no notice that he would be called upon.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT, J. B. MACCABE: Commander, gentlemen of the Grand Army and brothers—There was once upon a time a man who in the course of his varied experience was compelled to visit a morgue. He had lost a brother, or some member of his family, who was inclined to be a trifle wild. It seems that his brother had been absent for a couple of weeks and in the course of that time this man began to think that possibly his brother John had passed over the silent river, and with that idea in his head he visited the police station and lastly the morgue. He saw a body laid out there that he believed to be the body of his brother John. He looked at the body and said, "Yes, that is poor John; let me look at his clothing." He inspected his clothing and that only confirmed him in the belief that it was John's body, and he was about to give orders to the morgue keeper, when he recollected that John had some peculiar gold fillings in his teeth, and he said to the morgue keeper, "Will you kindly open the corpse's mouth and let me look at his teeth?" The morgue keeper did so and a smile passed over the visitor's face and he said, "That is not my brother John," and then made his exit; and the morgue keeper, who happened to be a son of the Emerald Isle, put his hands in his pockets and looked at the body and said, "Ye dom fool ye, if you'd only kape your mouth shut you'd had the foinest funeral of any man that iver lived in Boston." (Laughter.)

Now, I do not know what to say, but I want to say one thing as a son of a soldier, that I thank Commander Williams from the bottom of my heart for the support and the ringing words that he has uttered tonight, which have not always been accorded to us by the Grand Army of the Republic. There are many department Commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic today that absolutely know nothing of the correct principles of the Sons of Veterans, or anything about them except that there is such an organization; and the presumption on their part is that they are sons of Union soldiers. Beyond that meager bit of information they absolutely know nothing of what the Order is and what its purpose is. But there are some loyal men in this country; thank God scores of them, like our good friend Commander Williams, who will help us build up this Order and make it one of these days the successor of the men whose memory it is our duty to protect when they have crossed the Silent River.

Such of my brothers as are newspaper men, as belong to that grandest profession that the world knows, men who earn their living by the sweat of their thumb and forefingers, as I do myself, know that oftentimes sentiments will crop out in certain journals that are incompatible with true patriotism. I do

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not care, my brethren, who the soldier is, be he a poor fellow who fought in the ranks or be he a general, it is our solemn duty to protect his memory against the attacks of anybody, be he journalist or be he a pettifogger in any other walk of life. (Applause). As a son of Massachusetts I cannot help but remember when General Benjamin F. Butler, one of the greatest patriots this country ever saw (applause), when the Divine Commander called him to final settlement and he was mustered out on the grand parade ground, what did certain newspapers of this country do? Why, they published such miserable, low-lived rhetoric, as, "The Beast is Dead." That was the caption at the head of several columns. I received a copy of a Cincinnati paper sent me by the Honorable Department Commander, Williams, present on the floor here, that contained a clipping from a paper published in another part of this country wherein a violent attack was made upon the memory of General Butler. I tell you it made my blood boil to read it.

Now understand me, I am not shaking the bloody flag. Nothing of that sort. I am simply setting forth here to you certain facts which I know, which I read myself. The attack made upon General Butler was generally copied in our local press in Massachusetts, and I tell you that every loyal son of the grand old Bay State rose with indignation against the attack. They say General Butler was a beast. If cleanliness sits next to Godliness, New Orleans today comes pretty near being in that position because of General Butler's visit there. You know the condition New Orleans was in when he went there, and you know the condition it was in when he left it.

Now, my brothers, that is one thing. Another little feature can be performed by the Sons of Veterans that will win the admiration and esteem of the Grand Army of the Republic. In this country, south of Mason and Dixon's line, there are thousands of graves that on Memorial Day are not decorated. The Sons of Veterans of Massachusetts have taken the initiative in this respect, and last Memorial Day sent down thousands of flags to be placed upon the graves of our fathers' comrades. The Sons of Veterans have got to drop this bass drum style of helping each other, if you please, and do something for the loyal dead. In the first place they must protect the memory of the dead, and in the next place they must see that the graves at least are surmounted with Old Glory in miniature or in floral form on every Memorial Day; and the time is none too long now to perfect yourself in the greatest work that man or woman knows of, to wit: Charity. Let us commence to perfect ourselves in that work, and in that way we will win the admiration and esteem of every Grand Army man in this country; and when they know, as our friend, Commander Williams does, that we are in earnest and that we mean to protect their memories, then everybody in this grand country—the grandest country that the world ever saw, and I know what I am speaking about—then everybody, every Grand Army man, every loyal man in this country will say the Sons of Veterans are doing their duty. We thank you Commander Williams, for your good words, for your words of encouragement, for your helpful words of sympathy, and we hope sir, that your road and the road of your comrades may lead though the pleasant valley of success; and that we may meet often; that we may learn to love and respect each other, though we are boys and you are men, and that we may, should the emergency ever arise, stand shoulder to shoulder against the foes of Old Glory. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade Williams, in behalf of the Commandery-in-Chief assembled, I desire that you carry with you the greetings of

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this body when you meet with your department. Say to them that the Commandery-in-Chief appreciates your visit with us, and that we regard and we appreciate the work which has been done by your comrades in the state of Ohio for our Order.

Brothers what is your further pleasure?

IN REFERENCE TO DEPOSITING THE FUNDS OF THE ORDER.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I would like the Encampment to consider this matter that I tried to bring up before adjournment. The outgoing Council-in-Chief authorized the deposit of the funds of the Order with the Union Trust Company, of Chicago, Illinois. I desire to have a ruling as to whether this authorization still holds good, or whether a new authorization is necessary by this Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair would rule that until changed by the incoming Commander and Council-in-Chief the authority conveyed to the Quartermaster General by the outgoing Council-in-Chief will remain in full force and effect, as the voice and decision of this Encampment. Unless there be objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I have a resolution to introduce, but before I offer it I want with your permission to say a word or two in explanation. I intended to present the resolution before we took up the order of election of officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If Brother Bookwalter will yield the floor for a moment—Comrade Williams desires to be excused. He has had no refreshment since he arrived in the city, and if the members will consent I will suggest that the committee escort the comrade to the door.

Comrades Williams and Booth retired, escorted by the committee.

EXPENSES OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Bookwalter has the floor now to introduce a resolution.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, before introducing that resolution I would ask unanimous consent to give an explanation of it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair rules that no resolution can be introduced at this stage of the proceedings of this Encampment without suspension of the rules.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Then Commander, I desire to make a motion, after I shall have explained the reasons for offering my resolution to this body.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Encampment consent to hear Brother Bookwalter. Understand, the order of business distinctly states what shall be done and we have now reached the head of "Installation of Officers."

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, as a member of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations I notice that a large number of Divisions recommended to this Commandery that there be biennial instead of annual sessions of this Commandery-in-Chief; and the strongest argument advanced in favor of such sessions was that the expenses of the present annual sessions of the Commandery were so enormous that the work of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Officers of the Commandery was seriously hampered by lack of funds. In view of the fact that nine-tenths of the members of this Commandery have paid their own expenses, and in view of the financial con-

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dition of the Order, and in view of the fact that during the next year we will doubtless be compelled to meet the most serious financial crisis that this country has ever experienced, and in view of the fact that the organization today is in a critical condition, and every dollar should be husbanded and no expenditure made unless value received is given, I believe that it would be no more than justice, no more than fair to the Commandery that some limit should now be placed upon the amount of bills presented by the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief for their services in attending the meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief. I broach this subject with considerable hesitation for the reason that I am open to the charge on the part of some brothers, if they desire to be uncharitable, that I have in the past enjoyed the usufruct, and that as I now no longer enjoy it, I seek to draw a rule upon others that I would not have liked to have drawn upon myself; but brothers, I believe you all see the justice of it. Therefore, without further remark I move you that in the future all officers of the Commandery-in-Chief except the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General be limited to the sum of $50 in payment of expenses for attendance upon any session of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair must still rule that this matter cannot be introduced without a suspension of the rules. The next order of business after new business is the nomination, election and installation of officers.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, in order to entertain the resolution presented by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, I move a suspension of the rules.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. It requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, in order that this resolution may be introduced.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I doubt if there is two-thirds of the accredited attendance present, at this time. I do not think it is worth while to take up time voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think the statement of General Abbott is correct. If the brothers will be still so that I can count, I can tell in a half a minute. There are only 67 or 68 members in the room. There is not a sufficient number to suspend the rules or amend the Constitution and therefore the motion is out of order.

We will proceed with the installation of officers, unless some brother has some motion to make relative to the postponement of that ceremony.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that this Encampment do now take recess to meet, for the purpose of the installation of officers, at the Memorial Hall at the Soldiers Home in Dayton, Ohio, tomorrow morning.

EXCURSION TO SOLDIER'S HOME.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, before this motion is put I would like to ask Brother Bundy for a statement from the Local Committee of Dayton, or the Local Committee of Cincinnati who were acting in co-operation with them; as to what they desire of this Commandery, as to whether it shall attend in uniform, or citizens clothes; so that we may go in the morning as they expect us.

BROTHER SELZ, of Dayton: Commander, representing the Local Committee on Arrangements, of Dayton, I would say that we would like all who can

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to attend in uniform; but we do not want any to stay away because they cannot do so. We have arranged for your entertainment and it does not make any difference just so you wear a Sons of Veterans badge.

I would say that the train leaves at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning from the Grand Central Depot, and all delegates to the Commandery-in-Chief and to the Ladies' Aid Society will be furnished transportation to Dayton free of charge. I ask you to come and we will assure you of a good time.

A. L. SPARKS, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to ask the local committee on arrangements what time we will get back from Dayton tomorrow?

BROTHER DAVIS, of the Local Committee: You can come back on any regular train in the afternoon. The special train will leave Dayton at 10:30 in the evening. You must have your ticket stamped at the depot before going on the train. That is all that is necessary. Tickets will be furnished each delegate on the train.

EXPENSES OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, Article VIII., Page 45 provides that the Constitution may be altered or amended as follows:

"The Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and the Ritual of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., shall only be altered or amended by the Commandery-in-Chief, by a two thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to a vote, at a stated annual meeting thereof."

Now that undoubtedly requires two-thirds of those reported present and entitled to vote. On page 46 it says:

"This order of business may be transposed by a two-thirds vote at any stated meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, a quorum being present."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think that is right in accord with the ruling of the Chair.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: The point is that the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of those who are registered on the books of the Adjutant General to alter or amend the Constitution, but only requires a two-thirds vote of the members present at any stated meeting to suspend the rules, provided there is a quorum.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair ascertained that there was only about 67 or 68 members present. Supposing you suspended the rules and considered the amendment. You have not a sufficient number here to adopt it if all voted in favor of it. The Chair did not rule that you could not suspend the rules, but ruled that you could not carry this amendment to the Constitution.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: But Commander, this is not an amendment to the Constitution. The Constitution does not provide that all the expenses shall be paid.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If that is the case then the Chair is in error, and the rules may be suspended.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, counting out visitors, I do not think there is a quorum here. It would be best not to raise the point.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is doubtful if there is a quorum.

ADJOURNED TO DAYTON, OHIO.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I made a motion which was

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seconded. I move that this Encampment now adjourn to meet in Memorial Hall at the National Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, tomorrow at noon.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved and seconded that we do now take recess to meet in the Memorial Hall at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, tomorrow at noon. Are there any remarks?

GEORGE S. KLING, of New York: Commander, it was suggested that the Ladies' Aid Society desired to have their installation ceremony in connection with ours, and in order to do that it would be necessary, as I understand it, to authorize a public installation of our officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That can be done at that place.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I rise for information. Suppose it should prove tomorrow when we assemble in Memorial Hall that there was not a quorum present. What would the result be? Would it affect the installation of your successor, or the legality of any act that he might perform.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It might possibly affect the installation ceremonies if the question was raised. A quorum of this body is necessary to do business. The Constitution is clear on that point, and it requires a majority of the members accredited as present and entitled to vote to make a quorum.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, if that be true I question very seriously whether we will have a quorum in Dayton tomorrow, and I would rather see the installation proceed now than to run any chances in that particular. I would like to have the officers installed at Dayton; I can appreciate all that these brothers have said about the appropriateness of it; but we have elected officers for the ensuing year and the present Commander-in-Chief desires to be relieved, and I know that the incoming Commander-in-Chief desires to be installed. I do not think that we had better take any chances.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is a motion to adjourn pending. This debate has been permitted because the Chair saw the danger signal and hoped some brother would bring it up.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I recognize that there is a motion pending and we are out of order in making remarks, but I will say this, that most deliberative bodies, at times, are guilty of a fiction of the record. A quorum is shown to be present, or it is taken that a quorum is present when the absence of a quorum is not shown. Brothers are discreet enough to keep still. Legislative bodies meet on Friday and Saturday of each legislative week, and pass bills up to the third reading by the hundred and nobody calls for a roll call consequently the absence of a quorum is not shown. If brothers will simply agree not to be technical tomorrow, there will be no trouble; we can install the officers just as if everybody was present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is the point which the Chair had in mind—that if the question was raised the installation would be unconstitutional; but if you accept the suggestion made by Brother Bookwalter it is all right.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORNER: Commander, I do not think there is any question before this Encampment at all. In most of the annual sessions of this Encampment the installation of officers has taken place with but very few members present. They have quite generally gone home before the installation; but the question of a quorum has never been

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raised. Why, if a Son of a Veteran lies sick in bed he can be installed into his office at his home.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think after the word of caution we have had, there will be no question raised; because I know the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief desire to assist the committee in Dayton in every possible way.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, would it not be possible to pass some resolution here whereby we can provide for the installation there.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair would rule that you cannot. I think it is all clear enough to us now.

Is it the desire of the Encampment that we have a public joint installation with the Ladies' Aid Society? (Cries of "yes," "yes," "yes.") Will you authorize the Chair to appoint a committee to make the necessary arrangements? (Cries of "consent," "consent.") The Chair will select as that committee our Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. He will inform the Ladies' Aid Society that this Commandery extends an invitation to them to unite with us in public installation ceremonies tomorrow.

You have heard the motion to take recess. All those in favor of the motion will signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is carried and the Encampment now takes recess to meet tomorrow at noon in Memorial Hall at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

MEETING AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, OHIO, August 18, 1893.

Memorial Hall, National Soldiers' Home, 12 o'clock M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery will come to order. Brothers, this is the time until which we took recess; and we now meet to close the business of the Twelfth Annual Encampment. What is your pleasure?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that the minutes of this Encampment as taken down by the Official Stenographer be approved without reading.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Bundy, seconded by Adjutant General Lyon that the minutes of this Encampment as taken down by the Official Stenographer, William S. Garber, be approved without reading. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that we now proceed to provide for the installation of the officers elected yesterday for the ensuing year.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That business is in order without a motion.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Then Commander, I move that the Commander-in-Chief appoint an installing officer and that we then take a recess and have a public installation of officers.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the Chair appoint an installing officer and that the Commandery-in-Chief then adjourn for a public installation of officers. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign

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of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

I will appoint Past Commander-in-Chief George B. Abbott, of Illinois, installing officer.

If there is no objection the Chair will declare a recess during which time the public installation ceremonies will be conducted in the main auditorium of this building.

RECESS.

Installing officer George B. Abbott called the joint meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief and the L. A. S. to order in the main auditorium of Memorial Hall, and Brothers Joseph B. Maccabe, C. T. Orner, J. O. Wilkinson, Charles K. Darling, Henry Frazee, J. A. Averdick, and E. W. Young were, respectively installed as Commander-in-Chief, of the Order, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General, Inspector General, Surgeon General and Chaplain-in-Chief; and Brothers Frank P. Merrill and Elias P. Lyon, were duly installed as members of the Council-in-Chief, for the ensuing year.

The officers elect of the Ladies' Aid Society were then publicly installed, Past Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall, acting as installing officer, the Commander-in-Chief Joseph B. Maccabe presiding.

The purpose for which the recess was taken having been accomplished the Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by Commander-in-Chief Joseph B. Maccabe.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I call upon the Past Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall to approach the altar.

Past Commander-in-Chief Hall took his station at the altar and was joined by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I am happy to be the means of conveying this special mark of appreciation and esteem upon our worthy Past Commander-in-Chief for the valuable services he has rendered the Order. The conferring of the jewel of the Order upon the retiring executive officer as a mark of our appreciation and love is one of the beautiful ceremonies of our Order; and it is a pleasure that devolves upon me to be the mouthpiece of the whole Order in conveying to General Hall this token, and expressing to him the sentiment that goes with it. It has been the custom to reward acts of special valor or bravery upon the battle field, and to mark meritorious service in any noble cause, by bestowing an emblem or token to be worn over the heart of the deserving one; and it is now my great pleasure to carry out, what has become a custom in our Order, and to confer upon General Hall as a mark of its special consideration and its high appreciation such a token.

(After pinning the jewel on Gen. Hall's breast.)

General Hall, shoulder to shoulder with you have I worked, and so do I fully know the eminent services you have rendered our beloved Order. For two years as Commander of the Division of Michigan you served that Division as it had never been served before or since. You served two years upon my staff and you served subsequent years as a staff officer upon the staff of my successors. In addition to that you have occupied minor positions in your state, and be it said to your credit and glory, while still Commander-in-Chief of this organization you found time to fill the humble office of Quartermaster Sergeant of your Camp, in which humble position you were an example of efficiency and devotion to the Order worthy of the imitation of every brother.

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A man capable of holding the highest position in the Order was yet not too high to serve in the most humble capacity. In retiring from this work you take with you the good will, the love and regard of 50,000 of the bravest boys that it was every the glory of any man to command. You wear upon your breast the token of the Order, the emblem of the Past Commander-in-Chief. Ever bear in mind that in that emblem is represented this regard, this love and this appreciation of the boys you served. I take special pleasure in placing this emblem upon this noble breast and welcoming Brother Hall to the ranks of Past Commanders-in-Chiefs where he may stand along aside of those who have worked zealously and successfully for the Organization.

General Hall you have completed your work to the satisfaction of this organization; you have discharged your trust faithfully and well; I now on behalf of the Order thank you. (Applause.)

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HALL: Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott and brothers, it is not the assumption of power nor its successes that touch the human heart so tenderly, or afford so much satisfaction, as to know that our success is appreciated by others. These words of my brother, voicing the sentiment of this Order as I believe, afford me great pleasure and satisfaction; and I am sincerely grateful for them. Brothers, I thank you. (Applause.)

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., do now adjourn *sine die*.

O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Twelfth Annual Encampment do now adjourn *sine die*. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to

Commander-inChief Joseph B. Maccabe then closed the Encampment in due form.

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RECORD OF ROLL CALLS OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, S. V., U. S. A.

Following are the names of those answering to one or more roll calls. It will be understood that all other accredited members of the Encampment as per report of Committee on Credentials (page 7) were absent throughout the session.

In the following table p signifies present; a, absent; y, yea; n, nay; B, Boston; D, Davenport; blank, absent or not voting:

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.	1st call page 14.	2d call page 34.	3d call page 116.	4th call page 147.	5th call page 184.	6th call page 195.	7th call page 199.	8th call page 244.	9th call page 246.	10th call page 272.
Commander-in-Chief—Marvin E. Hall	p	p	p	p	n	..	p	B	p	p
Quartermaster General—R. Loebenstein	p	p	p	p	n	n	p	D	a	p
Adjutant General—Elias P. Lyon	p	p	p	p	n	n	p	B	p	p
Inspector General—Henry Frazee	p	p	a	p	n	n	p	D	p	a
Surgeon General—Reynold W. Wilcox	p	p	a	p	a	n	p	B	p	a
Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. Charles McColley	p	p	a	p	n	y	p	D	a	a
Council-in-Chief—Clayton H. Kochersperger	p	p	a	a	..	..	a	B	a	a
Commandant S. V. Guards—George H. Hurlbut	p	p	a	a	p	n	n	p	D	a
Advisory Board of S. V. Guards—H. S. Foster	p	a	a	p	n	n	p	B	p	a
Advisory Board of S. V. Guards—M. D. Friedman	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.										
Frank P. Merrill	p	p	a	p	n	n	a	B	a	p
Major A. P. Davis	p	p	a	a	n	n	a	..	a	a
George W. Marks	p	p	a	a	n	..	a	D	a	a
Geo. B. Abbott	p	p	a	a	y	n	p	D	a	a
Charles F. Griffin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B	a	p
Bartow S. Weeks	a	a	a	a	p	n	p	D	a	p
PAST GRAND DIVISION COMMANDERS.										
R. M. J. Reed	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
Walter S. Payne	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	D	a	p
ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.										
Commander—Harry L. Veazey	p	p	p	a	y	n	p	B	a	p
Past Commander—W. R. Cooper	p	a	p	p	y	n	a	B	p	p
Delegate at Large—G. P. Chandler	a	a	p	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
Delegate—L. W. Friedman	p	a	p	a	..	..	p	B	a	p
COLORADO.										
Delegate at Large—Harlan Thomas	p	a	p	p	n	n	p	D	a	a
CONNECTICUT.										
Commander—Benj R. Singleton	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	B	a	p
Delegate at Large—C. C. Rossberg	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	B	a	p
Delegate—A. O. Warner	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	B	a	p
ILLINOIS.										
Commander—Cedric G. Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	p	D	a	a
Past Commanders—C. T. Orner	p	p	a	p	y	n	p	D	a	a
Past Commanders—Frank McCrillis	p	a	p	a	y	n	p	D	a	p
Delegate at Large—Isaac Cutter	p	p	a	a	y	n	p	D	a	a
Delegates—C. T. Spackman	p	p	p	p	y	n	p	..	p	a
Delegates—Frank L. Shepard	..	..	p	a	y	n	p	D	a	a
Alternate—C. W. Raymond	..	..	p	p	n	n	a	D	a	a
INDIANA.										
Commander—Newton J. McGuire	p	a	a	p	n	n	p	D	a	p
Delegate at Large—C. A. Bookwalter	p	a	a	a	y	y	a	..	a	a
Alternates—R. S. Thompson	..	..	..	p	n	n	p	D	a	a
Alternates—W. G. Young	..	..	..	p	y	..	p	D	a	p
Alternates—R. J. Bosworth	..	..	..	p	n	n	a	B	a	p
IOWA.										
Commander—J. Owen Smith	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	..	a	a
Past Commanders—James D. Rowen	a	p	a	a	y	n	a	..	a	a
Past Commanders—Lewis A. Dilley	p	p	p	a	n	n	a	D	a	p
Delegate at Large—R. Shaw Van	p	a	p	a	y	n	a	D	a	a
Delegates—J. B. Lyon	p	p	p	a	n	n	p	D	a	a
Delegates—George B. Gray	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	..	a	p

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KANSAS.										
Commander—W. Y. Morgan	p	p	a	a	y	y	p	D	a	p
Delegate at Large—E. H. Madison	p	p	a	a	y	y	a	D	a	a
Delegates—W. H. Russell	p	p	p	a	y	n	a	D	a	a
Delegates—P. F. Ackerman	p	p	p	a	y	y	a	D	a	a
Delegates—Grant W. Harrington	p	p	p	a	p	y	p	D	a	p
Alternate—R. J. Hopkins	p	a	p	p	y	n	p	D	a	p
KENTUCKY.										
Commander—J. L. Todd, Jr	..	..	p	a	n	..	p	D	a	a
Past Commanders—Fred G. Singleton	p	p	a	a	n	..	p	D	a	a
Past Commanders—W. R. Heflin	p	p	a	a	n	..	p	D	a	a
MAINE.										
Commander—Charles E. Merrill	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Past Commander—John C. Blake	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Delegate at Large—Fred R. Fife	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Delegate—F. L. Beals	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
MARYLAND.										
Delegate—Frank A. White	p	p	a	a	..	n	a	B	a	a
MASSACHUSETTS										
Commander—Albert C. Blaisdell	p	p	p	p	y	n	p	B	a	a
Past Commanders—J. B. Maccabe	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	..	a	a
Past Commanders—C. F. Sargent	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
Past Commanders—N. C. Upham	p	a	a	a	n	n	p	B	a	p
Past Commanders—W. A. Stevens	p	a	p	p	y	n	p	B	a	p
Past Commanders—C. K. Darling	p	a	p	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Delegate at Large—George N. Howard	a	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
Delegates—George W. Penniman	p	p	a	a	y	n	p	B	a	a
Delegates—Charles D. Rooney	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	a
Delegates—F. W. Eager	p	p	p	p	n	n	p	B	a	p
Delegates—D. F. Goulding	p	p	a	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
Alternate—William R. Davis	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
MICHIGAN.										
Delegate at Large—C. J. Post	p	p	a	a	n	n	p	B	a	a
Delegate—George E. Cogshall	p	p	a	a	n	n	p	B	a	p
MINNESOTA.										
Commander—W. A. Mullen	p	p	p	a	n	y	p	D	a	a
Past Commanders—E. H. Milham	p	a	a	a	n	n	p	D	a	p
Past Commanders—Francis G. Drew	p	a	a	a	n	y	p	D	a	a
Delegate at large—F. E. Austin	..	..	p	p	n	..	a	D	a	a
Delegate—C. I. Roy	p	a	a	a	n	..	p	D	a	a
Alternate—Wm. G. Young	..	..	..	..	n	..	p	D	a	a
MISSOURI.										
Commander—Fred E. Ernst	a	a	a	a	..	..	p	..	a	a
Past Commander—B. W. Frauenthal	p	a	a	a	n	..	a	..	a	p
Delegate at Large—W. F. Anderson	p	a	a	a	n	..	a	B	a	p
Delegate—E. W. Dieterle	p	p	a	a	n	..	a	..	a	a
Alternate—John F. Human	p	p	a	a	n	n	a	B	a	a
NEBRASKA.										
Commander—W. B. McArthur	p	a	a	a	y	..	p	D	a	a
Alternate at Large—W. T. Bowen	p	a	a	a	y	n	p	D	a	a
NEW HAMPSHIRE.										
Delegate—Edwin H. Swett	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
NEW JERSEY										
Commander—A. L. Sparks	p	a	a	a	..	..	a	B	a	a
NEW YORK.										
Commander—W. H. Robertson	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	D	a	p
Past Commanders—Clarence E. Holmes	..	..	..	..	..	..	p	D	a	a
Past Commanders—W. S. Oberdorf	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	..	a	a
Delegates—H. C. H. Cooper	..	..	p	a	..	..	p	D	a	a
Delegates—George S. Kling	p	a	a	a	n	n	p	D	a	a
Delegates—Charles Kinney	a	p	a	a	n	n	a	D	a	a

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OHIO.										
Commander—Dan S. Gardner	p	a	a	a	..	.	a	D	a	p
Past Commanders—F. W. Myers	p	a	a	a	..	..	a	B	a	a
Past Commanders—Wm. E. Bundy	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	D	a	p
Past Commanders—C. J. Deckman	..	..	..	p	y	..	a	B	a	a
Past Commanders—J. V. Hilliard	p	a	a	a	..	..	a	..	a	a
Past Commanders—Fillmore Musser	p	a	a	a	..	..	a	D	a	a
Delegate at Large—H. V. Speelman	p	a	a	a	y	n	p	D	a	a
Delegates—E. H. Archer	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	B	a	p
Delegates—H. D. Davis	..	..	..	..	y	n	a	D	a	a
Delegates—J. A. Averdick	p	a	a	a	y	..	a	D	a	a
Delegates—R. B. Barrett	..	..	..	..	y	n	a	D	a	a
Alternate—John F. Liddy	..	..	..	p	y	..	a	D	a	a
PENNSYLVANIA.										
Commander—Horace M. Lowry	p	a	a	p	y	n	p	B	a	a
Delegate at Large—Wm. I. Carns	p	a	a	a	y	n	p	D	a	p
Delegates—Emil Poerstel	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Delegates—O. D. Stewart	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
Delegates—Edwin Turpin	p	a	a	p	y	n	p	B	a	a
Delegates—John H. Wooden	p	a	a	a	y	n	p	B	a	a
Delegates—Elwood T. Carr	p	a	a	p	y	n	p	D	a	p
RHODE ISLAND.										
Commander—William M. P. Rowen	p	a	a	p	n	y	p	B	a	p
Delegate at Large—Arthur B. Spink	p	p	a	p	n	n	p	B	a	p
SOUTH DAKOTA.										
Commander, W. S. Carpenter	p	a	a	a	y	n	p	..	a	
VERMONT.										
Past Commander—George E. Terrill	p	p	p	p	y	n	p	B	p	p
Delegate at Large—W. E. Terrill	p	p	p	p	y	y	p	B	p	p
WASHINGTON.										
Past Commander—E. Weldon Young	..	p	p	p	y	..	a	D	a	a
WEST VIRGINIA.										
Commander—Edwin O. Bower	p	p	a	a	n	n	p	D	a	a
Past Commander—G. Ed. Sylvis	p	p	a	a	..	n	a	..	a	a
Delegate—H. W. Thurber	..	..	..	..	..	..	p	D	a	a
WISCONSIN.										
Commander—Walter C. Winter	..	..	..	p	y	n	p	D	a	p
Past Commander—Harry S. Fuller	p	p	p	p	y	..	a	B	a	p
Delegate at Large—Joe M. Chapple	..	..	..	p	y	n	a	..	a	p

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