

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

1890-92



LELAND J. WEBB,  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, 1890-1891.

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, AND 29,

1891.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE HAMILTON PRINTING COMPANY.

1891.



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.

CLAY D. HEROD,  
*Past Adjutant General.*

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



# 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.

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—\*Barlow S. Weeks, New York city.  
 Surgeon General—Orrin A. Ge, Brandon, Vt.  
 Chaplain-in-Chief—\*C. A. G. 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.; J. S. Bangs, Maine; R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Penn.; Chas. S. Cryster, Independence, Mo.  
 Constitutional Life Members—A. P. Davis, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Eldridge, J. A. Rodrigo; J. A. Bangs, Wm. H. Pierpont, John A. Thompson, R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Penn.; K. 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. Boltz, Laramie, Wyo.; \*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. H. Abbott, Chicago; \*Frank McChrills, Chicago; C. T. Orner, Bloomington; \*Geo. B. Stadden, Springfield.  
 Delegate at Large—\*E. A. Walls, Murphysburgh.  
 Delegates—\*Isaac Cutter, Camp Point; \*M. M. Pinckloy, 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. Higglus, Chicago; W. F. Mangau, Sterling; J. D. Hall, Peoria; Ed. H. McFarland, Hoyworth; Robert Schules, Peoria.

## INDIANA.

Colonel—\*John W. Newton, Winchester.  
 Past Colonels—Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Elmer S. Walker, West Lebanon; Geo. C. Harrey, Danville.  
 Delegate at Large—\*H. G. Ogden, Danville.  
 Delegates—\*Thos. W. Burt, La Fayette; \*Geo. P. E. Nowman, Hammond; \*O. E. Ensley, Indianapolis.  
 Alternate at Large—H. H. Weaver, Pittsboro.  
 Alternates—Geo. W. Krettenstein, 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. Bierling, Davonport.

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. Callahan, Topeka; A. A. Stover, Belleville; W. E. Morris, Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY.

Colonel—Fred. G. Singloton, 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. Thonason, 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. Sheldre, St. Paul.  
 Past Colonels—\*E. M. Van Clove, Minneapolla; \*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. Tarron, 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. Veazle, Helena.  
 Delegate at Large—John F. Firch, Butte City.  
 Delegate—\*E. D. Weed, Helena.  
 Alternate at Large—Z. T. Hurton, Bozeman.  
 Alternate—P. C. Walte, Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

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



## TENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

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 Derron, 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 Hoellflug, 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; \*J. 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, Cincinnati; \*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 Waliman, Findley; F. E. Edge, Moundon; 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. Ciny 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. H. Howo, 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 H. 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, DuBols; 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—\*F. 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. P. 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;

\*Geo. E. Terrill, Underhill; John F. 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; \*R. 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. Rohibourgh, Buckhannon.  
 Alternate—A. W. Westfall, Auburn.

WISCONSIN.

Colonel—\*Geo. W. Wing, Kewaunee.  
 Past Colonels—F. J. Wallbers, 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

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. TONIAS,** 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 homo, 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.



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. THOMAS, 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-

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 Committee 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

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.



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, KAN., 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 Griffu, 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 Griffu, 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 Griffu, 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.

## 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



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.



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 those 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 McCRILLIS 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.”

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 Connecticut, 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



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 be made by the accused upon the Commandery-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.



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. E. 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-

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-



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



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 propay 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

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



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. 11.* 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-



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 1,346. 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 affairs 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: "Whosoever I find a good Camp of the

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 Commander-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 Commander-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 responsibilities. 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-



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 1888 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.



## 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.

## 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 to 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.



## 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,

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.



## 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

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



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

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.)



## 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.

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 Waupun; 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."



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.

## 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. William 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. J. 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."



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.

## 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.



## 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-

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



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.

## 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. Deekman, 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?"



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

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-



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 of 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

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



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.

Those 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.

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 respective 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. KRAOKOWITZ, 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.



## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.  
TOPEKA, KAN., 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;

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.



## 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.*

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.			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.....
Alabama and Tennessee.....	15	341	26	12	68	94	435	38	38	397	\$18 00					
Arkansas.....	10	18	97	18	17	115	253	47	47	186	6 00					
California.....	19	442	1	4	2	65	607	3	3	75	17 12					
Colorado.....	11	253	35	5	38	78	331	37	37	238	32 08					
Connecticut.....	31	862	52	3	16	70	932	29	29	863	9 82					
Florida.....	6	63	291	12	44	347	8,337	37	3,007	5,240	211 36					
Illinois.....	208	7,969	526	18	281	835	9,900	19	853	3,533	142 30					
Indiana.....	145	3,612	102	3	281	395	4,990	9	546	1,450	64 82					
Iowa.....	76	1,681	102	3	231	440	3,440	7	495	2,890	121 52					
Kansas.....	129	2,789	385	14	14	600	3,440	1	1	550	6 76					
Kentucky.....	3	1,192	30	6	13	49	921	1	1	156	6 76					
Maine.....	24	1,022	64	1	7	62	1,084	37	186	836	34 52					
Maryland.....	16	557	64	1	163	171	738	2	6	67	30 68					
Massachusetts.....	121	4,175	576	58	63	697	4,872	23	164	358	4,614					
Michigan.....	108	2,897	111	11	50	142	3,039	12	4	11	2,435					
Minnesota.....	32	1,010	154	4	81	239	1,149	3	7	275	38 20					
Missouri.....	84	2,340	363	5	124	492	2,832	1	1	7	88 28					
Montana.....	8	1,158	6	16	30	62	210	2	2	21	8 76					
Nebraska.....	68	1,035	456	6	64	526	1,561	6	196	213	42 36					
New Hampshire.....	30	788	67	1	91	169	890	3	1	62	36 28					
New Jersey.....	24	801	60	1	52	121	925	6	54	66	35 44					
New York.....	59	2,993	316	12	16	347	2,640	6	6	380	92 76					
Ohio.....	315	7,340	624	32	988	1,614	9,554	117	47	1,233	352 40					
Oregon.....	6	169	18	3	31	52	163	16	31	1,431	6 44					
Pennsylvania.....	145	5,533	334	7	70	411	5,969	7	18	1,077	214 00					
Rhode Island.....	18	762	70	1	6	77	839	1	3	46	31 96					
South Dakota.....	9	183	9	1	52	61	244	2	8	156	8 68					
South Dakota.....	42	1,174	119	6	182	277	1,451	3	9	166	62 72					
Vermont.....	18	330	90	4	2	96	426	1	1	23	40 12					
Washington.....	13	304	15	69	373	54	373	106	106	287	12 84					
West Virginia.....	13	304	15	69	373	54	373	106	106	287	12 84					
Wisconsin.....	41	1,154	219	6	50	275	1,429	19	9	478	41 38					
Totals.....	1,884	52,896	5,216	234	2,915	8,385	61,281	356	82	171	431	10,462	85	38	11,615	\$2,064 40

\* Not added in total gain.



REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

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.....
Alabama and Tennessee.....	15	397	67	2	3	469	1	1	2	90	499	48	1	94	375	\$15 00
Arkansas.....	15	186	91	..	35	312	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	54	298	8 24
California.....	23	428	110	7	23	395	10	1	1	4	4	55	1	71	324	19 96
Colorado.....	11	298	41	8	20	369	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	311	12 72	12 72
Connecticut.....	31	855	53	4	7	932	..	3	10	1	30	..	..	44	918	36 88
Florida.....	6	63	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois.....	224	5,240	485	30	401	986	..	4	14	20	499	..	..	587	5,689	223 36
Indiana.....	154	3,553	364	18	377	4,292	23	1	8	15	618	..	..	698	3,694	164 12
Iowa.....	102	1,423	284	15	375	2,703	..	2	7	24	251	..	2	342	2,361	125 66
Kansas.....	144	2,990	423	15	231	3,633	..	1	2	17	305	..	..	325	3,234	131 20
Kentucky.....	16	196	178	..	62	396	12	..	..	..	61	..	..	64	332	8 64
Maine.....	34	856	124	2	138	1,120	..	4	1	3	107	..	..	115	1,063	46 72
Maryland.....	103	4,601	69	..	22	81	742	..	5	4	16	..	..	86	636	230 60
Massachusetts.....	163	4,524	368	64	187	5,094	34	6	30	26	221	..	14	345	4,689	186 24
Michigan.....	162	2,332	172	22	187	4,022	..	1	19	18	342	..	10	641	2,185	141 08
Minnesota.....	93	874	116	..	283	2,997	..	3	3	33	287	..	..	302	1,063	53 88
Missouri.....	92	2,233	339	3	233	3,722	..	6	3	33	287	..	..	302	2,063	108 88
Montana.....	97	1,180	9	1	10	1190	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	37	1,162	6 92
Nebraska.....	76	1,348	291	6	80	1,730	..	6	48	74	492	..	..	127	1,603	63 48
Nevada.....	29	828	37	2	48	965	..	..	5	4	102	..	..	100	767	80 84
New Hampshire.....	25	850	105	1	20	126	985	13	..	4	84	..	..	51	984	38 32
New Jersey.....	100	2,351	316	10	158	484	2,835	13	18	21	194	28	..	265	2,569	112 64
New York.....	318	8,113	486	27	504	9,133	69	15	26	47	827	..	..	974	8,160	339 32
Ohio.....	6	130	25	1	58	84	214	..	..	1	34	..	..	36	178	8 60
Oregon.....	169	4,885	649	11	622	1,182	6,067	79	9	8	616	*180	..	738	5,389	225 68
Pennsylvania.....	19	793	24	2	28	821	..	..	4	5	38	..	..	41	80	31 00
Rhode Island.....	10	156	13	..	97	110	260	13	..	3	67	..	..	83	163	11 23
South Dakota.....	10	156	13	..	97	110	260	13	..	3	67	..	..	83	163	11 23
Vermont.....	14	285	66	6	10	123	1,484	..	2	4	14	99	3	122	1,362	66 76
Washington.....	48	403	84	8	1	33	496	..	..	1	107	..	..	108	388	15 62
West Virginia.....	14	267	48	..	60	376	..	..	4	2	81	..	..	87	288	13 40
Wisconsin.....	40	951	146	3	204	1,304	..	14	3	4	156	..	..	180	1,124	54 28
Totals.....	2,017	49,636	5,467	287	5,057	60,437	258	77	227	455	5,766	307	27	6,918	63,519	\$2,267 45

\*Not added in total gain.

TABLE NO. 3. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1861.

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 t. r.....				
			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.....	13	375	39	4	2	45	420	4	69	1	105	5,885	236 44						
Arkansas.....	15	258	48	1	78	128	386	1	71	1	77	3,400	130 52						
California.....	30	534	123	1	43	166	690	8	92	2	94	2,527	93 40						
Colorado.....	15	311	94	3	6	103	414	1	90	.....	93	3,660	145 40						
Connecticut.....	30	915	47	5	5	60	653	10	31	.....	72	1,039	43 56						
Florida.....	24	5,680	839	18	140	996	6,682	47	611	3	700	1,876	32 08						
Illinois.....	142	3,594	384	16	151	751	4,946	28	876	.....	945	3,400	130 52						
Indiana.....	94	2,361	471	10	160	641	3,002	6	23	38	475	2,527	93 40						
Kansas.....	146	3,234	730	16	221	966	4,300	2	15	25	640	3,660	145 40						
Kentucky.....	13	332	36	4	17	53	385	1	101	7	111	1,039	43 56						
Maine.....	84	1,005	103	4	50	167	1,162	1	15	1	123	1,039	43 56						
Maryland.....	30	656	124	2	25	161	807	1	27	1	31	776	32 08						
Massachusetts.....	125	4,689	338	68	88	484	5,173	6	37	278	4	395	4,778	193 12					
Michigan.....	94	2,196	237	15	111	383	2,579	1	5	13	468	1	4	2,087	82 96				
Minnesota.....	53	1,085	323	8	107	438	1,523	15	3	9	105	144	1,379	50 32					
Missouri.....	86	2,503	314	5	130	458	2,961	15	4	12	13	672	1	1,147	2,244	89 00			
Montana.....	7	162	30	5	39	74	236	1	44	21	56	180	936 00						
Nebraska.....	91	1,963	460	6	12	478	2,081	30	15	120	2	174	1,907	56 96					
New Hampshire.....	29	767	108	4	16	128	895	2	66	.....	77	818	29 92						
New Jersey.....	28	934	99	1	11	111	1,045	12	4	70	54	953	36 68						
New York.....	147	2,569	1,204	12	118	1,334	3,903	20	11	23	104	122	171	2	359	119 36			
Ohio.....	319	8,159	730	80	118	938	9,087	90	10	13	41	745	.....	899	3,188	323 04			
Oregon.....	10	178	33	4	12	49	227	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	217	8 56
Pennsylvania.....	161	5,339	399	11	110	520	5,859	42	11	23	9	623	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	169	1,521	13	4	8	26	8	.....	65	1,456	59 80			
Washington.....	17	388	59	8	60	137	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	492	22 08			
West Virginia.....	17	288	17	1	54	72	360	25	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	296	14 00			
Wisconsin.....	49	1,124	143	2	114	259	1,383	17	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	219	1,161	53 44			
Totals.....	2,105	53,519	7,364	314	2,134	10,412	63,931	333	84	371	342	6,700	349	40	8,019	\$2,179 74			

\* Not added in total gain.





## TENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

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.....	311	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.....	1,631	1,967	276		16.3	
Kansas.....	2,840	3,721	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	998	134		16.6	
New York.....	2,233	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	816	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 30, 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 Men.....
Alabama and Tennessee.....				1		2				1	1		6	177
Arkansas.....					2								2	179
California.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1			18	370
Colorado.....					2	1	2	4	2				10	181
Connecticut.....							1	1			1		3	55
Florida.....					1			1	1				2	83
Illinois.....	4	2	2	2	4	6	13	5	4	5	4	2	51	947
Indiana.....	6	2	3	3	6	3	7	6	7	4	8		72	1,272
Iowa.....	3	2	2	1	2	6	3	6	6	1	6	1	39	788
Kansas.....	6	1	3	5	2	3	3	5	7	8	10		53	909
Kentucky.....	1	1	1		1		1			2	2	1	8	170
Maine.....		1		2		2			2	2	1		10	230
Maryland.....		1		1	1						1		7	115
Massachusetts.....	1	2	3			2	2	2	4	4	1		21	403
Michigan.....		2	3	2		2	2	2	2	2	2		18	443
Minnesota.....		2	1	4	1	3	4	3			1	2	21	467
Missouri.....	3		3	5	2	1	1	5	2	1		1	24	29
Montana.....						1	1			1			1	47
Nebraska.....	4	2	2	4	9		6	6	4	3	7		47	937
New Hampshire.....						2			1				2	40
New Jersey.....				2	1			1			2	1	7	99



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
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	5	99
Wisconsin	1			1		2	1	3			1		9	159
Totals	40	35	37	39	55	61	67	69	90	62	66	27	638	12,419

TABLE No. 7. GIVING A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN GOOD STAND ING 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	8,871	53,337
June 30, 1890	51,923	8,086	60,009
June 30, 1891	53,695	10,314	64,509

TABLE No. 8.

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

Divisions.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.
Alabama and Tennessee	W. R. Cooper Knoxville, Tenn.	Valentine Gibb 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 Relsel, Hartford.
Florida	J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West.	Not filled.	Not filled.
Illinois	Geo. H. Hurlbut, Belvidere.	Geo. C. Robhan, Bellville.	H. E. Gerry, Chicago.
Indiana	Jno. W. Newton, Winchester.	Will. G. Beach, Indianapolis.	Frank Martin, Lebanon.
Iowa	Geo. Van Houten, Lenox.	E. M. Phillips, 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.

TABLE No. 8—CONCLUDED.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Colonels.</i>	<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>	<i>Majors.</i>
Minnesota .....	Geo. H. Sheler 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. Cuffray. Nashua.	Chas. A. Stevens. Portsmouth.
New Jersey .....	Thos. H. Edmund. Trenton.	Chas. Yelzer. Millville.	Abraham L. Spark. Camden.
New York .....	C. E. Holmes. Mount Vernon.	Geo. S. Kling. New Bremen.	Henry D. Gifford. Schenectady.
Ohio.....	J. V. Hilliard. Newark.	Jus. E. Atha. Pauldng.	William Luther Davi. 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. Hendle. 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. Kewannee.	J. L. Jung. La Crosse.	L. O. Chase. Oshkosh.

TABLE No. 9. SHOWING TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING DIVISION ENCAMPMENTS FOR 1881.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
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.....	Gonova.	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.....	Binghamton.	June 23-26.
Illinois.....	Decatur.	July 25-31.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	August 3-6.



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	Ellensburg	Washington	15
" 21.	122	Newburyport	Massachusetts	32
" 21.	31	Milldate	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	
" 6.	204	Milan	Kansas	12
" 5.	32	Grapevine	Kentucky	16
" 10.	253	North Judson	Indiana	22
" 12.	254	South Bethany	Indiana	18
" 12.	181		Missouri	13
" 12.	93	Millwaukee	Wisconsin	13
" 15.	227	Newton	Iowa	26
" 15.	228	Grayly	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	James-town	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	23
" 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
" 16.	125	Otis Moss	Massachusetts	10
" 16.	73	Montreal (Can.)	Vermont	19
" 16.	46	Schurnksville	Pennsylvania	19
" 18.	208	Niles	Michigan	20
" 18.	256	Newbury	Indiana	13
" 18.	237	Brightwood	Indiana	21
" 18.	466	Nowburgh	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	16
" 22.	107	Greenport	New York	12
" 27.	467	Ashtabula	Ohio	21
" 27.	110	Albion	Michigan	29
" 27.	33	Marion	Kentucky	30

\* Post system.

## TENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

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.	60	Newberry	Pennsylvania	38
30.	468	Berea	Ohio	19
31	463	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
6	158	Dresden	New York	13
8	94	Falmouth*	Kentucky	41
5	232	Eldon	Iowa	27
5	233	Correctionville	Iowa	17
6	270	Terre Hill	Pennsylvania	15
7	348	Westfield	Illinois	14
8	349	West Salem	Illinois	14
11	183	Lead Mine	Missouri	22
12	94	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	Whitonsville	Massachusetts	19
27	186	Piedmont	Missouri	18
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	18
1.	261	Newtonville	Indiana	19
1.	211	Liberty	Kansas	10
3.	35	Tulare	California	18
6	212	Hadley	Michigan	18
6	94	Amery	Wisconsin	14
6	11	Schuyler	Nebraska	13
6	110	Crab Orchard	Nebraska	26
6	111	Diller	Nebraska	26
6	212	Iuka	Kansas	21
9	187	Winston	Missouri	19
10	21	Kalama	Washington	16
12	69	Konnobunk	Maine	16
12	21	Street (Md.)	Maryland	11
13	38	Camden	New Jersey	11
13	39	Boverly	New Jersey	14
16	103	New York city	New York	30
16	132	Washingtonville	New York	15
16	133	New York city	New York	17
16	350	Keenville	New York	16
16	188	Pacific	Illinois	22
17	20	East Greenwich	Missouri	13
17	233	Mondamin	Iowa	23
18	214	Gardner	Kansas	19
18	112	Fairbury	Nebraska	13
19	189	Appleton	Missouri	23
20	216	Silver Lake	Kansas	15
20	25	Maryville (Tenn.)	Kansas	21
22	69	Mazoppa	Alabama and Tennessee	15
22	61	Ponbroke	Minnesota	18
22	213	Spurta	Maine	14
22	36	Auburn	Michigan	11
24	190	Wheeling	California	16
			Missouri	16

\* Post system.



REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

65

TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Camp No.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Applicants.</i>
Dec. 21.	351	Kenney	Illinois	10
" 25.	191	Fillmore	Missouri	23
" 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.	261	Dana	Indiana	18
" 9.	35	Hartford	Kentucky	16
" 10.	265	Hobart	Indiana	16
" 13.	216	Meriden	Kansas	21
" 14.	41	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	Molokai	California	13
" 20.	38	Fresno	California	17
" 20.	39	Hanford	California	17
" 20.	40	Visalia	California	11
" 20.	266	Hazleton	Indiana	14
" 22.	22	Carrollna	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	Killback	Ohio	16
Feb. 2.	270	Elmora	Indiana	18
" 2.	280	Tiooga	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
" 6.	17	Del Norte	Colorado	19
" 7.	285	Newville	Pennsylvania	16
" 7.	286	Bradford	Pennsylvania	15
" 7.	238	Perry	Iowa	19
" 7.	233	Wanacoia	Iowa	15
" 7.	240	Williams	Iowa	24
" 7.	241	Derby	Iowa	20
" 9.	123	New York city*	Iowa	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	Rotha	Missouri	32
" 11.	356	Sorento	Illinois	18
" 11.	357	Lewistown	Illinois	19

\* Post system.

TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
Feb. 12.	242	Reading.....	Iowa.....	15
" 12.	128	Southborough.....	Massachusetts.....	16
" 12.	129	Haverhill.....	Massachusetts.....	28
" 12.	218	Maryta.....	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.....	18
" 16.	74	Mapleton.....	Minnesota.....	16
" 16.	74	South Roylton.....	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.).....	.....	16
" 19.	16	Vernonia.....	Oregon.....	14
" 19.	475	Niles.....	Ohio.....	15
" 21.	10	Friend.....	Nebraska.....	14
" 21.	115	Ayr.....	Nebraska.....	15
" 21.	339	Manito.....	Illinois.....	17
" 21.	360	Augusta.....	Illinois.....	18
" 21.	476	Marlinsville.....	Ohio.....	15
" 21.	283	Hamburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	16
" 23.	27	Harriman (Tenn.).....	Alabama and Tennessee.....	18
" 23.	477	Fayette.....	Ohio.....	14
" 24.	62	Dunarscotts Mills.....	Maine.....	20
" 24.	43	Arcata.....	California.....	12
" 24.	272	West Fork.....	Indiana.....	14
" 25.	95	Rhineland.....	Wisconsin.....	23
" 25.	116	Lyons.....	Nebraska.....	25
" 25.	117	Craig.....	Nebraska.....	25
" 25.	118	Papillon.....	Nebraska.....	18
" 25.	361	Maquon.....	Illinois.....	22
" 26.	145	Punxsutawney.....	Pennsylvania.....	21
" 27.	54	Wolfeborough.....	New Hampshire.....	29
" 27.	63	Waldoborough.....	Maine.....	17
" 27.	249	Atalissa.....	Iowa.....	14
" 28.	129	Pecks-kill.....	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	Lougnout.....	Colorado.....	20
" 6.	22	Ferdale.....	Washington.....	13
" 9.	273	Coatesville.....	Indiana.....	18
" 9.	274	Orleans.....	Indiana.....	15
" 9.	148	Angola.....	New York.....	33
" 9.	172	College Point.....	New York.....	31
" 10.	365	Woodland.....	Illinois.....	21
" 12.	119	Hooper.....	Illinois.....	17
" 12.	120	Tekamah.....	Nebraska.....	23
" 12.	121	Sticly 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.....	Illinois.....	23
" 12.	178	Auburn.....	Minnesota.....	21
" 13.	244	Monte.....	New York.....	18

\* Post system.



REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
Mar. 13..	245	Dayton.....	Iowa.....	35
" 13..	221	White Cloud.....	Kansas.....	26
" 14..	254	Wapakoueta.....	Ohio.....	24
" 16..	369	Melvin.....	Illinois.....	14
" 17..	222	Dresden.....	Kansas.....	20
" 17..	23	Marengo.....	Illinois.....	17
" 17..	368	Viola.....	Illinois.....	22
" 19..	76	Champion.....	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	Freestown.....	Indiana.....	10
" 21..	276	Burns City.....	Indiana.....	17
" 21..	93	Oolconda.....	Illinois.....	15
" 21..	371	Brimfield.....	Illinois.....	15
" 23..	290	Alum Bank.....	Pennsylvania.....	28
" 24..	480	Bowling Green.....	Ohio.....	25
" 24..	177	Medina.....	New York.....	17
" 24..	179	West Auboy.....	New York.....	10
" 24..	180	Red Crook.....	New York.....	14
" 21..	182	Vienna.....	New York.....	11
" 24..	183	Argyle.....	New York.....	15
" 25..	217	Entrican.....	Michigan.....	15
" 25..	481	Caladonia.....	Ohio.....	28
" 26..	9	Castle.....	Montana.....	27
" 27..	97	Chetek.....	Wisconsin.....	17
" 27..	26	Beatrice.....	Nebraska.....	18
" 27..	277	North Indianapolis.....	Indiana.....	15
" 27..	278	Mt. Pleasant.....	Indiana.....	18
" 28..	247	Dows.....	Iowa.....	26
" 30..	36	Stanton.....	Kentucky.....	15
" 30..	279	Whiting.....	Indiana.....	10
" 30..	77	Madella.....	Minnesota.....	12
" 30..	372	Oakland.....	Illinois.....	21
" 31..	223	Rush Center.....	Kansas.....	15
" 31..	75	Londonville.....	Vermont.....	11
April 1..	21	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
" 19..	46	Deadwood.....	South Dakota.....	10
" 10..	47	Faulton.....	South Dakota.....	23
" 10..	25	Fern Hill.....	Washington.....	12
" 10..	125	Nebraska City.....	Nebraska.....	29
" 10..	129	Greely Center.....	Nebraska.....	12
" 10..	482	Corland Center.....	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	Bluhview.....	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.....	29
" 18..	181	Boliver.....	New York.....	14
" 18..	186	Olean.....	New York.....	39
" 18..	187	Canisteo.....	New York.....	19
" 18..	184	Saratoga Springs.....	New York.....	14

\* Post system.

TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Appl'tants.
April 20.	219	Lake Odessa	Michigan	16
" 20.	284	Centerville (Louis P. O.)	Indiana	31
" 20.	98	Marshfield	Wisconsin	31
" 21.	226	Sterling	Kansas	31
" 21.	227	Ionla	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	Ogdensburg	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	24
" 1.	294	Jermya	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	23
" 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	Kechl	Kansas	19
" 15.	49	Stamford	Connecticut	13
" 15.	198	Hannibal	Missouri	23
" 15.	199	Hannowoll	Missouri	23
" 16.	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	Loeds	Kansas	21
" 19.	136	Revere	Kansas	18
" 19.	235	Bridgewater	Iowa	10
" 19.	256	Storm Lake	Iowa	27
" 23.	80	Danville	Vermont	19

\* Post system.



REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

69

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.....	16
" 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	Ely.....	Ohio.....	22
" 25..	2	Fort Wingate ( N. M. ).....	Colorado.....	14
" 25..	21	Littleton.....	Colorado.....	16
" 25..	491	Castown.....	Ohio.....	14
" 25..	490	Marletta.....	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	Littleton.....	Massachusetts.....	15
" 1..	221	Davidsburg.....	Michigan.....	13
" 1..	280	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	Cornell 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..	210	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..	215	Cimarron.....	Kansas.....	14
" 10..	236	Cornell Grove.....	Kansas.....	25
" 10..	51	Okobojo.....	South Dakota.....	15
" 15..	211	Macksville.....	Kansas.....	23
" 15..	212	Havensville.....	Kansas.....	12
" 15..	188	Sprugville.....	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..	231	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
" 18..	139	West Medway.....	Massachusetts.....	22
" 19..	168	Brooklyn.....	New York.....	16

\* Post system.

## TENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

TABLE No. 10—CONCLUDED.

Date.	Camp No.	Location.	Division.	Applicants.
June 20.	29	Chautauqua.....	Washington.....	18
" 20.	262	Belfast.....	New York.....	15
" 20.	53	Groton.....	South Dakota.....	19
" 22.	29	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	Wheelerburgh.....	Ohio.....	23
" 25.	140	Wareham.....	Massachusetts.....	22
" 25.	54	Plunkington.....	South Dakota.....	17
" 25.	44	Escondido.....	California.....	23
" 26.	256	Leechburgh.....	Pennsylvania.....	22
" 27.	111	Methuen.....	Massachusetts.....	17
" 27.	246	Hoxie.....	Kansas.....	16
" 27.	218	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.	219	Goodland.....	Kansas.....	25
July 1.	250	Council Grove (Okla.).....	Kansas.....	11
" 2.	239	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	Kolecu.....	Indiana.....	38
" 8.	298	Roann.....	Indiana.....	16
" 8.	394	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.....	23
" 10.	41	Jersey City <sup>a</sup> .....	New Jersey.....	15
" 10.	137	Caldwell.....	New Jersey.....	11
" 10.	300	Arcadia.....	Nebraska.....	16
" 11.	300	Mooney.....	Indiana.....	13
" 13.	385	Elburn.....	Illinois.....	15
" 13.	294	Denver.....	Illinois.....	18
" 13.	301	Bennington.....	Indiana.....	31
" 13.	302	East Liberty.....	Indiana.....	35
" 13.	303	Lykens.....	Pennsylvania.....	27
" 15.	191	Brocton.....	Pennsylvania.....	19
" 15.	203	Plattburgh.....	New York.....	23
" 16.	264	Cincinnati.....	New York.....	26
" 16.	304	Troy.....	Iowa.....	22
" 17.	386	Sardorons.....	Pennsylvania.....	26
" 17.	496	Orrville.....	Illinois.....	29
" 18.	138	Platte Center.....	Ohio.....	11
" 20.	30	Chechnis.....	Nebraska.....	14
" 21.	29	Newport (Tenn.).....	Washington.....	20
" 21.	265	Dayton.....	Alabama and Tennessee.....	34
" 21.	387	Mt. Carmel.....	Iowa.....	20
			Illinois.....	20

<sup>a</sup> Post system.

SUMMARY.		604
Total number of Camps Mustered.....		604
Total number of applicants.....		12,702



## 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, Wyo.; 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. Schulds, 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 F. Ilzer, 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,

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,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  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, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  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



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; Pctor 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, KAN., 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 those 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 committee 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 Regulations 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

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 I. 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; E. 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. Vesceilus, 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. Petree, Wickford; Charles L. Pettis, Providence.  
 VERMONT.—Andrew Maurer, Bennington; Arthur G. Eaton, Montpelier; Will. L. White, Calais; Geo. H. Kelly, Braudon.  
 WISCONSIN.—Ed. F. Barr, Beloit; E. J. Walters, 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



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, Waupacea, 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

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, KAN., 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, Adj. 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.



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, Petersburg; R. B. Moffitt, La Fayette.  
 IOWA.—A. C. Weeks, Denton; 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

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, KAN., 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. Bagle, 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



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. Wykor 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, KAN.,** 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—

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 Genova; 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, Bozeman City, and John J. Dymon, 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.*



## 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. Leller, Muncie, Ind.  
 Iowa—Col. H. J. Klune, 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, Binghamton.  
 CALIFORNIA.—S. A. McDonald, Eureka.  
 WASHINGTON.—O. 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-

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. HEROD, 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-



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

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. Griflin, 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 Derron, 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



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 (relected).

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<sup>r</sup> issued by Col. Frank J. Cotes, 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

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. McCormick, jr., Albany; Sherman Bently, 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 Commandory-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. McCormack, 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



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, Wyo. Wisconsin—No. 71, at Sun Prairie; 75, Manitowoc. Illinois—No. 18, at Edinburg. Ohio—No. 8, at Wilkerville; 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, Bradnor; 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. Rebole, 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, KAN., 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-

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 Committee 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 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 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 Hnzeiton'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 cooperation 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.



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. Kennedy, 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. Fruenthal, 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 Veterans, 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. I. 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. I. 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

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, KAN., 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, KAN., 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. ]



*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. Studden, 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*.

[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 hereupon, 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. Harvov, 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



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

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 WEBER:** 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.



REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.  
TOPEKA, KAN., 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.....		\$2,687 16
Received from Maryland Division.....		1 31
Received from California Division.....		25 61
Received from General Abbott.....		14 25
Received from Ohio Division.....		2 00
Blue-Books sold.....		9 80
		<hr/>
		\$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 62	
Executive Council-in-Chief, at St. Joseph.....	1,128 18	
Turned over to Quartermaster General Hazelton.....	95 96	
		<hr/>
		\$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.....	3,267 16	
Per capita tax, first quarter 1891.....	2,181 11	
Per capita tax, second quarter 1891.....	1,340 88	
	8,456 39	
Charter fees for year.....	1,247 50	
		<hr/>
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	
		<hr/>
		\$216 13
 <i>Furniture.</i>		
Three oak desks, eight chairs, one table, and P. O. scales.....		169 50
 <i>Traveling Expenses of Commander-in-Chief.</i>		
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 Rounton.....	7 35	
To Decatur and Detroit.....	45 03	
		<hr/>
		\$74 23
 <i>Traveling Expenses of Staff.</i>		
Adjutant General Herod, to Arkansas City Rounton, Hutchinson, and Warrensburg.....	\$52 37	
Quartermaster General Hazelton, to Hutchinson and Detroit.....	58 45	
Expenses of staff at Detroit.....	94 50	
		<hr/>
		205 32
 <i>Court-martial Expenses.</i>		
Colonel Geo. Addington.....	\$761 03	
General Walter S. Payne.....	283 05	
		<hr/>
		984 10

## TENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

<i>Committees.</i>		
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
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Adjutant General .....		\$1,200 00
Quartermaster General .....		1,200 00
Stenographer .....		595 99
		2,995 99
<i>General Expenses.</i>		
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
<i>Office Expenses.</i>		
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
		\$24,324 54
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$24,324 54</b>

## AMOUNTS DUE FROM DIVISIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama and Tennessee .....	\$0 12
Colorado .....	7 23
North Dakota .....	13 34
Florida .....	12 93
Indiana .....	100 84
Iowa .....	6 48
Kansas .....	3 72
Maine .....	6 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 83

## DIVISIONS HAVING CREDIT, AS FOLLOWS:

Arkansas .....	\$1 68
South Dakota .....	72
Illinois .....	1 23
Kentucky .....	1 29
Maryland .....	48
Michigan .....	1 25
New Hampshire .....	2 80
Vermont .....	6 20
Oregon .....	2 00
	\$17 60

## PROPERTY ON HAND.

Supplies .....	\$2,116 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. Klob, reporting Addison court-martial .....	331 00
Gen. Griffin, account Payne court-martial .....	17 95
Col. Studden, account Military Committee .....	13 00
	\$1,104 90



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 know 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

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.



**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, 250. 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 Sheriff.

**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 Schroeder and Samuel S. Mugg.

**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 Hoefling; Post Commanders, Adolph Hoefling, Geo. W. Wills, and Henry P. Mayor.

**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.

**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. Krebs.

**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 23, 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, Johustown, 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



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

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 1.*

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-



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 23, 1861.

"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.

*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. McCulloch, 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



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 *Opinion III* upon question 1. referred to the Commandery-in-Chief by the Division of Washington.

The answer to question 1. in opinion 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 Gorstat, 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

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, ¶ 27a,) 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



Camp by dishonorably discharging Sam. E. Pumpolly 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. Wordon 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.

*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.



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 "mis-laid," and New Hampshire reports the charter "lost," showing, in two instances, gross negligence of some Division officials.

*Second.* All Divisions have approved by-laws except Iowa and Oregon, which have none, while 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 speculation 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



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 cooperation 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 cooperation 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 do so 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.

TABLE NO. 1. SHOWING AVERAGE MARKINGS AND GENERAL AVERAGE OF EACH DIVISION AND OF THE ORDER AT LARGE.

DIVISION.	Number of Camps in good standing, exclusive of new Camps. [Basis of ranking averages.]..	Number 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	47	1.9	1.3	1.6	3.1	1.7	3.2	3.1	3.4	7	8	8
California.....	36	82	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	1.9	2.3	1.7
Colorado.....	19	76	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	1.7
Connecticut.....	30	100	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.0	3.8
Illinois.....	243	54	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.2	1
Indiana.....	150	73	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	1.4	1.1	6
Iowa.....	123	93	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	1.7	1.5	9
Kansas.....	135	100	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.4	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	1.7	1.2	8
Maine.....	37	100	3	3.1	3.1	4.4	3.5	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.9
Maryland.....	20	19	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.9	2.7	4.4	4.3	2.6	3.1	3.3	1.9
Massachusetts.....	126	100	4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	1.7
Michigan.....	73	75	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	2
Minnesota.....	48	88	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.8	4	4	4.1	3.1	3.3	1.7
Missouri.....	102	59	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	2
Montana.....	9	56	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.6	8
Nebraska.....	87	82	2.3	1.8	1.8	4.3	2.9	2.7	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.9	1.7
New Hampshire.....	29	27	2.9	2.8	2.7	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.9	1.1
New Jersey.....	26	100	2.8	3.2	3.2	4.9	3.4	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.7	3.9	3.4
New York.....	172	126	2.8	3.2	3.2	4.9	3.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.1	3.4
Ohio.....	319	253	2	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	2	1.7	1.3
Oregon.....	11	6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.7	3	1.7	1.3
Pennsylvania.....	181	86	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.3
Rhode Island.....	21	100	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
South Dakota.....	17	15	88	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.8	1.3	1.1	1.8
Vermont.....	49	48	98	3	2.7	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	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.7	1.6	1.1	9
West Virginia.....	12	12	100	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	1.9	1.6	9
Wisconsin.....	48	96	2.9	2.9	3	4.3	2.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.3
The Order at large.....	2,177	79	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.3	1.8



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	56	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.2	29.3	3	5	1	28	
California.....	1.3	1.7	3.8	4.2	3.3	4	3.4	3.8	27.3	11	0	5	15	
Colorado.....	1.2	2	3	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.8	37.3	6	3	5	16	
Connecticut.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	3	4.3	3.7	34.8	25	5	15	33	
Illinois.....	1.1	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	30.2	96	60	15	25	
Indiana.....	1	1.1	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.7	52.2	44	50	33	22	
Iowa.....	1.1	1.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.7	44	50	33	19	19	
Kansas.....	1	1.4	4.7	4.7	4.2	3	4.1	4.6	64.6	44	78	13	6	
Maine.....	2.3	2.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	71.7	50	10	2	6	
Maryland.....	2.3	2.6	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	62.3	15	11	3	13	
Massachusetts.....	4.1	4.2	5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	90.4	117	0	0	2	
Michigan.....	4.1	1.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.6	54.8	34	31	8	18	
Minnesota.....	2.1	2.5	4.3	4.4	3.6	4	3.7	4.2	65.3	27	13	2	11	
Missouri.....	2.1	1.2	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.6	37.4	19	28	13	26	
Montana.....	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.8	47.7	5	5	0	24	
Nebraska.....	2.5	1.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.5	4	4.5	65.3	28	50	4	12	
Nevada.....	2.5	1.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.5	4	4.5	65.3	28	50	4	12	
New Hampshire.....	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.7	74.8	19	7	1	15	
New Jersey.....	3.3	3.8	4.8	5	4.4	5	4.7	4.8	83.2	47	7	0	4	
New York.....	1.8	1.8	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	49.9	19	65	14	23	
Ohio.....	1.4	1.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	3	3.6	52.7	111	102	13	21	
Oregon.....	2.2	4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	34.2	1	4	1	27	
Pennsylvania.....	2.6	2.8	4.3	4.4	4.9	5	3.5	3.6	67.7	106	46	8	8	
Rhode Island.....	4.4	4.9	5	5	4.9	5	4.9	5	92.1	21	7	0	1	
South Dakota.....	1.2	2.7	3.8	4.1	3.2	4.1	3.3	4.3	55.5	6	7	3	17	
South Carolina.....	2.2	2.7	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.8	70.9	21	4	9	17	
Vermont.....	1	1.4	2.8	4.3	3.1	4.4	3.6	3.8	53.7	4	8	2	20	
Washington.....	1.3	1.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	59.8	3	3	3	14	
West Virginia.....	1.1	2.2	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.8	67.2	17	27	2	10	
Wisconsin.....	1.8	2	3.9	4	3.6	4.1	3.4	4	60.5	860	730	139	0	

\* 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 result have been the average had all Camps been inspected.





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?		Total.	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?		Total.	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.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	
Alabama and Tennessee.....	33	67	33	56	* 107	67	100	100	22	77	100	44	11	100	44	* 18	89	11	44	44	44	44	
California.....	32	48	24	64	* 220	96	100	100	4	96	100	60	12	96	35	* 130	88	12	25	40	40	40	
Colorado.....	56	22	22	56	* 168	100	100	100	100	100	100	78	100	100	44	* 18	100	100	44	11	11	11	11
Connecticut.....	77	23	70	20	* 774	100	97	8	100	97	3	90	10	100	7	* 105	100	67	13	67	13	13	13
Illinois.....	39	53	38	54	* 1,721	92	96	1	8	97	3	70	2	97	3	* 500	93	7	34	37	37	37	37
Indiana.....	14	81	23	68	* 860	73	23	11	82	11	81	75	10	81	8	* 504	81	19	30	56	56	56	56
Iowa.....	19	70	26	69	* 800	95	100	2	5	100	98	67	4	100	1	* 475	94	6	34	44	44	44	44
Kansas.....	13	81	17	76	* 930	93	7	3	7	98	2	53	2	100	11	* 405	89	11	49	59	59	59	59
Maine.....	49	35	41	46	* 663	97	89	11	3	89	11	78	3	89	11	* 296	89	11	49	59	59	59	59
Maryland.....	28	50	23	40	* 346	85	15	5	5	99	1	70	5	96	5	* 114	99	1	100	100	100	100	100
Massachusetts.....	87	8	80	7	* 4,217	99	99	1	1	99	1	77	3	99	1	* 315	99	1	100	100	100	100	100
Michigan.....	34	47	23	56	* 772	92	72	8	8	99	1	77	3	93	4	* 259	95	5	45	45	45	45	45
Minnesota.....	33	50	45	40	* 689	100	100	1	13	97	1	64	7	100	5	* 130	95	5	24	53	24	24	24
Missouri.....	22	67	30	65	* 651	86	13	1	1	97	1	66	10	100	3	* 486	90	10	30	56	56	56	56
Montana.....	60	40	80	.....	* 131	100	100	1	.....	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	* 20	100	40	40	40	40	40	40
Nebraska.....	20	77	14	81	* 589	96	4	1	.....	99	1	63	11	97	3	* 297	95	5	48	37	37	37	37
New Hampshire.....	60	21	53	31	* 612	100	100	4	.....	100	.....	85	4	100	.....	* 38	96	4	64	31	31	31	31
New Jersey.....	29	67	21	75	* 1,703	96	4	100	.....	97	2	77	.....	93	6	* 457	90	10	35	45	45	45	45
New York.....	29	67	21	75	* 2,582	98	11	97	.....	100	.....	77	1	99	1	* 787	94	3	17	40	40	40	40
Ohio.....	31	60	34	57	* 816	83	16	100	.....	100	.....	60	.....	100	.....	* 10	83	17	33	33	33	33	33
Oregon.....	44	37	52	36	* 2,065	98	2	97	.....	100	.....	82	18	98	2	* 611	90	10	70	36	36	36	36
Pennsylvania.....	95	5	86	10	* 803	100	100	3	.....	100	.....	86	.....	93	7	* 16	100	7	40	40	40	40	40
Rhode Island.....	7	73	24	73	* 68	98	2	98	.....	100	.....	60	20	93	7	* 60	93	2	40	40	40	40	40
South Dakota.....	32	58	44	44	* 816	98	2	96	.....	100	.....	55	4	98	2	* 120	96	12	86	64	64	64	64
Vermont.....	21	71	21	71	* 1,063	64	36	93	.....	100	.....	28	7	100	.....	* 86	92	8	19	42	42	42	42
Washington.....	17	83	25	75	.....	75	25	100	.....	100	.....	33	25	100	.....	* 96	92	8	19	42	42	42	42
West Virginia.....	15	78	18	74	.....	98	2	98	.....	100	.....	80	.....	98	2	* 72	98	2	32	32	32	32	32
Wisconsin.....	15	78	18	74	.....	98	2	98	.....	100	.....	80	.....	98	2	* 72	98	2	32	32	32	32	32
The Order at large.....	34.6	54.3	36.7	54.9	24,860	92.3	6.4	97.1	2.0	71.2	5.2	96.3	2.5	96.3	2.5	6,445	92.6	7.4	41.1	36.5	41.1	36.5	36.5

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.

TABLE NO. 3. SHOWING NUMBER OF CAMP ANSWERING "YES" AND "NO" TO QUESTIONS 1 TO 20.

DIVISION.	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.....	2	3	2	2	3	5	6	3	2	2	6	7	1	0	2	2	2	8	5
California.....	10	9	7	4	11	3	17	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	7	6	3	10	10
Colorado.....	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	4	7	9	2
Connecticut.....	10	8	12	16	11	11	23	7	8	1	9	25	25	26	6	4	26	39	2
Illinois.....	39	29	56	33	46	27	41	12	8	3	103	104	104	106	25	44	67	39	63
Indiana.....	35	32	40	22	47	20	76	13	14	3	107	97	6	82	44	35	63	39	39
Iowa.....	31	24	32	20	42	20	74	1	2	2	103	85	1	79	16	24	21	71	71
Kansas.....	48	27	52	21	63	23	87	1	3	1	103	104	2	119	16	21	19	7	7
Kentucky.....	13	8	12	8	16	9	27	2	1	1	35	33	1	30	7	9	19	8	4
Maryland.....	4	11	7	8	16	9	13	2	1	1	13	9	3	10	9	8	4	4	4
Massachusetts.....	4	11	7	6	7	10	30	1	1	1	104	22	91	110	16	113	115	3	3
Michigan.....	23	11	28	9	36	13	46	2	15	5	56	16	51	62	11	28	19	21	27
Minnesota.....	12	17	12	7	11	11	22	4	10	3	32	36	4	39	3	23	10	10	10
Missouri.....	17	18	16	18	17	22	31	4	4	3	43	3	36	4	13	23	23	10	10
Montana.....	4	22	29	15	21	23	58	4	2	1	2	2	3	6	6	6	6	44	44
Nebraska.....	21	22	29	15	21	23	25	5	26	6	64	5	70	10	10	21	21	5	5
New Hampshire.....	11	8	13	8	12	9	21	2	19	2	25	1	8	3	22	5	19	6	6
New Jersey.....	8	6	10	11	14	5	21	4	4	2	26	24	3	22	2	16	16	5	5
New York.....	37	37	33	35	39	44	68	1	24	1	102	2	94	46	35	53	53	41	41
Ohio.....	71	47	76	22	95	40	118	1	37	8	197	1	183	4	196	29	89	70	70
Oregon.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	6	6	6	6	4	4
Pennsylvania.....	48	32	48	30	52	37	120	4	46	3	130	130	2	139	2	189	91	26	26
Rhode Island.....	13	3	13	2	14	4	15	4	4	3	16	12	12	19	2	19	19	9	9
South Dakota.....	6	6	7	8	5	10	10	2	4	3	12	2	3	3	13	2	9	9	9
South Carolina.....	20	11	13	12	14	16	33	2	2	2	42	6	37	1	41	11	29	11	11
Vermont.....	5	3	6	3	6	3	9	2	2	2	10	6	6	10	3	3	3	4	4
Washington.....	1	3	4	2	6	6	9	1	6	2	11	11	12	3	3	3	3	7	7
West Virginia.....	1	3	4	2	6	6	9	1	6	2	11	11	12	3	3	3	3	7	7
Wisconsin.....	13	9	14	9	13	4	32	1	3	3	39	1	31	1	38	8	20	14	14
The Order at large.....	683	389	613	310	606	393	1,093	55	388	64	1,329	60	1,344	63	1,429	307	769	567	567



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.....	3	5	3	6	3	3	6	2	9	4	1	9	1	8	1	4	4	8
California.....	11	10	8	12	6	6	21	1	25	15	3	24	1	22	4	6	4	8
Colorado.....	5	2	5	2	2	5	9	.....	9	7	.....	9	.....	9	.....	4	1	4
Connecticut.....	26	3	23	7	21	6	30	.....	29	27	3	30	.....	30	.....	20	4	4
Illinois.....	53	65	39	50	71	50	120	11	126	1	92	127	4	122	9	44	49	49
Indiana.....	27	91	17	59	29	85	50	28	163	14	93	102	1	99	27	38	70	70
Iowa.....	33	54	18	67	25	66	90	5	95	.....	61	84	1	89	6	32	42	42
Kansas.....	26	97	17	119	23	163	126	9	132	3	72	135	4	127	8	49	15	22
Maine.....	20	10	18	13	16	17	36	4	33	4	29	1	33	4	43	4	15	22
Maryland.....	11	5	19	5	8	7	7	3	19	1	11	1	13	1	3	1	13	13
Massachusetts.....	108	6	110	11	101	9	123	6	121	106	.....	136	.....	153	1	126	.....	.....
Michigan.....	26	26	34	17	49	67	67	6	72	1	56	3	68	3	63	.....	23	23
Minnesota.....	19	15	21	17	14	17	12	.....	27	3	27	3	42	4	43	.....	19	19
Missouri.....	19	35	13	49	16	39	51	8	57	1	39	6	2	59	6	33	9	9
Montana.....	6	5	6	2	4	4	4	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	29	57	16	67	11	67	79	3	87	1	62	9	79	3	78	4	89	90
New Hampshire.....	4	16	6	14	8	14	8	.....	26	.....	2	1	.....	25	1	18	7	7
New Jersey.....	42	78	36	81	26	45	112	14	122	2	85	117	6	113	13	44	67	67
New York.....	19	35	13	49	16	39	51	8	57	1	39	6	2	59	6	33	9	9
Ohio.....	97	106	70	134	76	128	231	3	234	173	.....	173	3	223	3	39	90	90
Oregon.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	1	2	2
Oregon (vanish).....	48	71	69	88	37	59	9	.....	166	4	134	26	3	145	15	74	57	57
Rhode Island.....	102	18	20	18	2	2	21	.....	91	18	21	21	.....	21	15	15	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	3	11	1	11	3	3	3	.....	14	1	3	14	1	14	1	6	19	19
Vermont.....	25	17	15	284	21	22	47	1	46	1	26	2	47	1	47	1	16	16
Washington.....	3	10	3	10	3	10	9	6	13	4	4	1	14	.....	12	2	5	5
West Virginia.....	4	7	2	10	3	9	9	.....	12	4	4	3	.....	11	1	1	3	3
Wisconsin.....	19	21	7	35	8	34	45	1	45	.....	37	.....	.....	45	1	15	21	21
The Order at large.....	763	807	597	930	635	930	1,397	111	1,630	87	1,282	90	1,666	44	1,692	128	711	682

Notes: 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.

TABLE No. 4. COMPILED FROM ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 21 TO 36 INCLUSIVE, SHOWING TOTALS, AVERAGES, ETC.

DIVISION.	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.....	222	24.7	35	3.9	80	8.9	\$523 00	\$68 19	\$14 50	\$12 73
California.....	644	30.9	47	1.8	96	3.7	1,711 20	65 82	133 25	15 12
Colorado.....	917	35.2	65	7.2	167	18.6	2,660 00	274 00	214 06	23 78
Connecticut.....	30	30.5	111	3.7	217	7.2	6,023 85	250 79	3,328 64	110 55
Illinois.....	3,742	28.5	732	3.9	1,139	8.7	12,243 50	58 46	2,863 64	21 86
Indiana.....	3,108	24.4	732	5.8	958	7.8	9,422 38	76 37	2,634 72	20 51
Iowa.....	2,355	24.9	287	3.7	681	7.1	7,839 60	81 56	1,748 48	18 40
Kansas.....	3,646	27.4	496	3.7	2,132	15.8	8,346 15	61 82	2,428 89	17 38
Maryland.....	1,192	32.2	148	4.4	352	9.5	5,317 44	159 53	1,357 03	36 67
Massachusetts.....	1,753	30.6	55	2.9	1,683	13.4	2,640 22	138 36	891 27	47 07
Michigan.....	4,820	38.2	423	3.3	419	5.7	24,112 08	131 20	11,301 73	89 69
Minnesota.....	1,680	23.2	206	2.8	430	10.2	7,378 29	120 32	749 00	10 36
Missouri.....	1,230	25.3	157	3.7	430	10.2	8,798 42	120 32	770 60	18 34
Montana.....	1,628	29.3	363	6.2	662	11.2	4,888 25	82 86	1,082 61	18 35
Nebraska.....	1,142	28.4	8	1.6	8	10.4	1,394 00	278 80	204 17	40 83
New Hampshire.....	1,902	23.2	518	6.3	1,127	13.7	6,512 20	79 42	1,030 65	12 37
New Jersey.....	955	35.6	76	2.8	95	9.5	3,229 83	119 62	1,946 49	72 09
New York.....	3,554	29.2	284	2.3	277	16.5	18,015 00	692 88	1,107 83	42 60
Ohio.....	6,147	27.3	1,132	5.3	1,758	14	21,854 63	173 45	4,839 40	38 41
Oregon.....	1,147	34.5	10	1.7	1,344	5.9	25,081 75	111 47	7,819 90	34 80
Pennsylvania.....	5,942	32.8	923	5.8	1,573	9.8	41,319 44	258 43	14,324 67	92 60
Rhode Island.....	898	30.4	67	3.2	229	10.9	4,676 22	222 68	722 29	34 30
South Dakota.....	263	17.5	44	2.9	165	7	685 00	39 00	148 24	9 88
Vermont.....	1,458	20.8	105	2.1	328	6.7	5,825 37	108 68	1,372 88	25 15
Washington.....	335	23.9	35	2.5	105	7.5	2,052 00	146 57	309 00	22 07
West Virginia.....	258	31.5	50	4.2	139	8.3	800 00	65 67	141 11	11 70
Wisconsin.....	1,180	23.5	122	2.6	663	12.2	3,300 70	71 75	1,077 62	23 42
The Order at large.....	1,730	49,370	6,697	3.9	17,402	9.9	\$238,772 08	\$138 60	\$65,216 11	\$37 70





## 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 (83.7 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-



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 87.3 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

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. Average 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



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

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 reorganization, 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



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 370 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

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 Krackowizer, 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. CORBICK, 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.



**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.

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 Commander-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.....	932
Number of clergymen.....	61
Number of physicians.....	150
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.....	687
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.....	1,637
Number of Camps reported.....	832
Number of Divisions reporting.....	16

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

ORRIN A. GEE, *Surgeon General*.



**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.

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:

<i>Debits.</i>		
Supplies .....		\$9,801 33
Tax .....		5,157 76
Charter fees .....		820 01
Miscellaneous .....		3,514 51
Total .....		\$19,293 61
<i>Credits.</i>		
Supplies .....		\$7,931 59
Postage and express .....		1,002 33
Office expense .....		156 31
Miscellaneous .....		6,568 53
U. S. Savings Bank, "locked up" .....		2,011 01
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 filed 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 SOUVEI.

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.



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

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 patriotic 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.*



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. KRAOKOWIZER, ACTING JOINT SECRETARY OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEES ON CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS, RITUAL, AND MILITARY BANK.

[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 MATURE 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 BANKS, and (2) THREE-FOLD 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 ceremonies 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) } School for promotion.  
                   }                    } Council (civil)

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.

## 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. . . . .	{	with military rank of	{	Captain. . . . .	{	in <i>Company</i> .
		Vice-Commander. . . . .				1st Lieutenant. . . . .		
	{	Commander. . . . .	{	with civil rank of . . . . .	{	Chaplain. . . . .	{	in <i>Council</i> .
		Vice-Commander. . . . .				Historian. . . . .		

(See diagram, p. 135.)

## 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..	{	with rank of	{	Colonel. . . . .	{	in <i>Military Rank</i> .
		Vico-Div. Com.				Lieutenant Colonel		
	{	Division Com..	{	with rank of	{	Division Chaplain..	{	in <i>Civil Rank</i> .
		Vice-Div. Com.				Judge Advocate . . .		

(See diagram, p. 135.)

## 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



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	{ Com.-in-Chief . . . . }	{ with rank of }	{ General . . . . . }	{ in Military Rank.
and	{ Vice-Com.-in-Chief, }		{ Lieut. General . . . }	
Junior	{ Com.-in-Chief . . . . }	{ with rank of }	{ Chaplain-in-Chief }	{ in Civil Rank.
	{ Vice-Com.-in-Chief, }		{ Judge-Adv. Gen. . . }	

(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.





## 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 reorganization 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. KRACKOWTZER, *Acting Secretary.*E. W. HATCH, *Chairman of Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.*E. H. MILHAM, *Chairman of Committee on Ritual.*G. B. STADEN, *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<sup>d</sup> 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.

On behalf of the committee, I now move the adoption of the resolution.

G. W. WHITE, 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. WHITE, 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.



**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. WHITE, 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. Macabee, Massachusetts; Gen. O. B. Brown, Ohio.

*Committee on Rituals and Ceremonies.* — Gen. E. H. Milham, Minnesota; E. W. Krakowizer, 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. Staddon, 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,

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



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.

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 re-read.

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. KRAKOWIZER, 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



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 of 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 *Ayé*; 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

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 wore 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



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 those other committees.

G. W. WYTHE, 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. ANNOTT, 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

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. KRAKOWIZER, 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. WHITE, 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 Krakowizer is not in order.

**E. W. KRAKOWIZER:** 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



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 reconsideration

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. KRAKOWITZER, 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. Hodges?

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



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 Binghamton we re-plugged 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.

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. MACOABE, 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 Rebole, of Pennsylvania.

GEN. J. B. MACOABE, 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



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

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,



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 deed, 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.

"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 ago 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 WEERS, 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



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

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 Abbot, 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.



**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

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.



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-

requested 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. BIRBY, 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-



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-

interrupt 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?



**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 Commandors" 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 enthrall 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

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



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-

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-



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.

Buo. R. SLAW 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.

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,



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-

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 Commander-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.



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-

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,



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. CORRIK, 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. MACGABE, 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."

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



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. Original 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. CORRICK, 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

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.



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 indorso 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

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. SHIEBE, 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."



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. WHITE, 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-

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. MACCADE, 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 I. 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.



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;"

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, now 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,



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

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 safe-keeping 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.



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 1 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, depute a member of the Camp who can and will attend promptly and faithfully to the duty.

**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



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, now 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

ected 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. MACCADE, 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. MACCADE, 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.



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

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



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

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 148 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;



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 yeas 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 Loobenstein.

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.

**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 proscribed 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.



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

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 OFFICER:** 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-



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

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.



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 "threat," 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;

(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 "a" from the word "officers," so as to read:

**SEC. 6.** The Commander-in-Chief shall also have power to detail from the Order



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:** Now 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.

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 Commander-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



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-

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 ROUTE, 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. Somebody 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:



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: Subdivision 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.

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.



**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

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.



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

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



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 headquarters 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. ANBORN, 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

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. MACCADE, 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



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 be 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 now 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.

**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 Sous 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-



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 now 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

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



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

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 McCILLIS, 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 Rosehaupt, 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. COBRICK, 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.



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 scoured 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 ran 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

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.



**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."

**ADJUT. 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.

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 oftentimes 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-



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 ROOTE**, 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 CORRIOK**, 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

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



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. MACOABE,** 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

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 CORRIOK,** 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?



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

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



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-package 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.

**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.



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 now 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,

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



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

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.



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 vermilion; on the white field arrange 13 stars of 5 points, as in the cut, in vermilion.

*Supporters.*—On the right, a soldier in fatigues 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

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 "a" 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.



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.

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 OFFICER:** 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 "seconded," 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.



**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.

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



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 I, Article V, printed at top of p. 206, is therefore amended in the seventh line, and should read \$20 instead of \$15.

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.....	1,091
Number of brothers in Camp.....	31,838
Number of brothers in line.....	20,181
Number of brothers in line, uniformed.....	13,108
Number of brothers in line, armed.....	5,077
Number of brothers in Sunday services.....	13,931
Number of deaths.....	178
Camps furnishing firing squads.....	229
Camps where addresses were delivered by Sons of Veterans.....	163

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, 141, 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-



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 Camps.....	No. of brothers be- longing to Camp.....	No. of brothers in the.....	No. of brothers in un- form.....	No. of brothers earned.....	No. of brothers attend- ing Sunday service.....	No. of deaths in Camp this year.....	No. of Camps furnish- ing Spring squad.....	No. of Camps where addresses were de- termined by a S. of Y.
Illinois.....	106	2,370	1,617	700	384	1,240	13	19	19
Minnesota.....	5	531	332	241	163	233	6	3	3
Montana.....	4	.....	56	26	20	40	1	1	1
Vermont.....	51	1,446	817	572	273	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	901	474	363	80	378	8	8	9
Indiana.....	65	1,919	1,312	889	276	980	11	17	15
Wisconsin.....	43	1,034	600	384	201	391	7	8	2
Maine.....	34	934	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	4,911	3,190	2,375	923	2,238	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	335	281	430	4	3	1
Alabama and Tennessee.....	9	140	181	32	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	126	3,529	2,257	741	483	1,733	11	41	33
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	338	2	2	3
Total.....		31,858	20,180	13,103	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
Michigan.....	103	48	Maryland.....	2	133
New Jersey.....	10	48	Illinois.....	28	81
Kansas.....	240	240	Minnesota.....	1	76
New York.....	9	86	Montana.....	19	75
Connecticut.....	20	89	Vermont.....	14	91
Alabama and Tennessee.....	1	72	New Hampshire.....	249	45
Colorado.....	12	63	Iowa.....	2	243
Wisconsin.....	1	61	Pennsylvania.....	2	65
.....	37	73	Indiana.....	44	.....

Camp No. 2, of Pennsylvania, shows the largest membership..... 243  
 Camp No. 8, of New Jersey, stands next, with..... 240  
 Camp No. 96, of Massachusetts, third, with..... 175

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	60	Wisconsin.....	80	33
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..... 134  
 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	Connecticut.....	6	45
Vermont.....	19	32	New York.....	20	75
Montana.....	7	13	Kansas.....	144	40
Minnesota.....	1	43	New Jersey.....	8	169
Illinois.....	26	40	Michigan.....	10	38
Maryland.....	2	109	Nebraska.....	16	23
California.....	15	20	Massachusetts.....	96	111
Maine.....	3	42			

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.....	16	20
Michigan.....	85	25	Maryland.....	2	109
New Jersey.....	55	31	Illinois.....	8	26
Kansas.....	7	25	Minnesota.....	1	43
New York.....	10	25	Montana.....	7	13
Connecticut.....	6	38	Vermont.....	19	32
Alabama and Tennessee.....	8	38	New Hampshire.....	14	14
Colorado.....	6	45	Iowa.....	35	24
Wisconsin.....	1	40	Pennsylvania.....	2	38
	42	34	Indiana.....	61	40

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



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	.....	43	25
Pennsylvania .....	16	63	Wisconsin .....	80	25
.....	229	20	.....	16	24
Iowa .....	31	20	Colorado .....	20	27
.....	14	50	Alabama and Tennessee .....	31	27
New Hampshire .....	36	32	Connecticut .....	20	60
Vermont .....	1	15	New York .....	9	45
Montana .....	9	30	Kansas .....	8	93
Minnesota .....	300	42	New Jersey .....	55	31
Illinois .....	2	85	Michigan .....	90	29
Maryland .....	15	18	Nebraska .....	96	76
California .....			Massachusetts .....		

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. GAUST, *Chaplain-in-Chief.*

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GAUST: 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.

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. Fraternaly yours,

E. J. SAN SOUOI, *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 Kennedy 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:*

Six—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) Whosoever 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



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. KRACKOWITZER, 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. KRACKOWITZER, 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.

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 Missouri: 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 HEROD: 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



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

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



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 Staddon 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

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 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



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.

CHAPELAIN-IN-CHIEF GARST: 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. ABWOTT, 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,

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.



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 beautiful 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,

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 cooperation 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 \$18 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 Hodges. Ladies, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Past Colonel Hodges, of New York. He is a modest man and will not come any nearer to you, but he can talk. [Laughter.]

COL. JON 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-



form here to receive the effluvia 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—

"Lovellness is young Ambition's ladder  
Whereunto the climber upward turns his face;  
But when once he has reached the utmost round,  
Then into 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.

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



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.

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 MCCILLIS, 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 parliamentary 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.



**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

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.



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. McCRIFFIS, 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 McCRIFFIS, 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.

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.

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#### 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.



**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

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-



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:** Commandet, 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-

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



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 committee 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. CORRICK, 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 ABELES, 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-

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 McCRIILLIS, 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



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.

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 ply 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 "ply 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



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 order 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.

- 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 5<sup>1</sup>, 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 8<sup>1</sup>, 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



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 Weeks and Brother Joe Maccabe, of Massachusetts, a committee to escort Brother Brown into the hall.

The committee retired.

**COL. F. McCULLIS,** 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-

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



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 Commander-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

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-



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

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.



**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,

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.



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. CORRIOK, 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.

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.



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.

**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 DABLING,** 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.



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.

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



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.

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, *Pres. Helena Board of Trade.*

WILLIAM MUTH, *Vice-Pres. 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:



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.

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.

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## FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

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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



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

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.



**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. KRAOKOWIZER,** of Wisconsin: As it was in the first place.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:** And that is the report of the committee?

**BRO. E. W. KRAOKOWIZER,** 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. KRAOKOWIZER,** 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. DEOKMAN,** 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. KRAOKOWIZER,** 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

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



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

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 Binghamton 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



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. KRAOKOWIZER,** 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. PURBECK,** 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. CORNER,** 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-

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.

GENERAL 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



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 substitute 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.

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 Commander-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. KRACOWIZER, 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



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-

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.

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



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. Reenlisted 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-

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.

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## 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 Adjudging 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. ANNOTT, of Illinois:** Commander, the Committee on Officers' Reports would report as follows:

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### 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

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 LOEDENSTEIN:** 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 LOEDENSTEIN:** 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.



**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.

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

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.



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

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

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, live 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 expenso, 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



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. BUNNY, 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

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

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



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 reelection, 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.

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

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 Officers' 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

\* 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.



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 and 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

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 stenographer 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.

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. BUNDEY, 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 LYNNOR, 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.



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 assumed 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. Hodges, 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.

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 OFFICER: 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 CUTLER, 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. POLMITT, 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.

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. PUREBECK.  
NILES L. HARRISON.  
MORIS 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:

*General Webb, Commander-in-Chief, S. of V.:* WAHPETON, N. D., August 27, 1891.

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 I.,

EUGENE L. KINSEY.

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 28, 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.



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 internecinary strife. From henceforth may no contention exist amongst us, "save only that noble contention, who best can work and best agree." You may well, 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, KAN., 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.

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. McCHILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The mo-

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. BUNDE, 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. BUNDE, 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. MCCRELLIS, 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. BUNDE, 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 Bundie 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.



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 court-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

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. McCRELLIS, 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. McCRELLIS, 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'

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. CORBIK.

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. KRACKOWICZ, 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



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 endeavor 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

underlying 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.

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### 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,

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



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.*

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#### ERRATA.

The dates on title and third pages should include "23." 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.)