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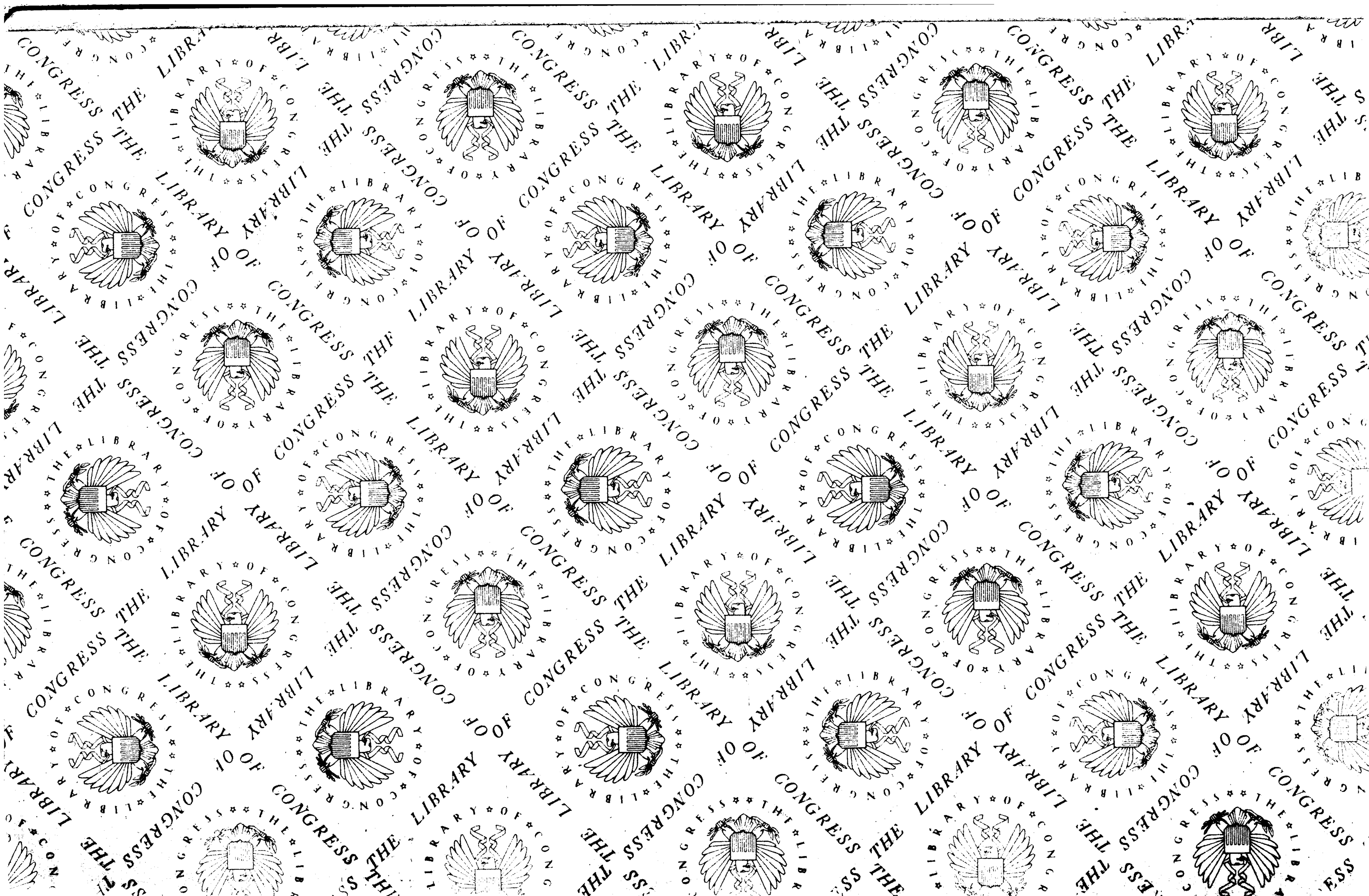
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SUPREME CONSTITUTION

AND

SUPREME STATUTES

OF THE

ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

AS ADOPTED BY THE

SUPREME LODGE,

At the Convention of 1894,

REVISED SO AS TO INCLUDE THE LEGISLATION OF THE CONVENTIONS OF 1896, 1898, 1900, 1901 AND 1902.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

1903:

BRANDON PRINTING COMPANY,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

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PREFATORY.

At the convention of the Supreme Lodge held at San Francisco in August, 1902, the following resolution was offered by Supreme Representative Richardson (O. R., 9439):

DOCUMENT 59.

Be it resolved by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, 1st. That a committee of three be appointed by the Supreme Chancellor, of which the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall be chairman, to prepare a revised edition of the Supreme constitution and statutes, embracing the legislation of this convention.

2d. That said committee be authorized to make such verbal changes in the statutes as will render the same consistent and harmonious, not in any manner changing the same in meaning or substance, and to make such marginal and other references to the decisions of the Supreme Tribunal and other adjudications as may be proper.

3d. That said committee be authorized to serve during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, but without compensation.

4th. That upon the completion of the revised constitution and statutes and the approval of the same by the Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal be directed to have ——— copies printed and placed on sale.

The foregoing resolution was referred to the committee on ways and means, which subsequently submitted the appended report (O. R., 9590):

DOCUMENT 208.

Your committee to whom was referred document 59 recommend its adoption by the Supreme convention, and that said committee shall consist of the Supreme Chancellor, Supreme Vice Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

The foregoing report was adopted by the Supreme Lodge.

It will be observed that, by the terms of the resolution adopted, the duty of the committee in preparing the revision was limited to "such verbal changes in the statutes as will render the same consistent and harmonious," and that it was explicitly inhibited from "changing the same in meaning or substance." Confined within the limits indicated, the work of the com-

mittee has consisted merely of a rearrangement of the statutes, eliminating such as have been repealed and including in their proper places all amendments enacted since the adoption of the original code in 1894. It is believed that the plan of arrangement here adopted will be found logical, symmetrical and easily understood. For convenience of reference, the original numbers of the sections of the statutes have been retained in parentheses immediately following the large figures which indicate the present section numbers.

The figures included in parentheses at the end of sections of the constitution and statutes indicate the year of the convention of the Supreme Lodge at which the amended section was adopted. Where no such figures appear, the section has not been amended since the adoption of the original code.

Where a section of the constitution or statutes has been construed by the Supreme Tribunal, that fact is indicated by appending in small type, immediately after such section, the style of the case, together with the number of the volume and page of the decisions where such construction may be found.

R. L. C. WHITE, *Ch'm'n,*
TRACY R. BANGS,
CHAS. E. SHIVELEY,
Committee.

January 20, 1903.

The revision of the Supreme constitution and statutes referred to above, and embraced in the following pages, is hereby approved, to be in full force and effect on and after February 19, 1903, P. P. XL.

TRACY R. BANGS,
Supreme Chancellor.

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SUPREME CONSTITUTION.

Enacted September 1, 1894,

P. P. XXXI.

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, the source of all authority in the order of Knights of Pythias, doth ordain and establish this Supreme constitution.

ARTICLE I.

THE SUPREME LAW.

SECTION 1. The rituals of the order, the Supreme constitution and the laws enacted by the Supreme Lodge in accordance therewith shall be the Supreme law of the order of Knights of Pythias.

Scism vs. White, 4 Clark, 44.
Sample vs. Wellenvoss, 5 Clark, 53.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

ARTICLE II.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE ORDER.

SECTION 1. The order of Knights of Pythias is and shall be a secret fraternal organization, composed of persons upon whom any rank of the order shall have been legally conferred.

ARTICLE III.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORDER.

SECTION 1. The order shall be constituted as follows:

Par. a (1). A Supreme Government.

Par. b (2). Such grand lodges as possess charters or warrants legally granted, which have not been suspended or revoked.

Par. c (3). Such subordinate lodges as possess charters or warrants legally granted, which have not been suspended or revoked.

Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

SECTION 2. The branches of the order shall be the following, and no others, viz.:

Par. a (1). The insurance branch, to be known as the Endowment Rank.

Par. b (2). The military branch, to be known as the Uniform Rank.

SECTION 3. No change shall be made in the structure of the order, as above established, except by amendment of this constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

THE RANKS OF THE ORDER.

SECTION 1. The ranks of the order shall be the following, and no others:

Par. a (1). The ranks of knighthood, known as Page, Esquire and Knight, as established in the ritual of the order for subordinate lodges.

Par. b (2). The Endowment Rank, which shall be attained only in accordance with the laws enacted for its government.

Par. c (3). The Uniform Rank, which shall be attained only in accordance with the laws enacted for its government.

Par. d (4). The Grand Lodge Rank, which shall be attained only by a past chancellor in good standing, and in such manner as the Supreme Lodge may by law provide.

Par. e (5). The Supreme Lodge Rank, which shall be attained only by a past grand chancellor in good standing, and in such manner as the Supreme Lodge may by law provide.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.

ARTICLE V.

THE HONORS OF THE ORDER.

SECTION 1. The honors of the order shall be the following, and no others:

Par. a (1). Past Supreme Chancellor, which shall be attained, upon the installation of his successor, by every Supreme Chancellor who shall have served to the end of his official term.

Par. b (2). Past Supreme Representative, which shall be attained by every past grand chancellor who shall have served as Supreme Representative during at least one convention of the Supreme Lodge.

Par. c (3). Past grand chancellor, which shall be attained, upon the installation of his successor, by every grand chancellor who shall have served to the end of his official term; and, at the institution of a new grand lodge, by the two members thereof who shall have been elected Supreme Representatives.

Calogne vs. G. L. Louisiana, 1 Clark, 33.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. White, 4 Clark, 60.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.

Par. d (4). Past grand representative, which shall be attained by every past chancellor who shall have served as grand representative during at least one convention of a grand lodge.

Par. e (5). Past chancellor, which shall be attained, upon the installation of his successor, by every chancellor commander who shall have served to the end of his official term; and, at the institution of a new subordinate lodge, by the four members thereof who shall have been chosen by the lodge to receive that honor.

Calogne vs. G. L. Louisiana, 1 Clark, 33.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. White, 4 Clark, 60.

ARTICLE VI.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Government shall consist of three independent, coördinate departments, viz.: a legislative department, an executive department and a judicial department..

Rosenblath vs. Board of Control, 5 Clark, 40.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.
Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.

ARTICLE VII.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative powers of the Supreme Government shall be vested in a Supreme Lodge, which shall be composed of:

Par. a (1). All Past Supreme Chancellors in good standing in their respective grand and subordinate lodges.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.

Par. b (2). Its officers, as designated in this constitution.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.

Par. c (3). The Supreme Representatives legally elected or appointed.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.

SECTION 2. The officers of the Supreme Lodge shall be:

The Supreme Chancellor,
The Supreme Vice Chancellor,
The Supreme Prelate,
The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal,
The Supreme Master of Exchequer,
The Supreme Master at Arms,
The Supreme Inner Guard,
The Supreme Outer Guard,
The President of the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank,
The Major General of the Uniform Rank,

who shall be elected biennially, as provided by law, and shall hold office for the term of two years, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and installed. The Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Vice Chancellor shall be elected from the members of the Supreme Lodge, but to all other offices any past grand chancellor who has received the Supreme

Lodge Rank, and who is in good standing in his grand and subordinate lodges, shall be eligible; provided that, at the time of his election and during the term of his service, the President of the Board of Control shall be also a member in good standing of a section of the Endowment Rank; provided, also, that, at the time of his election and during the term of his service, the Major General of the Uniform Rank shall be also a member in good standing of a company of the Uniform Rank.

SECTION 3. Supreme Representatives shall be elected by the grand lodges in the same manner as grand lodge officers are elected; provided that if, under this constitution, a vacancy occur or a grand lodge become entitled to increased representation, and no regular convention of such grand lodge is to be held prior to the next regular convention of the Supreme Lodge, then such vacancy may be filled or such increased representation may be provided for by appointment, in such manner as the grand lodge may by law provide; otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled or increased representation provided for by election, by the grand lodge, in the same manner as grand lodge officers are elected.

SECTION 4. The representation of each grand lodge shall be as follows: Two Supreme Representatives at large, and one additional Supreme Representative for each ten thousand members of the subordinate lodges within the domain of such grand lodge on the thirty-first day of December immediately preceding the election or appointment of such Supreme Representative; provided that no grand lodge shall be entitled to more than five Supreme Representatives.

SECTION 5. The term of a Supreme Representative shall be four calendar years from the first day of January in the even-numbered year following his election; provided that the term of any Supreme Representative, other than a Supreme Representative at large, who may be elected or appointed in an even-numbered year, shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the next succeeding odd-numbered year; provided also that the Supreme Lodge may by statute so regulate such terms of service that the terms of one-half, as near as may be, of the Supreme Representatives from any grand lodge shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of each odd-numbered year.

SECTION 6. A Supreme Representative, at the time of his election or appointment, must be a past grand chancellor in good standing in his grand lodge and in a subordinate lodge within its domain, not the holder at any time during his term of any office in his grand lodge, and during all of such term an actual and bona fide resident of the domain of such grand lodge; and should a Supreme Representative fail to be in good standing in or cease to be a member of his grand lodge and of a subordinate lodge within its domain, or should he accept and hold any office in his grand lodge, or should he cease to be an actual and bona fide resident of the domain of his grand lodge, then, or in either of such cases, his rights as a Supreme Representative shall cease and determine, and a vacancy shall be held to exist in such position. (1898.)

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Par. l (12). To enact such laws as shall secure the conformity to the Supreme law of the constitutions and laws of all grand and subordinate lodges.

Par. m (13). To require from grand lodges, and subordinate lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, such reports as may be prescribed by law.

Par. n (14). To require from any officer of a grand lodge such reports, credentials or certificates as may be prescribed by law.

Par. o (15). To establish subordinate lodges in territory not within the domain of a grand lodge, and to enact laws for their government.

Par. p (16). To fix by law uniform conditions upon which the ranks of the order may be attained.

Pociey vs. Lone Star Lodge, No. 39, 4 Clark, 17.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.

Par. q (17). To prescribe by law the rights, benefits, privileges and duties pertaining to all ranks and honors of the order, so far as the same are not determined by the rituals of the order.

Russell vs. Bon, 2 Clark, 25.

Par. r (18). To prescribe by law the paraphernalia, emblems, jewels and insignia of the order, and in like manner to control and regulate their use.

Par. s (19). To control and regulate by law the use of the name of the order, or any name or term derived therefrom or germane thereto.

Par. t (20). To provide and furnish all certificates of membership, rank or honor, and receipts for dues, and to regulate their use, and to prescribe and furnish such other supplies as may be designated by law.

Par. u (21). To regulate by law the promulgation, communication and use of the passwords of the order.

Read vs. Peoples, 2 Clark, 28.

Par. v (22). To prescribe by law what shall constitute good standing in the order.

Russell vs. Bon, 2 Clark, 25.
Read vs. Peoples, 2 Clark, 28.
Rosenblath vs. Board of Control, 5 Clark, 40.

Par. w (23). To define by law the status of members of the order under suspension for any cause, the control which may be exercised over such members, and the methods by which they may regain membership.

Par. x (24). To provide by law for the severance or transfer of lodge membership.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Gauntlet Lodge, No. 4, 3 Clark, 33.

Par. y (25). To enact laws for the promotion of the general welfare of the order.

Par. z (26). To enact laws which shall be necessary to carry into execution all powers vested in the Supreme Government by the Supreme constitution or any amendment thereof.

SECTION 11. The Supreme Lodge may by law provide for the impeachment and removal from office of the Supreme Chancellor or a Supreme Tribune, and for the trial and removal from office of any officer of the

Supreme Lodge other than the Supreme Chancellor; it may define the offences for which such proceedings or either of them will lie; but judgment in such cases shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office in the order thereafter. In all cases, removal from office or removal from and disqualification to hold office shall require the affirmative vote, by yeas and nays, of two-thirds of all the members of the tribunal which shall have been established for the trial thereof; provided that conviction shall not preclude or prevent the trial of the party for the same offence in any other tribunal of the order having jurisdiction.

SECTION 12. All laws enacted by the Supreme Lodge shall be of general application, and shall be formulated as statutes and shall be styled "Supreme statutes," and, when introduced and while under consideration, shall be styled "propositions."

Scism vs. White, 4 Clark, 44.

SECTION 13. A proposition shall embrace not more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SECTION 14. A proposition which provides for the repeal or amendment of a statute shall recite in its title the number of the division, part and chapter, the title of the chapter and the number of the statute to be repealed or amended.

SECTION 15. No proposition shall become a statute until it shall have passed three successive readings, the second and third of which shall not be had on the same calendar day.

Scism vs. White, 4 Clark, 44.

SECTION 16. The affirmative vote, by yeas and nays, of a majority of all the members of the Supreme Lodge shall be required for the final passage of a proposition.

Scism vs. White, 4 Clark, 44.

SECTION 17. When a proposition shall have failed to pass, no proposition embracing the same subject shall be considered at the same convention of the Supreme Lodge.

SECTION 18. The enacting clause of every proposition shall precede or be a part of the first section of such proposition, and shall be as follows: *"Be it enacted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias."*

Scism vs. White, 4 Clark, 44.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. White, 4 Clark, 60.

SECTION 19. All statutes shall take effect sixty days after final passage, unless therein otherwise provided.

SECTION 20. The resolving clause of every resolution shall precede or be a part of the first section of such resolution, and shall be as follows: *"Be it resolved by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias."*

SECTION 21. No moneys shall be drawn from the exchequer of the Supreme Lodge except as provided by law.

Scism vs. White, 4 Clark, 44.

SECTION 22. A statement of all receipts and expenditures of the Supreme Government shall be reported by the proper officers to the Supreme Lodge and shall be included in the official record of each regular convention thereof.

SECTION 23. A journal of the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge shall be kept, and shall be published daily during each regular convention thereof. Such daily journal shall be prima facie evidence of all acts of the Supreme Lodge therein recorded until the publication of the Official Record of the Supreme Lodge. Such daily journal and Official Record shall be published in such manner as the Supreme Lodge may by law provide.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive powers of the Supreme Government shall be vested in the Supreme Chancellor of the Order of Knights of Pythias, who shall be elected and shall hold his office as provided in this constitution.

SECTION 2. The Supreme Chancellor, at the time of his election, shall be a member of the Supreme Lodge, and shall have attained the rank of knight at least ten years prior to such election.

SECTION 3. The Supreme Chancellor shall be Commander in Chief of the Uniform Rank.

SECTION 4. In case of the removal from office of the Supreme Chancellor, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the duties of said office, said duties shall devolve on the Supreme Vice Chancellor.

SECTION 5. In case of the death, resignation, removal from office or inability of both the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Vice Chancellor, the vacancies shall be filled as the Supreme Lodge may by law provide.

SECTION 6. The Supreme Chancellor shall enforce the Supreme law and the decrees of the Supreme Tribunal.

SECTION 7. The Supreme Chancellor may require information in writing from any member of the order as to any matter within the knowledge of such member, pertaining to the welfare of the order or the observance of the Supreme law.

SECTION 8. Except when otherwise provided by law, the Supreme Chancellor shall fill by appointment any vacancy in an office of the Supreme Lodge which may occur during its recess.

SECTION 9. The Supreme Chancellor may, as provided by law, appoint and commission Deputy Supreme Chancellors for such duties as he may delegate to them.

SECTION 10. The Supreme Chancellor, at each regular convention of the Supreme Lodge, shall submit to it a report of all his official acts during its recess. His report shall contain information in regard to the state of the order, and such recommendations as he may deem necessary or expedient.

SECTION 11. The Supreme Chancellor may call special conventions of the Supreme Lodge in the manner provided by law.

SECTION 12. The Supreme Chancellor, during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, shall have authority to grant, in the manner provided by law, warrants for the institution of grand lodges, and for the institution of subordinate lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge; and warrants so granted shall be in force until suspended or revoked in the manner provided by law, or superseded by charters duly granted.

SECTION 13. The Supreme Chancellor shall have power to grant such dispensations as the Supreme Lodge may authorize by law.

SECTION 14. The Supreme Chancellor shall require the execution and delivery to him of the bonds which may by law be required of officers of the Supreme Lodge, and he shall be the custodian of such bonds.

SECTION 15. The Supreme Chancellor shall select, and promulgate in the manner provided by law, passwords for the order, and may change the same when in his judgment it may be advisable.

SECTION 16. The Supreme Chancellor shall perform such other duties as may be provided by Supreme law.

SECTION 17. The Supreme Chancellor shall receive such compensation as the Supreme Lodge may provide by law, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office.

ARTICLE IX.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial powers of the Supreme Government shall be vested in one Supreme Tribunal, and in the members thereof.

Rosenblath vs. Board of Control, 5 Clark, 40.

SECTION 2 (*Par. 1*). The Supreme Tribunal shall consist of three Tribunes, of whom two shall be a quorum. Not more than one Tribune shall be chosen from the same grand domain. (1900.)

SECTION 3 (*Par. 2*). The Tribunes shall select, as provided by law, one of their number, who shall preside as Chief Tribune.

SECTION 4 (*Par. 6*). Every decision of the Supreme Tribunal shall require a concurrence of two Tribunes. (1900.)

SECTION 5 (2). The Tribunes shall be nominated by the Supreme Chancellor, as the Supreme Lodge may by law provide, which nominations shall require for confirmation the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Supreme Lodge.

SECTION 6 (*Par. 1*). Each Tribune, at the date of his selection and during the term of his service, shall be a past grand chancellor in good standing.

SECTION 7 (*Par. 2*). A Tribune shall not hold the position of Supreme Representative, or any office in the Supreme Lodge, or in any grand or subordinate lodge, during the term for which he shall have been selected.

SECTION 8 (*Par. 3*). The term of each Tribune shall be six years; provided that the terms of the three Tribunes first appointed shall expire, one on December 31, 1902; one on December 31, 1904; and one on December 31, 1906. (1900.)

SECTION 9 (*Par. 4*). Each Tribune shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the Supreme Lodge. (1900.)

SECTION 10 (*Par. 5*). Should a vacancy occur in the membership of the Supreme Tribunal, during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Chancellor shall fill the same by appointment, until the next convention of the Supreme Lodge.

SECTION 11 (*Par. 6*). Except by consent of all the parties thereto, no Tribune shall preside on the trial of any cause in which his interest may prejudice his determination, or in which any of the parties shall be related to him by affinity or consanguinity within the sixth degree, or in the trial of which by an inferior tribunal he may have participated.

SECTION 12 (*Par. 7*). The Supreme Lodge may by law provide for the appointment of a special Tribune in any cause in which a regular Tribune shall be unable or shall fail to attend, or to hear any cause in which a regular Tribune may be incompetent.

SECTION 13 (3). The Supreme Tribunal shall have jurisdiction as follows:

Par. a (1). It shall have exclusive jurisdiction of controversies between grand lodges.

Par. b (2). It shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction of controversies between subordinate lodges in different domains; between subordinate lodges either one of which is under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge; between members of subordinate lodges in different domains; between members of subordinate lodges either one of which is under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge; and of controversies wherein non-conformity to, violations of or the construction of the Supreme law are complained of or are in question.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.
Russell vs. Bon, 2 Clark, 25.
Read vs. Peoples, 2 Clark, 28.
Kennedy vs. De Molay Lodge, No. 13, 2 Clark, 31.
Merrimack Lodge, No. 4, vs. G. L. New Hampshire, 3 Clark, 30.
Samuels vs. Live Oak Lodge, No. 17, 3 Clark, 42.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. White, 3 Clark, 57.
Sample vs. Wellenvoss, 5 Clark, 53.
Sheridan Lodge, No. 9, vs. Calanthe Lodge, No. 66, 6 S. T., 21.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Barry, 6 S. T., 36.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Douglass, 8 S. T., 7.
Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

Par. c (3). It shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact.

Merrimack Lodge, No. 4, vs. G. L. New Hampshire, 3 Clark, 30.

SECTION 14 (4). Cases may be carried to the Supreme Tribunal by

appeal or writ of error, under such rules of procedure as the Supreme Lodge may by law provide.

Samuels vs. Live Oak Lodge, No. 17, 3 Clark, 42.

SECTION 15 (5). The right of appeal to the Supreme Tribunal shall extend to all cases, with such exceptions and under such restrictions and regulations as the Supreme Lodge may by law prescribe.

Samuels vs. Live Oak Lodge, No. 17, 3 Clark, 42.

SECTION 16 (6). The Supreme Tribunal shall hold regular and special sittings as may be provided by the Supreme Statutes.

SECTION 17 (7). The Supreme Tribunal may adopt and enforce rules of practice and procedure for the conduct and dispatch of its business.

SECTION 18 (8). The Supreme Tribunal may appoint a recorder, whose term of office shall be two years, and who shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE X.

GRAND LODGES.

SECTION 1. A grand lodge shall not be instituted with less than ten subordinate lodges.

SECTION 2. A grand lodge shall be composed only of past chancellors who have attained the grand lodge rank.

SECTION 3. The domain of a grand lodge, except as otherwise provided in its warrant or charter, shall be the state, district, territory or province in which the same is located.

SECTION 4. Territory in which no grand lodge exists may be added temporarily to the domain of an adjacent grand lodge, when so ordered by the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor.

SECTION 5. A grand lodge shall not be instituted within the domain of another, nor shall any grand lodge be created by the consolidation of two or more grand domains or parts thereof, except by the Supreme Lodge, upon the request or by the consent of the grand lodges involved.

SECTION 6. A grand lodge shall exercise within its domain all power and authority not reserved to the Supreme Government by the Supreme constitution.

Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.

SECTION 7. A grand lodge shall not engage in the business of life or accident insurance, or any other business not in consonance with the purposes for which it was created, nor shall an officer or officers of a grand lodge, as such, engage in such business.

SECTION 8. A grand lodge shall prescribe the powers and duties of its officers, except as they may be fixed by the Supreme law.

SECTION 9. The ritualistic officers of a grand lodge shall be such as are prescribed in the grand lodge ritual. The constitutional officers of a grand lodge shall be such as may be provided in its constitution.

SECTION 10. The term of a ritualistic officer of a grand lodge shall be one official year, subject to the provisions of section 13 of this article.

SECTION 11. Each grand lodge shall have a constitution for its own government, and shall provide such legislation as shall secure conformity to the Supreme law and to the decisions of the Supreme Tribunal from the subordinate lodges and members of the order within its domain; but a grand lodge shall not enact or enforce any law which shall abridge the rights or privileges secured to a member of the order by the Supreme law.

Rinne vs. Damon Lodge, No. 2, 8 S. T., 44.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

SECTION 12. A grand lodge may create, by constitutional provision, three independent coördinate departments, viz.: A legislative department, to be known as the grand lodge, in which shall be vested all legislative powers; an executive department, to be known as the grand chancellor, in whom shall be vested all executive powers; and a judicial department, to be known as the grand tribunal, in which shall be vested all judicial powers.

Kanski vs. Bedell, 4 Clark, 37.
Eisenberg vs. Oswego Lodge, No. 9, 7 S. T., 18.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

SECTION 13. Each grand lodge shall provide by law for the holding of regular conventions annually or biennially; provided, however, that not more than one regular convention shall be held in any calendar year. (1902.)

SECTION 14. Each grand lodge shall display its warrant or charter at the station of the grand chancellor at some time during every convention.

SECTION 15. Each grand lodge may provide by law that the subordinate lodges within its domain shall or shall not pay weekly benefits, or that the question of the payment of such benefits may be determined by each subordinate lodge for itself.

Russell vs. Bon, 2 Clark, 25.
Jefferson Valley Lodge, No. 11, vs. Stradford, 6 S. T., 49.

SECTION 16. The warrant or charter of a grand lodge may be suspended by the Supreme Chancellor or the Supreme Lodge, as may be provided by law.

SECTION 17. The suspension of a warrant or charter of a grand lodge may be terminated by the Supreme Chancellor or the Supreme Lodge, as may be provided by law.

SECTION 18. The warrant or charter of a grand lodge may be revoked only by the Supreme Lodge, as may be provided by law.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

SECTION 19. The constitutions and laws of grand and subordinate lodges, which may be in force at the date of the adoption of this constitution are hereby declared to be operative so far as they do not conflict with the Supreme law as established by this constitution.

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SECTION 9. The warrant or charter of a subordinate lodge shall not be arrested, suspended, revoked or restored, except in the manner prescribed by Supreme law.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

ARTICLE XII.

THE INSURANCE BRANCH.

SECTION 1. The purpose of the insurance branch shall be to provide indemnity for the beneficiaries of deceased members of the order.

Rosenblath vs. Board of Control, 5 Clark, 40.

SECTION 2. The insurance branch of the order shall be governed by such laws as the Supreme Lodge may enact or authorize; provided that the attainment of membership in such insurance branch shall be restricted to members of the order who have attained the rank of knight and are in good standing in a subordinate lodge, but shall not be compulsory upon any member of the order.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE MILITARY BRANCH.

SECTION 1. The purpose of the military branch shall be to promote a military spirit among its members.

SECTION 2. The military branch of the order shall be governed by such rituals and laws as the Supreme Lodge may enact or authorize; provided that membership in such military branch shall be restricted to members of the order who have attained the rank of knight and are in good standing in a subordinate lodge, but shall not be compulsory upon any member of the order.

ARTICLE XIV.

RITUALS.

SECTION 1. The rituals of the order shall be the existing written or printed secret ceremonies, obligations and secret work heretofore established for the Supreme Lodge, for grand lodges, for subordinate lodges and for the military branch of the order.

SECTION 2. Any amendment of the rituals of the order may be proposed in secret session at a regular convention of the Supreme Lodge, and shall be considered and may be adopted in accordance with the Supreme statutes; provided that such amendment shall require for its adoption the affirmative vote, by yeas and nays, of four-fifths of all the members of the Supreme Lodge—such vote to be taken at the succeeding regular convention thereof, and then only after a full exemplification, in

the presence of the Supreme Lodge, of the change proposed by such amendment.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. White, 3 Clark, 17.

SECTION 3. The rituals of the order, as to the matters therein contained, shall be the paramount law of the order; but no change or amendment of such rituals shall be obnoxious to or in conflict with the Supreme constitution or any amendment thereof, nor shall any amendment of the Supreme constitution be obnoxious to or in conflict with the paramount law as contained in the rituals.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Norberg, 3 Clark, 55.

SECTION 4. The promulgation, issue, custody and use of the rituals of the order shall be as provided by the Supreme statutes.

ARTICLE XV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. All constitutions, legislation and decisions of the Supreme Lodge and all rulings of the Supreme Chancellor, in force prior to the adoption of this constitution, are hereby repealed and annulled, except as in this article otherwise specifically provided.

Sample vs. Wellenvoss, 5 Clark, 53.

SECTION 2. The ranks of Past Supreme Chancellor, Past Supreme Representative, past grand chancellor, past grand representative and past chancellor, heretofore acquired, shall be known hereafter as the honors of Past Supreme Chancellor, Past Supreme Representative, past grand chancellor, past grand representative and past chancellor, respectively.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. White, 4 Clark, 60.

SECTION 3. So much of this constitution as relates to the election of the officers of the Supreme Lodge and to their terms of office shall take effect upon the installation of the officers elected at the convention of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four; provided that the term of the present incumbent of the office of Major General of the Uniform Rank shall expire upon the installation of his successor at the regular convention of the Supreme Lodge in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

SECTION 4. So much of this constitution as prescribes the basis of representation of grand lodges in the Supreme Lodge shall take effect upon the close of the convention of the Supreme Lodge in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

SECTION 5. So much of this constitution as confers upon the Supreme Tribunal the judicial functions and powers heretofore exercised by the Supreme Lodge and by the Supreme Chancellor shall take effect upon the close of the regular convention of the Supreme Lodge in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

SECTION 6. The laws heretofore enacted for the government of the Endowment Rank, and in force at the date of the adoption of, and so

far as they do not conflict with, this constitution, shall continue in force as the laws for the government of the insurance branch until superseded by statutes duly enacted.

SECTION 7. The laws heretofore enacted for the government of the Uniform Rank, and the rulings of the Supreme Chancellor relative thereto, in force at the date of the adoption of, and so far as they do not conflict with, this constitution, shall continue in force as the laws for the government of the military branch until superseded by statutes duly enacted.

SECTION 8. The laws of any grand or subordinate lodge which conflict with or contravene this constitution are hereby annulled; and an attempt to enforce such laws is declared to be an act of contumacy, punishable as the Supreme Lodge may by law provide.

Russell vs. Bon, 2 Clark, 25.
Sample vs. Wellenvoss, 5 Clark, 53.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment of this constitution may be proposed in the Supreme Lodge at a regular convention thereof, in such manner as the Supreme Lodge may by law provide; and if such proposed amendment shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of the Supreme Lodge, it shall be entered on the record with the yeas and nays thereon, and the further consideration thereof deferred until the next regular convention of the Supreme Lodge. Such amendment shall be forwarded at once to each grand chancellor, who shall cause the same to be reported to the next convention of his grand lodge; and if, at the next regular convention of the Supreme Lodge, such proposed amendment, in form and language as agreed to at the preceding regular convention, shall be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the grand lodges, then such amendment shall become a part of this constitution; provided that such vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and that each grand lodge shall be entitled to one vote, of which each Supreme Representative thereof shall be entitled to cast his proportionate part.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. White, 4 Clark, 60.

ARTICLE XVII.

FORCE AND EFFECT.

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect and become of force upon its adoption by the Supreme Lodge.

SUPREME STATUTES.

Enacted September 8, 1894,

P. P. XXXI.

ENACTING CLAUSE.

Be it enacted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, That the following code of statutes from Title I to Title XI, inclusive, shall constitute and be known as the Supreme statutes of the order of Knights of Pythias, and shall be designated and cited by the words "Supreme statutes," adding the number of title, chapter and section, when necessary; and as such are hereby adopted and shall become the law of the order, to take effect from and after the adoption of this enacting clause, except such parts thereof as to which a different provision is made therein.

All laws of a general nature in force when the Supreme statutes take effect, which are repugnant thereto, are hereby repealed, except as follows:

The adoption of the Supreme statutes, and the repeal of existing laws therein provided for, shall not affect any offence or act committed or done, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred, or any right established, accrued or accruing, before the Supreme statutes take effect; but when a penalty or forfeiture is mitigated by the Supreme statutes, such provisions may be extended and applied to any conviction or judgment pronounced after said repeal; nor shall such repeal affect any prosecution or charges pending at the time it takes effect, for an offence committed under any of the provisions of a law repealed, except that the proceedings therein shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the provisions of the Supreme statutes.

When a period of time, prescribed in any law repealed, for acquiring a right or barring a remedy, or for any other purpose, has begun to run, and the same or a similar limitation is prescribed in the Supreme statutes, the time of limitation shall continue to run, and shall have the like effect as if the whole period had begun and ended under the operation of the Supreme statutes.

The provisions of the Supreme statutes, so far as they are the same as existed prior to the adoption of the Supreme statutes, shall be construed as a continuation of such laws, and not as new enactments.

An official copy of the Supreme statutes shall be deposited and kept in the office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, which record shall be an authentic record of such laws.

Sample vs. Wellenvoss, 5 Clark, 53.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

DIVISION I.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

PART I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I.

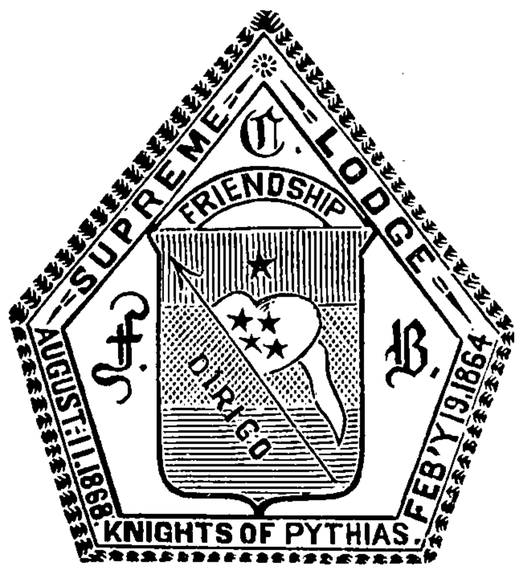
SPECIAL CONVENTIONS OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

1 (25). The Supreme Chancellor, whenever in his judgment, concurred in by three other officers of the Supreme Lodge, the interests of the order require it, shall call a special convention of the Supreme Lodge, at a time and place to be fixed by him, to consider such matters only as may be specified in such call. At least thirty days' notice of the time and place of such special convention, and of the matters to be considered, shall be given to each member of the Supreme Lodge.

CHAPTER II.

THE GREAT SEAL.

2 (98). The Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge shall be in accordance with the following design, and shall be kept in the custody of the Supreme



Keeper of Records and Seal, and shall be used by him in authenticating such documents as require his official attestation.

CHAPTER III.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS IN GENERAL.

3 (125). Subject to the provisions of art. vii, sec. 2, of the Supreme constitution, the officers of the Supreme Lodge named in said section

shall be elected at each regular biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge. The election of such officers shall be by ballot, and shall be held at such time during such convention as the Supreme Lodge shall by resolution fix for that purpose, provided that such election shall not be held earlier than the third day of such convention, and that the resolution fixing the time for such election shall be adopted at least twenty-four hours prior to the time fixed for such election. In all cases the votes of the majority of all the members of the Supreme Lodge present at such election shall be necessary to a choice. In case of a tie, the balloting shall continue until a choice shall have been made. (1898.)

4 (126). The Supreme Lodge officers elect shall be installed on the last day of the convention. If an officer elect is absent at the time of installation, unless excused by the Supreme Lodge, his office shall be declared vacant, and another election shall be held at once to fill the vacancy. If an absent officer elect has been excused by the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Chancellor shall have power to install such officer during recess, at his convenience. The installation of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal and of the Supreme Master of Exchequer shall be subject, however, to the provisions of division i, part i, chapters v and vi, of the Supreme statutes.

5 (23). The Supreme Chancellor shall assemble in council the officers of the Supreme Lodge, whenever in his judgment the counsel and advice of such officers is necessary for the protection of the order, or to provide against unforeseen or impending calamity to the order, or for the general welfare thereof; and it shall be his duty to assemble said officers in council whenever requested in writing by five officers of the Supreme Lodge to do so.

6 (24). The assembly in council shall be at such time and place as the Supreme Chancellor may determine, and reasonable notice thereof shall be given by the Supreme Chancellor to each officer of the Supreme Lodge. Six officers of the Supreme Lodge shall constitute a quorum of such assembly in council, and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall be *ex officio* the secretary of the assembly.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SUPREME VICE CHANCELLOR.

7 (49). It shall be the duty of the Supreme Vice Chancellor to visit such of the grand lodges as the Supreme Chancellor shall designate, not exceeding in all, during his term of office, one-half of entire number in existence, unless sickness or some other unavoidable circumstance shall prevent; and to perform such duties in connection therewith as may be designated by the Supreme Chancellor, which are not by law specifically devolved upon the Supreme Chancellor; and, when engaged in the per-

formance of such duties, he shall be entitled to receive the same mileage as is provided for other Supreme Lodge officers when in the performance of official duties.

CHAPTER V.

THE SUPREME KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

8 (38). Before any one shall be installed in the office of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, he shall file with the Supreme Chancellor a bond, with sureties approved by the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Vice Chancellor, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, and for the delivery to his successor, at the end of his official term or upon his removal from office, of all the property and funds of the Supreme Lodge that may have come into his possession by virtue of his incumbency of the office, which may or should be in his keeping at the time the office is vacated. If such bond be not filed during the convention of the Supreme Lodge at which said officer is elected, the Supreme Chancellor shall install him into his office upon his executing and filing such bond at any time within sixty days after his election. If such bond shall not be filed by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal elect within sixty days after his election, the office shall be declared vacant by the Supreme Chancellor, and appointment made to fill the same—subject to all the requirements of this section as to giving bond.

9 (39). The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall enter upon the duties of his office immediately after his installation. He shall attend all the conventions of the Supreme Lodge, and every session of each convention, and keep a true and comprehensive record of all the proceedings thereof, which, when printed, shall be styled and cited as the "Official Record of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias," of which he shall transmit to each grand lodge as many copies as said grand lodge has past grand chancellors, ritualistic officers and subordinate lodges, one copy to each subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge and each District Deputy Supreme Chancellor, and two copies to the office of the Recorder of the Supreme Tribunal. He shall also cause to be printed a daily journal of the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge, and each morning lay upon the table of each member such number of copies thereof as the Supreme Lodge may by resolution direct. He shall have charge of the archives, seal, books, papers and similar property of the Supreme Lodge, and of the sale of all supplies; conduct the official correspondence of the Supreme Lodge; prepare all warrants and charters for grand lodges, and all warrants for subordinate lodges not within the domain of a grand lodge; keep a roster of all past grand chancellors entitled to admission to the Supreme Lodge, and perform all other services which may from time to time be required of him by the Supreme Lodge. He shall in due season,

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the office shall be declared vacant by the Supreme Chancellor, and an appointment made to fill the vacancy, subject to all the requirements of this section as to giving bond.

14 (44). The Supreme Master of Exchequer shall enter upon the duties of his office immediately after his installation; he shall receive all funds that should come into his hands by virtue of his office, and shall give receipt therefor by his proper signature and official title, and he and his sureties shall be responsible therefor.

15 (45*a*). The Supreme Master of Exchequer shall pay all orders drawn on him by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal and approved by the Supreme Chancellor; and such orders, when properly endorsed by the respective payees, shall be his only valid vouchers for the disbursement of the funds of the Supreme Lodge. (1902). Scism vs. White, 4 Clark, 44.

16 (46) The Supreme Master of Exchequer shall keep an accurate account of all the receipts and disbursements of his office. He shall submit his books and accounts to the committee on finance, for examination and inspection, whenever called upon by it so to do.

17 (47). The Supreme Master of Exchequer shall attend all the conventions of the Supreme Lodge, and every session of each convention, and shall go to each regular or special convention prepared to pay all the accounts that the Supreme Lodge may allow, and to turn over to his successor in office all funds in his possession. He shall submit to the Supreme Lodge, at the opening of each biennial convention, a printed report giving an itemized account of the receipts and disbursements of his office during the two preceding fiscal years, showing the date and amount of receipts, the date of issue, the name of the payee, for what purpose issued and the amount of each and every order drawn upon and paid by him during the preceding two fiscal years. In addition thereto, he shall make a detailed and itemized report, covering the time from the close of the last fiscal year up to the opening day of the biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge, showing in itemized form the amount of receipts during the said period, the date of issue, the name of the payee, the purpose for which it was drawn, and the amount of every order drawn upon and paid by him during such period. (1898.)

18 (48). The actual incumbent of the office of Supreme Master of Exchequer shall receive, as compensation for his services and for the expense of his office, such amount as may be fixed and appropriated by the Supreme Lodge. The amount shall be fixed and the appropriation made at each biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge, to cover a period of two years from the date of his installation. (1896.)

CHAPTER VII.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVES.

19 (209). There shall be elected by each grand lodge **in each odd-numbered year, in the same manner as grand lodge officers are elected, one**

Supreme Representative, who shall be known as a Supreme Representative at large, and whose term shall continue for four years from the first day of January following such election.

20 (210). Any grand lodge hereafter organized shall, at the time of its institution, elect while in convention assembled two Supreme Representatives, who shall be known as Supreme Representatives at large. The terms of the Supreme Representatives so elected shall be, one for two years and one for four years from the first day of January of the first even-numbered year following such election.

21 (211). Whenever the regular semi-annual reports from the subordinate lodges within the domain of a grand lodge, for the term ending December 31st of the preceding year, shall show the total membership of such subordinate lodges to equal or exceed ten thousand members, then such grand lodge shall be entitled to one additional Supreme Representative for such ten thousand members; provided that no grand lodge shall be entitled to more than five Supreme Representatives.

22 (212). If the right of a grand lodge to the additional representation provided for in this chapter shall accrue upon the reports of its subordinate lodges for the term ending December 31st of an even-numbered year, then the additional Supreme Representative shall be elected by the grand lodge in the following year.

23 (213). If the right of a grand lodge to the additional representation provided for in this chapter shall accrue upon the reports of its subordinate lodges for the term ending December 31st of an odd-numbered year, then, if a convention of the Supreme Lodge is to be held prior to the regular convention of such grand lodge in the following even-numbered year, such additional Supreme Representative shall be appointed at once by the grand chancellor of such grand lodge; but if a regular convention of such grand lodge is to be held prior to the next convention of the Supreme Lodge, then such additional Supreme Representative shall be elected by the grand lodge.

24 (214). So long as a grand lodge shall continue, under the provisions of this chapter, entitled to additional representation, such grand lodge, in each odd-numbered year, shall elect additional Supreme Representatives to fill vacancies caused by the expiration, on the 31st day of December next ensuing, of the terms of additional Supreme Representatives theretofore elected or appointed.

25 (215). The term of a new additional Supreme Representative elected in an odd-numbered year shall be for four years from the first day of January following such election; provided that, if the grand lodge by which such election is had already has one or more additional Supreme Representatives, then such term shall be for four years or for two years from the first day of January following the election, as will most nearly secure the expiration of the terms of one-half the whole number of Su-

preme Representatives from such grand lodge on the 31st day of December of each odd-numbered year.

26 (216). The term of an additional Supreme Representative elected in an even-numbered year shall be for three years from the first day of January following such election; provided that if the grand lodge by which such election is had already has one or more additional Supreme Representatives, then such term shall be for three years or for one year from the first day of January following such election, as will most nearly secure the expiration of the terms of one-half the whole number of Supreme Representatives from such grand lodge on the 31st day of December of each odd-numbered year.

27 (217). If a vacancy among the Supreme Representatives of a grand lodge shall occur by reason of the death, resignation or inability of a Supreme Representative, or by reason of the failure of a Supreme Representative to maintain good standing in his grand lodge and in a subordinate lodge within its domain, or by reason of the acceptance by a Supreme Representative of any office in his grand lodge, or by reason of the removal of the actual and bona fide residence of a Supreme Representative from within the domain of his grand lodge, or by reason of any other cause, except the expiration of the term of a Supreme Representative, then such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the grand chancellor of such grand lodge, and such appointment shall be until the next ensuing convention of such grand lodge, when the vacancy shall be filled, for the remainder of the term in which the vacancy exists, by the grand lodge in convention assembled.

28 (218). It shall be the true intent and purpose of this chapter to secure to each grand lodge a number of Supreme Representatives equal to two Supreme Representatives at large and one additional Supreme Representative for each ten thousand members of the subordinate lodges within its domain on the 31st day of December of the odd-numbered year immediately preceding a convention of the Supreme Lodge, and no more; and further that, so nearly as may be, the terms of one-half the whole number of Supreme Representatives from any grand lodge shall expire on the 31st day of December of each odd-numbered year; provided that no grand lodge shall be entitled to more than five Supreme Representatives.

29 (219). Before a Supreme Representative, elected for a full term, can be admitted as such to the Supreme Lodge, a credential in form as follows shall be filed with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, as provided by section 179 of the Supreme statutes:

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE CREDENTIAL.

(*Elected for full term.*)

GRAND LODGE OF ————————

To the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias:

This is to certify that P. G. C. ———————————— has been elected by this grand lodge a Supreme Representative from this

grand lodge, to serve from the 1st day of January, 190——, P. P. ——, until the 31st day of December, 190——, P. P. ——. He is a member in good standing of this grand lodge and of a subordinate lodge within its domain; he is not the holder of any office in this grand lodge, and he is an actual and bona fide resident within its domain.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and caused the same to be attested by the grand keeper of records and seal, and the seal of this grand lodge to be affixed, this —— day of ——————, 190——, P. P. ——.

SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Attest: ——————————

Grand Chancellor.

——————————

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

A duplicate of such credential may be furnished to the Supreme Representative, upon application, which may be used in lieu of the original, in case of the loss thereof. (1896.)

30 (220). Before a Supreme Representative, elected or appointed to fill a vacancy, can be admitted as such to the Supreme Lodge, a credential in form as follows shall be filed with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, as provided by section 179 of the Supreme statutes:

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE CREDENTIAL.

(To fill vacancy.)

GRAND LODGE OF ——————————

To the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias:

This is to certify that, whereas [here state the reason why an election or appointment is necessary], now, therefore, P. G. C. —————————— has been duly elected by the grand lodge [or, "appointed by me," as the case may be] Supreme Representative from this grand lodge, to serve from the date hereof until [either "the expiration of the term," or "the next convention of the grand lodge," as the case may be]. He is a member in good standing of this grand lodge and of a subordinate lodge within its domain; he is not the holder of any office in this grand lodge, and is an actual and bona fide resident within its domain.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and caused the same to be attested by the grand keeper of records and seal, and the seal of this grand lodge to be affixed, this —— day of ——————, 190——, P. P. ——.

——————————

SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Attest: *Grand Chancellor.*

——————————

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

A duplicate of such credential may be furnished to the Supreme Representative, upon application, which may be used in lieu of the original in case of the loss thereof. (1896.)

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMITTEES.

31 (1). The Supreme Chancellor, as soon as practicable after his installation, shall appoint from the members of the Supreme Lodge the following standing committees, whose terms of service shall continue until the close of the next succeeding biennial convention, subject to the provisions of section 49 of this chapter:

A committee on judiciary, consisting of fifteen members.
A committee on ways and means, consisting of eleven members.
A committee on grievances, consisting of eleven members.
A committee on finance, consisting of five members.
A committee on credentials, consisting of five members.
A committee on reports, consisting of five members.
A committee on mileage and per diem, consisting of five members.
A committee on the state of the order, consisting of fifteen members.
A committee on written work, consisting of nine members.
A committee on unwritten work, consisting of nine members.
A committee on warrants and charters, consisting of five members.
A committee on rules, consisting of seven members.
A committee on review, consisting of nine members.
A committee on Endowment Rank, consisting of fifteen members.
A committee on Uniform Rank, consisting of fifteen members.
A committee on subdivision and reference, consisting of five members. (1902.)

32 (2). The committee on judiciary shall consider and report upon all proposed amendments of the constitution or statutes, and such portions of the reports of officers of the Supreme Lodge as may be referred to it, and recommend such legislation as it may deem expedient in connection therewith.

33 (3). The committee on ways and means shall consider and report upon all resolutions and all proposed statutes or amendments thereof relating to the revenue of the Supreme Lodge. It shall report such legislation for the raising of revenue as it may deem necessary or expedient.

34 (4). The committee on grievances shall consider and report upon all grievances from grand lodges, subordinate lodges or members of the order which may be referred to it by the Supreme Lodge.

35 (5). The committee on finance, immediately after the expiration of the quarters ending with June, September and December in each year, shall cause the books and accounts of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal and of the Supreme Master of Exchequer to be examined and audited by two members of the committee, to be designated by the chairman; and a full meeting of the committee shall be held on or before the 15th of April of each year for the same purpose. After each of the examinations herein

provided for, the committee shall submit a full report of the result of such examination to the Supreme Chancellor, together with such recommendations to the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor as in its judgment may be necessary or desirable. Copies of all reports so made shall be presented to the Supreme Lodge at its ensuing regular convention. The committee shall examine the books and accounts of the Major General and the adjutant general, when directed by the Supreme Chancellor to do so. It shall examine and report upon all resolutions and all proposed statutes or amendments thereof which involve an expenditure of money from the exchequer of the Supreme Lodge. It shall also report estimates for all expenditures of money from the exchequer of the Supreme Lodge during the ensuing biennial term, together with resolutions making appropriations therefor.

36 (6). The committee on credentials shall examine and report upon such certificates of past grand chancellors and credentials of Supreme Representatives as may be submitted to it by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal. It shall meet with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal at least one day prior to the opening of each convention of the Supreme Lodge, and shall be prepared to report upon such certificates and credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. It shall also examine and report upon such certificates and credentials as may be referred to it by the Supreme Lodge.

37 (7). The committee on reports shall carefully examine the reports from the several grand lodges, and from the subordinate lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, and shall accompany its report thereon by such recommendations relating thereto as it may deem necessary or desirable.

38 (8). The committee on mileage and per diem shall compute the mileage and per diem of all those entitled thereto for attendance at any convention of the Supreme Lodge, and shall make out a complete and correct pay roll, reporting in detail the amount to which each person on such pay roll is entitled; and no exchequer order shall be drawn for the payment of such mileage and per diem until such report shall have been adopted by the Supreme Lodge.

39 (9). The committee on the state of the order shall examine and report upon such portions of the reports of the Supreme officers and such other matters as may be referred to it, and shall accompany its reports by such recommendations relating thereto as it may deem necessary or desirable.

40 (10). The committee on written work shall examine and report upon such portions of the reports of the Supreme officers or other matters relating to the work of the order, not properly of a secret nature, as may be referred to it by the Supreme Lodge.

41 (11). The committee on unwritten work shall examine and report upon such portions of the reports of the Supreme officers, or other matters,

as may be referred to it by the Supreme Lodge, including therein all matters in consonance and keeping with the name of the committee.

42 (13). The committee on warrants and charters shall examine and report upon such portions of the reports of the Supreme officers as may be referred to it. It shall also examine and report as to all warrants for grand or subordinate lodges issued by the Supreme Chancellor, and upon all applications for charters, with such recommendations as it may deem necessary and desirable.

43 (14). The committee on rules shall, from time to time, report such rules as it may deem desirable, or as the Supreme Lodge may direct, for the conduct of the business of the Supreme Lodge.

44 (15). The committee on review shall carefully examine the Official Record and the daily journal, and call the attention of the Supreme Lodge to any unfinished business which it may discover therein.

45 (16). The committee on Endowment Rank shall examine the report of the President of the Board of Control, and such portions of the reports of other Supreme officers and other matters as may be referred to it, and shall report thereon, and shall recommend such legislation relating thereto as it may deem necessary and desirable.

46 (17). The committee on Uniform Rank shall examine the report of the Major General of the Uniform Rank, and such portions of the reports of other Supreme officers and other matters as may be referred to it, and shall report thereon, and shall recommend such legislation relating thereto as it may deem necessary and desirable.

47 (1). The committee on subdivision and reference shall receive the reports of the various Supreme Lodge officers and other reports made in accordance with the law of the Supreme Lodge, on or prior to the first day of each biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge, and shall subdivide the same and refer the different portions thereof to the various committees. (1902.)

48 (18). The Supreme Chancellor, when so directed by the Supreme Lodge, shall appoint special committees, whose duties shall be such as may be designated or assigned in the legislation by which they are created.

49 (19, 20). Membership on a standing or special committee shall terminate, in the case of a Supreme Representative, with the expiration of his service as such, unless previous thereto he shall have been elected or appointed a Supreme Representative. (1902.)

50 (21). Any committee of the Supreme Lodge shall hold such meetings during the recess of the Supreme Lodge as the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor may direct, and not otherwise.

51 (22). The standing committees of the Supreme Lodge are hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and to demand papers which may be required for the performance of their duties; but special

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at the same rates per day and per mile respectively, and computed on the same basis, as the compensation hereinbefore provided for attendance at conventions of the Supreme Lodge.

Par. f (6). Members of any special committee of the Supreme Lodge, who may not be otherwise entitled to compensation therefor, shall receive for attendance at the convention of the Supreme Lodge at which the report of such committee is to be submitted, and until such report shall be disposed of and the committee thereby or otherwise discharged, a per diem and mileage compensation at the same rates per day and per mile respectively, and computed on the same basis, as the compensation hereinbefore provided for attendance at conventions of the Supreme Lodge.

54 (88). Supreme Lodge officers, assembled in council as provided by the Supreme statutes, shall receive, for attendance at such assembly in council, a per diem and mileage compensation at the same rates per day and per mile respectively, as the compensation hereinbefore provided for attendance at conventions of the Supreme Lodge.

55 (90). Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize the payment to one person of more than one mileage compensation for each journey performed, or of more than one per diem compensation for the time consumed upon such journey, or to attend a convention of the Supreme Lodge or a meeting of a committee or an assembly in council of the officers of the Supreme Lodge.

CHAPTER XI.

REVENUE.

56 (26). The revenue of the Supreme Government shall be derived from a per capita tax, fees for warrants, the sale of supplies and fines. (1898.)

57 (27). Each grand lodge shall pay to the Supreme Lodge, semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, each year, such per capita tax as may be determined by resolution at each biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge, for each member in good standing on the 31st day of December next preceding; provided, that if the tax herein provided for shall not be paid at the dates named, a penalty shall be added of one dollar per day for every day that shall elapse until the same shall have been paid; provided, also, that until the said per capita tax and the penalty, if any, shall have been paid, the grand domain so delinquent shall not be entitled to representation in the Supreme Lodge, and the Supreme Chancellor shall in his discretion arrest its charter. (1898.)

58 (28). Immediately after the 30th of June and the 31st day of December of each calendar year, every subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge shall pay to the Supreme Lodge, through its District Deputy Supreme Chancellor, twenty-five cents per capita for each member on its roster at such dates respectively.

59 (29). Every application for a warrant to institute a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars.

60 (30). Every application for a warrant to institute a grand lodge shall be accompanied by a fee of one hundred dollars.

61 (31). All official jewels and the following printed supplies shall be obtained only from the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, the Supreme Lodge reserving the exclusive right to provide the same: Charters, rituals, installation books, ceremonials, question books, official receipts, transfer cards, withdrawal cards, grand lodge cards, second rank blanks, orders for S. A. P. W., diplomas, subordinate lodge warrants, Supreme constitution and statutes, credentials of honor, decisions of the Supreme Tribunal and Official Record. (1902.)

62 (32). Should any grand lodge, subordinate lodge or individual member manufacture for its or his own use, or for the use of another, or obtain from any other source than that specified in the preceding section, any of the supplies therein enumerated, said grand lodge, subordinate lodge or individual member shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the order, and punished as hereinafter prescribed.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

63 (33). In case the offender is a grand lodge, or a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Chancellor, on being convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of the commission of the offence, shall have power to suspend the warrant or charter of said grand lodge or subordinate lodge for such length of time as he may deem proper.

64 (34). In case the offender is a subordinate lodge within the domain of a grand lodge, the Supreme Chancellor, on being convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of the commission of the offence, shall have power to direct the grand chancellor thereof to suspend the warrant or charter of said lodge for such length of time as he may deem proper; and in case of the failure or refusal of said grand chancellor to do so, the Supreme Chancellor may proceed as provided in the preceding section.

65 (35). In case the offender is an individual member of the order, the Supreme Chancellor, on being convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of the commission of the offence, shall prefer charges against said individual for such offence, before the subordinate lodge of which he is a member, and upon conviction, the penalty shall be suspension or expulsion from the order, as the lodge may determine. Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

66 (36). In case of a violation of the provisions of section 62 by a subordinate lodge or an individual member, the grand chancellor may proceed of his own motion as prescribed in sections 64 and 65.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

67 (37). The supplies and printed matter referred to in section 61 shall be sold at prices to be fixed by the committee on printing and supplies; provided, that the prices for jewels and official receipts shall not exceed twenty-five per cent profit upon their actual cost. (1898.)

CHAPTER XII.

FUNDS.

68 (123). The funds of the Supreme Lodge shall not be applied to any purpose that is inconsistent with the principles or purposes of the order.

69 (124). No disbursements of the funds of the Supreme Lodge when not in session shall be made, except the same have been regularly appropriated by the Supreme Lodge. (1898.)

Scism vs. White, 4 Clark, 44.
Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Burns, 5 Clark, 25.

70 (124*a*). The form for the appropriation bills for the Supreme Lodge shall be substantially as follows: "Be it enacted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, that the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated to the funds hereafter expressed, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Supreme Lodge for the ensuing two years. The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is hereby authorized to draw his orders, approved by the Supreme Chancellor, for such portions thereof as may be required from time to time to meet the necessary requirements:

"Salary of the Supreme Chancellor, for two years. $.....

"Clerical assistance for Supreme Chancellor, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years.. $.....

"Office rent at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years ..... $.....

"Postage, telephone, telegrams, expressage, removal of furniture, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years..... $.....

"Travelling expenses of Supreme Chancellor, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years. $.....

"Salary of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, for two years ..... $.....

"Clerical assistance for Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years..... $.....

"Office rent, heating, lighting, telephone, postage, packing boxes, wrapping paper and other incidentals, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years ..... $.....

"Travelling expenses of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years..... $.....

"Salary of Supreme Master of Exchequer, for two years ..... $.....

"Travelling expenses of Supreme Master of Exchequer, at actual cost and not to exceed, for two years ..... $.....

"Expenses of Supreme Tribunal, for two years.. $.....

"Official Record, at actual cost, and not to exceed $.....

"Stationery, printing and supplies for Supreme Lodge officers, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years..... $.....

"Travelling expenses of committee on finance, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years.. $.....

"Travelling expenses of committee on printing and supplies, at actual cost, and not to exceed, for two years ..... $.....

"Allowance to Daughters of Founder, for two years ..... $.....

"Past Supreme Chancellor's jewel..... $.....

"To defray the expenses of next biennial convention ..... $.....

"Contingent fund for Supreme Chancellor in case of emergency..... $....." (1898.)

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Burns, 5 Clark, 25.

71 (124*b*). No money appropriated by the Supreme Lodge for a specific purpose shall be used for any other purpose, and no exchequer order shall be drawn for any purpose in excess of the amount remaining in such appropriated fund. (1898.)

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Burns, 5 Clark, 25.

72 (124*c*). All bills and claims against the Supreme Lodge shall be made out on blank forms to be furnished by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and filed with that officer, who shall forward to the committee on finance, on the 10th day of each month, all bills and claims thus filed with him. It shall be the duty of said committee to audit such bills and claims, and to return them, approved or disapproved, to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal as soon as practicable; and that officer shall immediately thereafter issue exchequer orders in payment of such bills and claims as shall have been approved by the committee on finance, unless in his judgment the same shall be clearly illegal; and he shall in no case issue an exchequer order in payment of any bill or claim which shall not have been so approved. (1902.)

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Burns, 5 Clark, 25.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRINTING AND SUPPLIES.

73 (119). The Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Vice Chancellor and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, ex officio, shall constitute a committee to be known and designated as the committee on printing and supplies. (1898.)

74 (120). The committee on printing and supplies shall have general and supervisory charge of the purchase of all supplies for the use of the Supreme Lodge, of all matters relating to the printing or binding of the Official Record, daily journals, rituals, ceremonies of the order, printed supplies, books or other printed matter, and of the manufacture or purchase of all official jewels used by the Supreme Lodge or sold as supplies. (1902.)

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Burns, 5 Clark, 25.

75 (121). The purchase of all supplies and printed matter enumerated in the preceding section shall be done by contract, and it shall be the duty of the committee on printing and supplies to invite and receive proposals from reputable manufacturers and printing establishments in the country, and adopt such other methods as it may deem necessary in order to secure advantageous terms for the purchase of such supplies or printed matter. When bids are invited, specimens of the supplies required, or specifications fully describing the same, except when said supplies are of a secret nature, shall be submitted by the committee to at least six reputable printing establishments in the country, and to as many others as may desire to bid upon the same. (1898.)

76 (122). The proposals for the printing or manufacture of supplies, as referred to in the preceding section, shall be sealed and sent by the bidders to the Supreme Chancellor, who shall be ex officio chairman of the committee, who, as soon as practicable, shall call a meeting of the committee on printing and supplies, before whom the said sealed bids shall be opened and the contracts so awarded as in the judgment of the committee shall be deemed for the best interest of the Supreme Lodge. Said sealed bids shall not be opened nor the contract awarded unless there are present two members of such committee. All such bids and contracts shall be preserved and submitted to the Supreme Lodge, together with the report in detail of such committee, for inspection. (1898.)

77 (122*a*). Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to apply to the printing of circulars, orders or other printing incidental to the carrying on of the official business of the Supreme Lodge officers. (1898.)

78 (126*a*). A printed copy of each of the reports of Supreme Lodge officers which are required by law to be submitted to the Supreme Lodge shall be forwarded by mail to every member of that body, so as to reach him at least ten days before the date fixed for the opening of the ensuing biennial convention. (1902.)

79 (359). The Board of Control of the Endowment Rank shall reimburse the Supreme Lodge for the amount paid by it for the printing of the matter relating to the Endowment Rank that appears in the daily journal, the Supreme Lodge, the Official Record of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme constitution and the Supreme statutes. The amount expended by the Supreme Lodge on this account shall be ascertained and reported by its committee on printing and supplies.

PART II.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I.

OFFICIAL SUCCESSION.

80 (50). In the case of a vacancy in the office of Supreme Chancellor, caused by the death, resignation or removal from office of the incumbent as provided by law, the duties of the office shall immediately devolve upon the Supreme Vice Chancellor, who shall act as Supreme Chancellor for the remainder of the current biennial term, and until the said office shall have been duly filled by election and installation at the ensuing regular convention of the Supreme Lodge.

81 (51). While acting as Supreme Chancellor, in case of a vacancy in said office, the Supreme Vice Chancellor shall be known as and styled "Supreme Chancellor *ad interim,*" and shall be entitled during the period of such service to all the honors, benefits, privileges, salary and emoluments of such office; and upon the completion of the term of service, as hereinbefore provided, he shall be entitled to the honor of Past Supreme Chancellor; provided that, in case such vacancy in the office of Supreme Chancellor shall have been caused by removal from said office, such honor shall not be so attained, unless such vacancy shall have occurred at least sixty days prior to and exclusive of the date fixed by the Supreme Lodge for its ensuing biennial convention.

82 (52). While acting as and discharging the duties of Supreme Chancellor, during the temporary absence or disability of the incumbent of such office, the Supreme Vice Chancellor shall be known as and styled "Supreme Chancellor *pro tempore.*"

83 (53). Within ten days from the time a vacancy shall have been caused by the death, resignation or removal from office of the Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Chancellor *ad interim* shall appoint a Supreme Representative to the office of Supreme Vice Chancellor, and shall, prior to the ensuing convention of the Supreme Lodge, install such officer.

84 (54). If, in case of the death, resignation, impeachment or removal from office of the Supreme Chancellor, a vacancy should exist in the office

of Supreme Vice Chancellor, caused by the death, resignation or removal from office of the incumbent of such office, or in case of the death of the Supreme Vice Chancellor before entering upon the duties of Supreme Chancellor, then, and in such case, the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall forthwith notify each officer of the Supreme Lodge of the existence of such vacancies in the offices of Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Vice Chancellor, and shall appoint a time and place at which such officers shall assemble in council. The place selected for such council shall be so situated that it may be reached before the date fixed for the assembly by a majority of the said officers in not more than three days' continuous travel by the ordinary modes of conveyance, and the time selected shall be not more than ten days subsequent to the date upon which the vacancy in the office of Supreme Vice Chancellor shall have occurred.

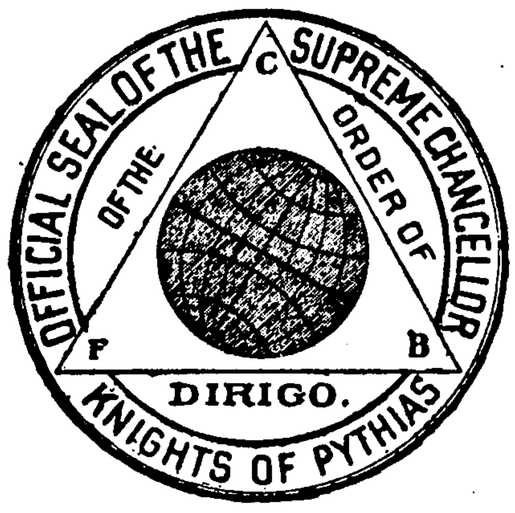
85 (55). The officers of the Supreme Lodge, when assembled in council as hereinbefore provided, shall choose one of their number for chairman, and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall be ex officio secretary. If six officers or more be present, they shall elect, from the Supreme Representatives upon whom has been conferred the Supreme Lodge rank, one to be Supreme Chancellor and one to be Supreme Vice Chancellor. Such election shall be by ballot, and a majority of the votes of those present shall be necessary to an election.

86 (56). The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall notify each officer elect of his election within one day thereafter; and if, within twenty days from the date of his election, such officer shall be installed by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, or by any officer of the Supreme Lodge in the presence of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, he shall forthwith enter upon the duties of the office to which he may have been elected. But if such officer elect shall not within the time named for installation be duly installed, then the office to which he was elected shall be deemed to be vacant, and such vacancy shall be filled as provided by this chapter.

CHAPTER II.

SEAL.

87 (99). The official seal of the Supreme Chancellor shall be in accordance with the following design, and shall be kept in the custody of the Supreme Chancellor, and shall be used by him in authenticating such documents as require only his official signature.



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94 (97) Every person who may be appointed Deputy Supreme Chancellor or installing officer, under the provisions of this chapter, shall file with the Supreme Chancellor a certificate from the master of finance of his subordinate lodge that all dues, fines and assessments charged against him in such lodge at the commencement of the then current semi-annual term have been fully paid; and no commission shall issue to any such deputy or installing officer until such certificate shall have been filed with the Supreme Chancellor. Every Deputy Supreme Chancellor and installing officer, duly commissioned as such, shall file with the Supreme Chancellor, at least thirty days prior to the commencement of each semi-annual term, a similar certificate that all dues, fines and assessments chargeable against him, to the commencement of such next semi-annual term, have been fully paid; and unless such certificate shall have been so filed, the commission of such deputy or installing officer shall thereupon become null and void.

PART III.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I.

COMPOSITION.

95 (127). The Supreme Tribunal shall consist of three Tribunes, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. The concurrence of two shall be necessary to a decision. No two Tribunes shall be nominated from the same grand domain, to serve at the same time. Tribunes shall be commissioned by the Supreme Chancellor. The Tribunes shall select one of their number, who shall preside as Chief Tribune. (1900.)

96 (128). The Associate Tribunes shall have precedence according to the dates of their commissions, or, when the commissions of two or more of them bear the same date, according to their ages.

97 (129). In case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Tribune, or of his inability for any reason to perform its duties, they shall devolve upon the Associate Tribune who is first in precedence, until such disability is removed, or another Chief Tribune is duly qualified. This provision shall apply to every Associate Tribune who succeeds to the office of Chief Tribune.

98 (130). Each Tribune, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his position, shall take and subscribe the following obligation: "I [name] do solemnly pledge my knightly honor that I will support the Supreme constitution of the order of Knights of Pythias, and that I will discharge the duties of Supreme Tribune, without prejudice or partiality, and to the best of my ability. So help me God." The Supreme Prelate shall administer the obligation to one of the three Tribunes first selected, and this Tribune when so obligated shall administer said obligation to his associates. The Chief Tribune shall administer the obligation to each Tribune thereafter chosen. (1900.)

99 (100). The Supreme Tribunal shall have an official seal, which shall bear the words, *Supreme Tribunal, Knights of Pythias,* encircling a representation of the scales of justice with a sword lying across the scales and evenly balancing them. Said seal shall be kept in the custody of the Recorder of the Tribunal, and shall be used by him in authenticating such documents as require his official attestation.

100 (131). The Supreme Tribunal shall appoint a Recorder and a Marshal for said Tribunal. The duties of Marshal shall devolve upon the Recorder so long as the Tribunal shall so elect, or until otherwise provided by law.

101 (132). It shall be the duty of the Recorder to attend upon the Tribunal at its sittings, issue its processes, and keep a full and correct record of all the proceedings of said Tribunal. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to execute all processes and orders issuing from the Supreme Tribunal, or made by the Chief Tribune or an Associate Tribune, in pursuance of law; and to take charge of all property of the Supreme Government used by the Tribunal or its members.

102 (133). The Supreme Tribunal shall select from among its members a Reporter of its decisions. Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Burns, 5 Clark, 25.

103 (134). The Reporter shall compile the decisions of the Supreme Tribunal for each year, and shall prepare the same for printing and publication within thirty days from the end of each year. When the decisions have been so compiled and prepared, the Reporter shall at once deliver the manuscript to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, who shall within thirty days after the delivery thereof to him cause to be published in book form not less than five hundred copies of said reports, to be sold as other supplies. Copies of said reports when published shall be distributed free of cost by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal as follows: To the Supreme Chancellor, the members and Recorder of the Supreme Tribunal, and the members of the committee on judiciary, each one copy. The copy received by the Recorder shall be kept in his office for the use of the Supreme Tribunal. (1900.)

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. Burns, 5 Clark, 25.

CHAPTER II.

SUPREME TRIBUNES.

104 (135). The Supreme Chancellor shall, prior to the close of the convention of 1902, nominate three persons to be Supreme Tribunes from date of confirmation, one to hold office till December 31, 1902, one till December 31, 1904, and one till December 31, 1906. The Supreme Lodge shall act upon such nominations prior to its close, when, if any nomination shall fail of confirmation by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Supreme Lodge entitled to vote, the Supreme Chancellor shall nominate and continue to nominate until three nominees shall have been confirmed by the Supreme Lodge. (1902.)

105 (136). At each succeeding biennial convention, the Supreme Chancellor shall nominate one person to be Supreme Tribune for the term of six years from the first day of January in the year succeeding such convention. Such nomination shall be subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Lodge in the manner provided in the preceding section. (1902.)

106 (137). Should there be a vacancy in the membership of the Supreme Tribunal during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Chancellor shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a past grand chancellor in good standing, who shall hold said office until the next convention of the Supreme Lodge. (1902.)

107 (137*a*). From and after the appointment and confirmation of three Supreme Tribunes as provided in this chapter, the term of office of all Supreme Tribunes appointed prior to the passage of this amendment shall cease and terminate by operation of law. (1902.)

CHAPTER III.

SITTINGS.

108 (138). The Supreme Tribunal shall hold at least one and not exceeding two sittings in each year, which sittings shall be held at the city of Indianapolis, Indiana; provided that one of the sittings held in the year of the convention of the Supreme Lodge shall be held at the same time and place as such convention of the Supreme Lodge, giving due notice of such sittings; and provided, further, that in case of charges being preferred by the Supreme Chancellor, as provided in section 499, then it shall be the duty of the Chief Tribune to convene the Tribunal in special session, for the trial of such charges, at such time and place as he may deem most expedient, having consideration for the convenience of all persons concerned. (1896.)

109 (139). If, at any sitting, a quorum does not attend on the day appointed for holding it, the Tribunes who do attend, or the Recorder, may adjourn from day to day for five days after said appointed time, unless a

quorum shall sooner appear. If a quorum does not attend within the five days, the Tribunes attending may, within said five days, make all necessary orders in any matter or proceeding pending in or returned to said Supreme Tribunal preparatory to the hearing and decision thereof, and may fix the time and place for the next sitting of the Supreme Tribunal, and continue the business of the Supreme Tribunal over till the sitting so appointed; and if, during a sitting, after a quorum has assembled, less than a quorum attend on any day, the Tribunes in attendance may adjourn from day to day until a quorum appears, or may appoint a time and place for the next sitting and adjourn accordingly.

110 (140). The Supreme Tribunal shall have power and authority to arrange for a suitable room in which to hold the sittings of said Tribunal, the expense incurred therefor to be paid for out of the proper fund provided or appropriated by the Supreme Lodge.

111 (89). Members and the Recorder of the Supreme Tribunal shall receive, for attendance at any sitting thereof, when duly held as provided by law, a per diem and mileage compensation at the rates of five dollars per day and five cents per mile, respectively, and computed on the same basis as the compensation hereinbefore provided for attendance at conventions of the Supreme Lodge. The Recorder shall certify in writing the amount of mileage and per diem to which each is entitled under the provisions of this section, from time to time, and shall file such certificate with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, whereupon the amount so certified shall be paid out of the general fund of the Supreme Lodge.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDGMENTS AND DECREES.

112 (141). The judgments and decrees of the Supreme Tribunal shall be binding upon all the parties thereto.

113 (142). Should any party to a judgment or decree of the Supreme Tribunal fail or refuse to abide by and perform the same, the Supreme Chancellor shall prefer charges, or cause the same to be preferred, against such party. If the party so charged be an officer or member of the order, the same shall be preferred in the subordinate lodge of which he is a member; if a subordinate lodge, the charges shall be preferred in the grand lodge having jurisdiction of such lodge or in its grand tribunal, when it has one; if a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, or a grand lodge, the charges shall be preferred in the Supreme Lodge; and in all cases the Supreme Chancellor shall prosecute the same to a final hearing.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

114 (143). If any officer, member or lodge, grand or subordinate, shall unlawfully interfere with, resist or obstruct the due execution or enforcement of a judgment or decree of the Supreme Tribunal, or aid or abet

another in the commission of such offence, the Supreme Chancellor shall prefer charges, or cause the same to be preferred, against him or it, and prosecute the same to a hearing. If the party charged be an officer or member, the charges shall be preferred in his subordinate lodge; if a subordinate lodge, in the grand lodge having jurisdiction over such lodge or in its grand tribunal, if it has one; if a grand lodge, or a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, the charges shall be preferred in the Supreme Lodge.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

115 (144). If any officer, member or lodge, grand or subordinate, after conviction upon a proceeding in the Supreme Tribunal for contempt, shall fail to purge himself or itself of such contempt, or fail or refuse to abide by and perform the judgment in such proceeding, the Supreme Chancellor shall prefer charges, or cause the same to be preferred, against the party so offending, and prosecute the same to a hearing. If the party charged be an officer or a member, the charges shall be preferred in the subordinate lodge of which he is a member; if a subordinate lodge, in the grand lodge having jurisdiction of such lodge or in its grand tribunal, if it has one; if a grand lodge, or a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, the charges shall be preferred in the Supreme Lodge.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

116 (145). In all cases, either party may be represented by counsel of his own selection, who shall be members of the order in good standing.

117 (146). In all cases, the charges preferred shall be in writing, and shall specify clearly and concisely the offence charged and in what it consists, with reasonable detail as to time, place and circumstances. A correct copy thereof shall be furnished the accused, and reasonable time given in which to prepare for defence. If a subordinate lodge, the copy shall be furnished the chancellor commander; if a grand lodge, its grand chancellor. In any case, the copy may be furnished by actual delivery to the accused, or by registered mail to the last known address of the party entitled thereto.

118 (147). Depositions of witnesses may be taken upon twenty days' notice of the time and place of the taking thereof given to the adverse party. Notice to a subordinate lodge shall be served on its chancellor commander; notice to a grand lodge upon its grand chancellor; notice to the Supreme Chancellor may be served upon him, or upon the person through whom he has caused the charges to be preferred, or upon the agent or attorney who represents the prosecution. Notice in any case may be by personal service, or by registered mail to the last known address of the party entitled thereto.

119 (148). On the trial of such charges preferred in subordinate lodges or in grand lodges, the procedure shall be the same as that provided for on the trial of cases in such tribunal involving like penalties. On the trial of charges preferred in the Supreme Lodge, the procedure shall be

the same as that pursued on the trial of other cases involving forfeiture of the charter of a grand lodge.

Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

120 (149). The penalties imposed upon any parties convicted under the provisions of this chapter shall be as prescribed in sections 509 and 510, Supreme statutes.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

121 (150). The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to restrict in any way the right of any aggrieved member of the order to prefer and prosecute charges for any of the offences herein enumerated.

122 (151). From any final judgment in any of the cases provided for in the foregoing sections, either party shall have the right of appeal.

CHAPTER V.

ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.

123 (170). The Supreme Tribunal shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies between grand lodges. It shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction, as provided in article ix, section 13, paragraph *b*, of the Supreme constitution.

124 (171). Whenever any member or body of the order may consider himself or itself entitled to relief which the Supreme Tribunal is authorized to give under the constitution and laws of the order, he or it shall make a statement in writing, addressed to the Supreme Tribunal, setting forth the facts of the case and stating the relief asked for and the names of all parties who may be interested in the subject matter. Such statement, if made by a member, shall be verified by the pledge of honor of the party making it, to the effect that he believes that the statements therein made are true and accurate. If it be made on behalf of any body of the order, it shall be authenticated by the seal of such body and by the signatures of its presiding and clerical officers.

125 (172). Said statement shall be filed with the Recorder of the Supreme Tribunal, who, without unnecessary delay, shall send a copy thereof, attested by him, to each person or Pythian body designated as a party defendant, together with a written notice that twenty days thereafter the cause therein described will be entered upon the docket of the Supreme Tribunal.

126 (173). On the day indicated in said notice, the Recorder shall enter said cause upon the docket of the Supreme Tribunal, and it shall thereafter be ready for hearing, except as hereinafter provided. If the parties defendant, or any of them, file answer to said complaint on or before that time, the Recorder shall forthwith send copies of such answer by registered mail to the parties complainant, and twenty days after receipt there-

of either party may proceed to take evidence. No deposition shall be read in evidence on the hearing of any cause which shall not have been taken before a past chancellor of the order, after reasonable notice to the adverse parties of the time and place of taking the same. The notice required by this statute shall be transmitted by registered letter, mailed to the last known address of the party to be affected.

127 (174) The Supreme Tribunal shall have power to prescribe from time to time, and in any manner not inconsistent with the laws of the order, the forms of writ and other processes, the modes of framing and filing proceedings and pleadings, of taking and obtaining evidence, of drawing up, entering and enrolling its decrees and judgments, and generally to regulate the whole practice to be used by it.

128 (175). All writs and processes issuing from the Supreme Tribunal shall be under the seal thereof and signed by its Recorder, and shall be attested of the date of issue thereof, and shall be served and returned in such manner as said Tribunal may prescribe by its rules and regulations, or as shall be provided by law.

129 (176). When causes of a like nature or relating to the same question are pending before the Supreme Tribunal, it may make such orders and rules concerning proceedings therein as will best avoid unnecessary costs or delay in the administration of justice, and by consent of the parties may consolidate such causes when it appears proper to do so.

130 (177). For good cause shown, the Supreme Tribunal may allow amendments of the proceedings in causes pending before it, either in the pleadings or by the introduction of new parties, upon such conditions and under such restrictions as it may provide in its rules of procedure, or whenever it may be made to appear that the ends of justice require it. It may also, upon good cause shown, permit parties other than those already parties to the record to intervene and become parties thereto, upon it being made satisfactorily to appear that they are substantially interested in the subject matter of the controversy.

131 (178). No judgment shall be taken or decree entered by default within less than twenty days after it shall have been docketed in the Supreme Tribunal. After the cause shall have been docketed therein for twenty days, if the person or body complained of shall not have appeared and defended, the Supreme Tribunal shall proceed as if the complaint or the facts alleged in the petition were admitted; provided, however, that upon good cause shown, the Supreme Tribunal may extend the time for defence against the complaint; or, after judgment or decree entered by default, upon good cause shown and upon terms fixed by it, may set aside such judgment or decree and reopen it for proof, and upon the hearing thereof render such judgment as to it may appear of right.

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time and place of filing the same, and the notice thus served shall be in lieu of any further citation of the party upon whom it is served, and no writ of error need actually issue unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Tribunal. Said assignment of errors and notice duly served upon the adverse party shall be annexed to the authenticated transcript, and shall be a necessary part of the record upon which the Supreme Tribunal may re-examine the cause removed thereto upon writ of error.

Kline vs. Sampson Lodge, No. 67, 6 S. T., 32.

137 (157). No judgment, decision, decree or order shall be reviewed in the Supreme Tribunal on writ of error, unless the application therefor is made within six months after the making or entry of said judgment, decision, decree or order; provided that, where a party entitled to prosecute a writ of error is an infant, insane person or imprisoned, such writ may be prosecuted within six months after the judgment, decision, decree or order, exclusive of the term of such disability.

138 (158). The Supreme Tribunal may at any time, in its discretion and upon such terms as it may deem just, allow an amendment of the proceedings whereby any cause is sought to be removed to the Supreme Tribunal by appeal or writ of error, if, in its judgment, the ends of justice require it.

139 (159). Upon the institution of proceedings in the Supreme Tribunal by writ of error, any member of the Supreme Tribunal may at chambers supersede the judgment, decision, decree or order complained of, if, upon examination of the transcript of the record and assignment of errors, he is of opinion that the ends of justice will be best subserved thereby. His order directing that the proceeding shall operate as a supersedeas shall be in writing, and the party complaining shall at once give the adverse party written notice of such order, accompanied with a certified copy of the order.

140 (160). The Supreme Tribunal may affirm, modify or reverse any judgment, decision, decree or order lawfully brought before it for review, or it may direct such further proceedings to be had by the inferior tribunal from which it came, as the justice of the case may require; or it may grant a new trial and remand the cause in such cases as it may deem necessary and proper.

141 (161). The Supreme Tribunal, for good cause shown, shall have the power to grant a rehearing of any matter determined by it.

142 (162). The Supreme Tribunal shall have power to issue all writs which may be necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction, and to prescribe the forms of such writs and other process, and the mode of framing and filing proceedings and pleadings, taking and obtaining testimony, entering and enrolling decrees, and generally to regulate the whole practice in the Supreme Tribunal.

143 (163). In all cases pending in the Supreme Tribunal, the parties may plead and manage their own cases personally, or by the assistance of such counsel as by the rules of the Supreme Tribunal are permitted to conduct causes therein.

144 (164). When any cause has been removed to the Supreme Tribunal, and the record filed therein, or any part thereof has been lost, mislaid or destroyed, the same may be supplied, by order of the Supreme Tribunal authorizing it to be supplied, by a duly certified copy of the original record, when the same can be obtained. If this can not be done, then the Supreme Tribunal may authorize it to be supplied in substance and effect from the best evidence obtainable.

145 (165). If in any case the transcript of the record filed in the Supreme Tribunal is not correct, or not full and complete, either party may suggest a diminution of the record, and ask the Supreme Tribunal for a certiorari directed to the tribunal below, to send up a more perfect record. Such suggestion must be supported by affidavit, stating the defect, unless it is apparent on the face of the record.

146 (166). The Supreme Tribunal, in its discretion, may, at any time and upon such terms as it deems just, allow an amendment of any process returnable before it, when the defect has not prejudiced and the amendment will not injure the party against whom such process issues.

147 (167). The Supreme Tribunal shall have power to impose and administer all necessary obligations, and to punish by fine contempts of its authority; provided that such power to punish contempts shall not be construed to extend to any cases except misbehavior in the presence of the Supreme Tribunal, or so near thereto as to obstruct its business, the misbehavior of any of the officers of the Supreme Tribunal in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance by any such officer, or by any party, witness or counsel, or other person, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the Supreme Tribunal.

148 (168). The Supreme Tribunal may prescribe the forms of process and the methods of framing and filing proceedings and pleadings, taking testimony, entering decrees and collecting fines, and shall have full power to regulate its practice in all proceedings for contempt and the punishment thereof.

149 (169). The fines imposed in such cases, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the Supreme Lodge by the Recorder of the Supreme Tribunal, within ten days after the adjournment of the Supreme Tribunal.

DIVISION II.

GRAND LODGES.

PART I.

ORGANIZATION.

CHAPTER I.

INSTITUTION.

150 (182). Whenever ten or more subordinate lodges exist in any state, territory, province or similar political division in which no grand lodge exists, such subordinate lodges may petition the Supreme Chancellor for the institution of a grand lodge. Each petition shall be under seal of the subordinate lodge, signed by the chancellor commander and attested by the keeper of records and seal thereof, and shall be forwarded to the Supreme Chancellor through the District Deputy Supreme Chancellor in charge of such lodges. If ten or more subordinate lodges so petition, and the Supreme Chancellor determine to grant a warrant for the institution of such grand lodge, he shall cause the same to be issued by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, in form as follows:

SUPREME LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye that I, ————————————, Supreme Chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias, hereunto duly authorized by the Supreme law, upon petition of the following named subordinate lodges, to-wit: [names, numbers and locations of lodges] do hereby grant unto the past chancellors in good standing in said lodges, upon whom the grand lodge rank may have been or shall be conferred, this warrant, instituting and establishing them and their associates and successors as "The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of ————————," within and for the [here state the territory to be included in the domain], which shall be the domain of such grand lodge.

The grand lodge established under this warrant is hereby invested with all the rights and powers, and charged with all the duties and obligations, conferred and imposed upon grand lodges by the Supreme law of the order.

This warrant may be suspended by the Supreme Chancellor, or suspended or revoked by the Supreme Lodge, in the manner provided by Su-

preme law; but unless so suspended or revoked, it shall be valid until vacated by the issue of a charter in lieu thereof.

In witness whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge to be hereto affixed, and my signature to be attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, this ———— day of ————, 190——, P. P. ——.

SEAL OF SUPREME LODGE.

Attest:

———————————
Supreme Chancellor.

———————————
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

If the Supreme Chancellor shall refuse to grant a warrant for the institution of a grand lodge for which ten subordinate lodges have properly petitioned, then such subordinate lodges may, in the same manner, petition the Supreme Lodge at its next convention. Should the Supreme Lodge grant the petition, the Supreme Chancellor shall thereupon cause to be issued a warrant for the institution of such grand lodge.

151 (179). When the petition for the institution of a grand lodge shall have been duly approved, and the warrant therefor shall have been issued, the Supreme Chancellor shall designate the time and place for said institution. Thereupon he shall cause the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to notify every subordinate lodge located in the proposed domain of said grand lodge that, at the designated time and place, the grand lodge will be instituted, and to direct it to notify each of its past chancellors thereof.

152 (180). At the time and place designated in the notice described in the preceding section, the Supreme Chancellor or his duly authorized deputy shall call the meeting of past chancellors to order, and upon being satisfied, by proper credentials, that the past chancellors of ten or more lodges in such proposed domain are present and qualified, he shall confer the grand lodge rank upon said past chancellors, and organize a grand lodge by the election, by and from among them, of the ritualistic officers of a grand lodge.

153 (181). When the election of officers shall have been completed, the Supreme Chancellor or his authorized deputy, as the case may be, shall install the officers elect of said grand lodge, and declare such grand lodge duly instituted. The grand lodge shall thereupon elect two of its members Supreme Representatives.

154 (187). When a grand lodge shall have been declared regularly instituted in any state, district, territory or province, the right of Pythian domain over said state, district, territory or province shall immediately accrue to and become vested in such grand lodge, and thereafter no subordinate lodge shall have legal existence within that domain unless it is

recognized by and under the control of the grand lodge having jurisdiction thereover.

155 (188). Upon the institution of a new grand lodge, the subordinate lodges that take part in the organization thereof shall surrender to the grand lodge the warrants under which they have been working, and shall receive in lieu thereof charters issued by the newly instituted grand lodge.

156 (189). Should it be deemed necessary by the new grand lodge to renumber its subordinate lodges, the renumbering thereof must be done so that the seniority of their organization shall be preserved. The date of institution shall be the basis upon which seniority shall be determined; provided that, if it shall be found that two or more lodges were instituted upon the same date, their seniority may be determined in such manner as the grand lodge may prescribe.

PART II.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

CHAPTER I.

WARRANTS AND CHARTERS.

157 (183). A grand lodge working under a warrant may petition the Supreme Lodge for a charter. The petition, under seal, signed by the grand chancellor and attested by the grand keeper of records and seal, shall be presented to the Supreme Lodge in convention assembled, whereupon a charter may be granted or refused, as the Supreme Lodge may deem proper. If granted, a charter shall be issued immediately by the Supreme Chancellor, attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and shall be in form as follows:

SUPREME LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

To all whom it may concern:

Know ye that, whereas, the past chancellors, upon whom the grand lodge rank had been conferred, from the following named subordinate lodges, to-wit: [names, numbers and locations of lodges] their associates and successors, were on the ——— day of ————————, 190——, P. P. ——, under warrant lawfully issued, instituted and established as a grand lodge of the order; and whereas, such grand lodge has worthily exercised the high powers with which it was invested;

Now, therefore, The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, the source of all authority in the order, reposing especial trust and confidence in such grand lodge, doth hereby grant this charter, fully establishing and con-

firming it as "The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of ————————," within and for the [here describe the territory included in domain] as its domain.

All the privileges, powers, rights and dignities conferred upon grand lodges by the Supreme law of the order, and all the obligations, duties and requirements imposed thereby, shall be at all times possessed by and rest upon such grand lodge.

This charter may be suspended by the Supreme Chancellor, or suspended or revoked by the Supreme Lodge, only in the manner provided by Supreme Law.

In witness whereof, we have caused this to be signed by the Supreme Chancellor and attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge to be affixed, this ———— day of ————, 190—, P. P. —.

———————————

Supreme Chancellor.

SEAL OF SUPREME LODGE.

Attest:

———————————

Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

158 (184). When the charter provided for in the preceding section shall have been received by the grand keeper of records and seal of the grand lodge which applied therefor, all the rights of such grand lodge under its warrant shall cease and determine immediately.

159 (185). Should the charter of a grand lodge be lost or destroyed, the Supreme Chancellor, upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction, shall cause to be issued a duplicate of said charter.

160 (186). No convention of a grand lodge shall be legal unless its warrant or charter shall have been displayed in the manner required by the Supreme constitution.

161 (190). Whenever any grand lodge, instituted after the final passage of this statute, shall be reduced to less than ten constituent subordinate lodges making regular semi-annual reports; or whenever any grand lodge, instituted prior to the final passage of this statute, shall be reduced to less than five constituent subordinate lodges making regular semi-annual reports; then, in either of such cases, the powers and authority conferred by its warrant or charter shall cease and determine, and, upon the demand of the Supreme Chancellor, such warrant or charter, and all rituals, moneys, books, papers and other personal property belonging to such grand lodge shall be delivered to him, and the subordinate lodges formerly within the domain of such grand lodge, together with the territory thereof, shall become and be in all respects subject to the control of the Supreme Lodge, as if no grand lodge had existed.

162 (191). If a grand lodge shall fail to hold at least one regular convention during two consecutive calendar years, the Supreme Chancellor,

upon being satisfied that such failure was without reasonable cause, may suspend the warrant or charter of such grand lodge until such order of suspension shall be vacated by the Supreme Lodge; provided that the Supreme Chancellor at his discretion may vacate such order of suspension.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

163 (192). The first constitution adopted for its government by a grand lodge hereafter instituted, and the first code of laws adopted for the government of its subordinate lodges, shall become operative and in force when submitted to and approved by the Supreme Chancellor, and not otherwise, except as provided in this chapter.

164 (193). Immediately upon the adoption of such constitution and laws, the grand keeper of records and seal of the grand lodge taking such action shall forward by registered mail to the Supreme Chancellor a certified copy thereof, for his examination and action thereon. If the Supreme Chancellor shall find such constitution and laws in accord with the Supreme law, he shall approve them as submitted to him, and certify such approval to the grand lodge from which they were received. If he shall find any portion thereof in conflict with the Supreme law, he shall certify his disapproval of such portion, and refer to or cite the Supreme law with which the portions so disapproved are in conflict, and shall certify his approval of such constitution and laws as so modified. When approved in whole or in part, such constitution and laws shall become operative and in force as approved. If the Supreme Chancellor shall fail to return to the grand lodge from which they were received such constitution and laws within ninety days from the date upon which they were received by him, then they shall at once become operative and in force without his approval.

165 (194). The fact that such constitution and laws have become operative and in force under the provisions of this statute shall not be a bar to proceedings in which their conformity to the Supreme law may be called in question.

CHAPTER III.

SEALS.

166 (101). Each grand lodge shall have an official seal, which shall bear the name of its domain and the date of its institution, together with such devices as it may adopt. Said seal shall be kept in the custody of the grand keeper of records and seal, and shall be used by him in authenticating such documents as require his official attestation.

167 (102). Each grand chancellor may have such official seal as may be prescribed by his grand lodge.

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and said grand lodge shall not be allowed representation in the Supreme Lodge until the total amount of the penalty incurred shall have been paid. (1902.)

CHAPTER VI.

CERTIFICATES AND CREDENTIALS.

174 (199). A condition precedent to the reception of the Supreme Lodge rank shall be the filing of a certificate with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, showing that the person desirous of receiving the rank attained the honor of past grand chancellor by service as a grand chancellor, or by having been elected as a Supreme Representative at the institution of a grand lodge.

175 (200). When the honor of past grand chancellor is claimed to have been attained by service as grand chancellor, the certificate shall be in form as follows:

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR CERTIFICATE.

(By Service.)

GRAND LODGE OF ————————.

To the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias:

This certifies that ———————— was duly installed grand chancellor of this grand lodge, on the ——— day of ————————, 190——, P. P. ——, and served as such until the installation of his successor at the end of his official term, on the ——— day of ————————, 190——, P. P. ———, and became thereby entitled to the honor of past grand chancellor.

Witness the seal of this grand lodge and the signature of its grand chancellor, attested by its grand keeper of records and seal, this ——— day of ————————, 190——, P. P. ———.

SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Attest:

———————————— *Grand Chancellor.*

———————————— *Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.*

176 (201). When the honor of past grand chancellor is claimed to have been attained by virtue of election as Supreme Representative at the institution of a grand lodge, the certificate shall be in form as follows:

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR CERTIFICATE.

(By Election as Supreme Representative.)

GRAND LODGE OF ————————.

To the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias:

This certifies that this grand lodge was instituted on the ——— day of ————————, 190——, P. P. ———, and that ———————— is one of the

two members thereof who were on that date elected Supreme Representatives, and that as such he became entitled to the honor of past grand chancellor.

Witness the seal of this grand lodge and the signature of its grand chancellor, attested by its grand keeper of records and seal, this ——— day of ———, 190—, P. P. ———.

SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Attest:

Grand Chancellor.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

177 (202). The certificates provided for by this statute must be signed by the grand chancellor and the grand keeper of records and seal in authentication of the correctness of the declarations therein contained, and must have the seal of the grand lodge affixed.

178 (203). The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall issue the forms necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter.

179 (198). It shall be the duty of each grand keeper of records and seal to forward to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, by registered mail, a past grand chancellor certificate of the prescribed form, within ten days after a member of his grand lodge has become entitled, under the law, to the honor of past grand chancellor and to receive the Supreme Lodge rank; and to forward to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, by registered mail, a Supreme Representative credential of the prescribed form, within ten days after a past grand chancellor of his grand lodge has been elected or appointed Supreme Representative; and in case a grand keeper of records and seal fails or neglects so to forward them or either of them, a fine of one dollar per day for each day that the certificate or credential is delayed shall be assessed against and collected of the grand lodge of which the derelict grand keeper of records and seal is an officer, by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal; and said grand lodge shall not be allowed representation in the Supreme Lodge until the said fine shall have been paid in full. (1902.)

CHAPTER VII.

FUNDS.

180 (208). The manner in which the funds of a grand lodge shall be disposed of, and the purposes to which they shall be applied, are matters entirely within the discretion of the grand lodge, save and except that such funds shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with the laws, principles and purposes of the order, and shall not be partitioned or divided among the members of a grand lodge; and that, in case a grand lodge from any cause shall cease to exist, its funds shall revert to the Supreme Lodge.

CHAPTER VIII.

GOOD STANDING.

181 (266). A past chancellor, upon whom has been conferred the grand lodge rank, shall be considered to be in good standing in the grand lodge of which he is a member:

Par. a (1). If he is in good standing in the subordinate lodge of which he is a member;

Par. b (2). If he is not under suspension from membership in such grand lodge; and

Par. c (3). If the subordinate lodge of which he is a member shall not be under suspension for any cause. (1898.)

DIVISION III.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

PART I.

IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

INSTITUTION.

182 (221). When a petition for a subordinate lodge within the domain of a grand lodge shall have been granted and a warrant issued therefor, the grand chancellor shall designate the time and place at which said subordinate lodge shall be instituted, and shall cause the grand keeper of records and seal officially to notify the petitioners that, at that time and place, such subordinate lodge will be instituted. At the time and place designated in the notice, the grand chancellor or his duly authorized deputy, as the case may be, having examined the hall and satisfied himself that it is adapted for conferring the ranks, shall call the meeting of the petitioners to order, and, in case of a deputy, shall read his commission as instituting officer, and shall also read the petition for the institution of the lodge, call the list of names upon said petition, and satisfy himself of the identity of each person answering such roll-call.

183 (222). When a petition for a subordinate lodge in territory under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge shall have been granted, and a warrant issued therefor, the Supreme Chancellor shall designate the time and place at which said subordinate lodge shall be instituted, and shall cause the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal officially to notify the petitioners that, at that time and place, such subordinate lodge will be instituted. At the time and place designated in the notice, the Supreme Chancellor, or his duly authorized deputy, as the case may be, having examined the hall and satisfied himself that it is adapted for conferring the ranks, shall call the meeting of the petitioners to order, and, in case of a deputy, shall read his commission as instituting officer, and shall also read the petition for the institution of the lodge, call the list of names upon said petition, and satisfy himself of the identity of each person answering such roll-call.

184 (223). In either of the above cases, the instituting officer shall then collect from all of the petitioners who are not already members of the order the fees for the three ranks, which shall not be less than ten dollars in the currency of the United States of America, or its equivalent in the currency of the country in which the lodge is located; provided, that the

holder of a transfer card, a withdrawal card, a grand lodge card or a Supreme lodge card may be admitted as a warrant member of said lodge upon payment of a fee of not more than one dollar. (1902.)

185 (224). He will then require the applicants to vote by secret ball ballot on each name on the list, beginning with the last. He may, however, at his discretion allow a single ballot to be taken for the entire list, having previously notified the applicants that if two black balls (or one black ball, if the local law requires only that number to reject) shall appear on the general ballot, a separate ballot will be required on each name. If the general ballot be "fair," he shall declare all the applicants elected. If two black balls (or one, as above) appear, he will then require a separate ballot as above directed. Should any be rejected, he shall return the fees paid by such rejected persons.

186 (225). The instituting officer will then exclude from the hall all who are not in possession of the S. A. P. W., and proceed to confer the ranks of knighthood upon the several petitioners who have been elected thereto.

187 (226). In conferring the ranks, precedence shall be given to those of the petitioners who at a preliminary meeting may have been selected as the first officers of the lodge.

188 (227). When the ranks of knighthood shall have been conferred upon at least those of the petitioners who may have been previously chosen as officers, the instituting officer may proceed to hold the formal election of officers for said subordinate lodge for the current term.

189 (228). The bonds of the bonded officers having been approved by vote of the petitioners, the instituting officer shall install the officers.

190 (229). The instituting officer shall then officially declare the lodge duly instituted, and deliver to the chancellor commander the warrant therefor.

191 (230). The instituting officer shall then pay over to the master of exchequer of the lodge the entire amount received as rank fees from the petitioners, taking a receipt therefor.

192 (231). As soon as practicable after the institution of the lodge, the instituting officer shall forward to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, or to the grand keeper of records and seal, as the case may be, a report showing:

a (1). The name, number and location of the lodge, together with a list of its officers and the date of its institution.

b (2). The number of petitioners for the institution of the lodge, and the number on whom the ranks were conferred.

c (3). A list of the names of the applicants rejected on ballot.

CHAPTER II.

SEAL.

193 (103). Each subordinate lodge shall have an official seal, which shall bear its name, number, location and date of institution, together with such appropriate devices as it shall adopt. Said seal shall be kept in the custody of the keeper of records and seal, and shall be used by him in authenticating such documents as require his official attestation.

CHAPTER III.

OFFICERS.

194 (232). The words "office" and "officer," as used in this chapter, shall apply to such offices and officers as are designated in the ritual for subordinate lodges, and to no others.

195 (233). Any knight in good standing in a subordinate lodge shall be eligible to any office in the lodge of which he is a member; but no member shall hold two offices in a subordinate lodge simultaneously; provided, that a lodge may by by-law prescribe that the duties of master of finance shall be performed by the keeper of records and seal. (1900.)

Eisenberg vs. Oswego Lodge, No. 9, 7 S. T., 18.

196 (234). Nominations of candidates for office in a subordinate lodge may be made at any time prior to the balloting for such candidates.

197 (235). All officers of a subordinate lodge shall be separately elected by majority vote upon written ballot.

198 (236). The regulations which may be prescribed by the respective grand lodges for the conduct of elections in subordinate lodges shall, in all cases, be strictly observed, and all such elections not so conducted shall be null and void.

199 (237). Except as herein provided, all officers of a subordinate lodge shall be installed at the first stated convention of the term for which they are to serve; provided that all requirements of the grand lodge relative thereto have been complied with, and provided also that no such officer shall be installed unless he be in good standing and has fully paid to his lodge all dues and claims of whatsoever nature then accrued. If any officer elect shall be disqualified for installation, or shall be absent at the time designated for installation, the installing officer, unless such absence be excused by formal vote of the lodge, shall declare a vacancy in the office, which vacancy shall at once be filled by election. No officer shall assume the duties of his office until he shall have been regularly installed. Any officer elect who may be absent from the regular installation, and whose absence shall be excused by his lodge, may be installed at a subsequent convention, at the convenience of the lodge and of the installing officer. Should

the installation for any cause not be held at the convention herein designated, then it shall take place at the earliest convention thereafter which the convenience of the lodge and of the installing officer will allow, but in such case the keeper of records and seal shall notify all officers elect to be present at such convention. All installations of the officers of a subordinate lodge shall be by authority of the Supreme Lodge or of its grand lodge, and shall be conducted by the Supreme Chancellor or the grand chancellor, or by a deputy duly commissioned therefor by such authority, and only in the manner and form prescribed by the Supreme Lodge in the installation service established for subordinate lodges. (1896.)

200 (238). Vacancies in office, by whatsoever cause produced, shall be filled in the manner of the original selection, and such officers shall be installed at the earliest convenience of the lodge and of the installing officer. Officers so chosen and installed shall hold office for the remainder of the official term, and shall, upon the installation of their successors, or upon installation as their own successors, and not otherwise, be deemed to have served the full term, and in the case of the chancellor commander shall be entitled to the honor of past chancellor.

Calogne vs. G. L. Louisiana, 1 Clark, 33.

201 (307). The chancellor commander is the executive officer of a subordinate lodge, and in addition to his duties as such, it shall be his duty to preside at all the conventions of his lodge. In the event of his absence at the time fixed by law for calling a convention to order, or in case he is present at that time and fails or refuses to call the lodge to order within fifteen minutes of the time fixed by law for opening the lodge, and a quorum is present, the vice chancellor shall take the chair and perform, for the time being, the duties of chancellor commander. If both of these officers are absent, or are present and neglect or refuse to preside, the members present shall proceed to select, by vote, some one from among themselves to preside, voting first upon the past chancellors, and, in case of failure to secure a presiding officer from among them, then upon those who have received the rank of knight. The person so selected to preside shall have, while in the chair, the same power to conduct the business of the lodge and to preside while the ranks are being conferred, that is devolved by the law upon a chancellor commander.

202 (308). Whenever a member of a subordinate lodge shall be declared expelled from the order or suspended from membership therein, for any cause, it shall be the duty of the keeper of records and seal of such lodge immediately to forward to the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank a notice of such expulsion or suspension, signed by him and attested by the chancellor commander, over the seal of the lodge. Said notice shall give the name in full, legibly written, of the member expelled or suspended, and the cause for which he was expelled or suspended; and, in case the suspension is for a definite period, the notice shall state the length thereof.

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tion must be accompanied by the permission of the grand chancellor of the grand domain within which he resides.

Par. c (*Par.* 3). If a resident of territory not within a grand domain, but in a different state, territory, province or country from that in which the lodge to which he desires to apply is located, then his application must be accompanied by the permission of the Supreme Chancellor.

207 (243). The application shall be in form as follows:

To ———— *Lodge, No.* ——, *Knights of Pythias of* ————:

I respectfully apply for the ranks of knighthood and for membership in your lodge and in the order of Knights of Pythias. I declare upon honor that I am a white male; that I am of good moral character; that I was ———— years of age on the —— day of ———— last past; that I am a believer in a Supreme Being; that I am in good health and sound in mind and body; that I am able to read and write; that I am not engaged in either of the occupations known as professional gambler, saloon-keeper, bar-tender or retail dealer in spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer (except as a bona fide hotel-keeper or druggist); that I believe in the maintenance of order and the upholding of constituted authority in the government in which I live; and that I have not been rejected as an applicant for the ranks of knighthood within the six months preceding the date of this application.

I have been an actual and bone fide resident of this state [territory, district, province] continuously during the past six months.

My occupation is ————; place of business, ————; postoffice address, ————; residence, ————.

If this application be granted, I promise a full and faithful observance of all the laws that may govern your lodge and the order.

I have carefully read the law as printed on the back hereof.

The fee of $—— accompanies this application.

Written and signed by my own hand, this —— day of ————, 190—.

[Signed] ————.

On the back of this application shall be printed the section of this chapter prescribing the qualifications of membership. (1896.)

208 (244). The application shall be signed in the applicant's own handwriting, and endorsed by two members of the lodge in good standing, who have attained the rank of knight, and must be accompanied by the prescribed fee. If the lodge so require, such application must be accompanied by the certificate of a physician, approved by the lodge, as to the health of the applicant. Except as provided in this and the preceding sections, no application for the ranks of knighthood shall be received or considered by a lodge of the order.

209 (245). Such application may be received at any stated convention of the lodge, and shall be referred to an investigating committee of

three members who have attained the rank of knight, neither of whom shall have recommended the applicant. The committee shall take such measures as it may deem needful, or as may be directed by law, to ascertain the qualifications and fitness of the applicant for the ranks of knighthood, and shall report to the lodge at a subsequent stated convention, except as otherwise authorized by dispensation, with recommendation for the acceptance or rejection of the applicant.

210 (246). Upon the report of the investigating committee, whether favorable or otherwise, such application shall be balloted upon by secret ball ballot. Should all the ballots cast be white, or not more than one of them be a black ball, the applicant shall be declared elected to receive all the ranks of knighthood; but should three or more black balls appear, he shall be declared rejected. In case only two black balls appear upon the first ballot, the ballot must be renewed immediately, and if upon the second ballot all the ballots cast be white, or not more than one black ball appear, the applicant shall be declared elected to receive all the ranks of knighthood; but if two or more black balls appear upon the second ballot, the applicant shall be declared rejected. Cubes shall be deemed to be black balls within the meaning of this section. Grand lodges may so legislate as to prescribe that one black ball may reject but shall not increase the number required to reject to more than two.

211 (247). When a ballot, either for membership by initiation, by card or for reinstatement, is about to be taken, the chancellor commander shall say: "Master at arms, you will prepare the ballot box." When prepared, the master at arms will present the ballot box to the chancellor commander for his inspection. When satisfied with the condition of the box, the chancellor commander shall deposit his ballot. The chancellor commander shall then say: "Master at arms, you will deposit the ballot box on the altar." The chancellor commander shall then say: "Brothers, the ballot is for the election or rejection of ———— ————, who is an applicant for membership by initiation [or, "by card," or, "by reinstatement," as the case may be]. White balls elect and black balls reject. You will proceed to vote without giving any sign or salutation." At the proper time, the chancellor commander shall say: "Have all the members voted?" and, hearing no response, he will add: "The ballot is closed," and to the master at arms the chancellor commander will say: "You will collect the ballot." The master at arms will then carry the ballot box to the vice chancellor, who will inspect the ballot, and, if seven or more balls are found in the box, announce: "Chancellor commander, the ballot is a legal one"; but if less than seven balls are found in the box, he will announce: "Chancellor commander, the ballot is not a legal one." In either case, the ballot box shall be carried by the master at arms to the chancellor commander, who, after inspecting it, shall announce: "The ballot is a legal one, and I officially declare ———— ———— duly elected to membership in this lodge by initiation" [or, "by card," or, "by reinstatement," as the case may be," or "rejected," as the case may be];

or in case the ballot be not a legal one, "Less than seven balls appearing, the ballot is not a legal one, and is therefore void. Master at arms, you will prepare the ballot box and [having inspected it] place it on the altar. All members present are required to vote. You will proceed to do so." (1902.)

Pociey vs. Lone Star Lodge, No. 39, 4 Clark, 17.

212 (248). If, after the election of an applicant to receive the ranks of knighthood and before either of such ranks has been conferred upon him, two or more members of the lodge shall file with the chancellor commander written objections to his admission, the chancellor commander, without disclosing the names of the objectors, shall announce such objections in open lodge, and such announcement shall be entered upon the records of the lodge, whereupon the initiation of the candidate shall be stayed. Should the objections be withdrawn by the members filing them, within thirty days thereafter, then such withdrawal shall be entered upon the records of the lodge, and the stay of initiation shall be vacated, whereupon the candidate may receive the ranks of knighthood as if no objections had been filed. If the objections be not so withdrawn, they shall operate as black balls, and at the first meeting after the expiration of such thirty days the chancellor commander shall declare the applicant rejected. If similar objection to the advancement of a member who has not attained the rank of esquire or knight be filed, the chancellor commander shall make like announcement, which shall be entered upon the records of the lodge and the advancement of the member shall be stayed. If the objections be withdrawn by the members filing them, within thirty days thereafter, then such withdrawal shall be entered upon the records of the lodge, and the stay of advancement shall be vacated, whereupon the member shall receive the ranks of knighthood not already attained as if no objections had been filed. If the objections be not so withdrawn, then after the expiration of such thirty days, a secret ball ballot shall be taken in the manner provided in sections 210 and 211 of this chapter, when, if the result be favorable, the member may be advanced as if no objections had been filed; but, if the result of such ballot be unfavorable, all fees paid by the member for ranks not already attained by him shall be at once returned, and his advancement shall be permanently stayed; provided that after six months from the date of such permanent stay, the member, if in good standing in the lodge, may apply for advancement, accompanying his application with the amount of the fee then required by law, and such application shall be subject to investigation and ballot as provided in sections 209, 210 and 211 of this chapter, when, if the result be favorable, the permanent stay shall be vacated and the member shall receive the ranks of knighthood not already attained as if no objections had been filed; but, if the ballot be unfavorable, the chancellor commander shall declare the member rejected for advancement, and no other application for advancement shall be received from such member until the expiration of six months from the date of such rejection.

213 (249). No ballot upon an application for the ranks of knighthood

shall at any time be reconsidered nor renewed, except as provided in sections 210 and 212 of this chapter.

214 (250). If an application for the ranks of knighthood be rejected, all fees received from the applicant for ranks shall be at once returned to him.

215 (251). No application shall be withdrawn, except by consent of the lodge, given by the vote of a majority of the members present, nor at all after the report of the investigating committee shall have been read to the lodge. No discussion of the result of a ballot or of the merits or demerits of a candidate shall be permitted at any time after such ballot, either in the lodge or out of it; nor shall any member of the order disclose, directly or indirectly, either the report of the investigating committee or the character of any vote supposed to have been cast upon such ballot.

216 (252). A subordinate lodge may confer the ranks of esquire and knight, or either of them, upon a member of the order who has attained the rank of page or esquire in another lodge, upon the request of such other lodge under seal. The subordinate lodge which shall have conferred a rank in accordance with this section shall immediately notify the lodge which preferred the request therefor, of the date upon which such rank was conferred. Upon receipt of such notice, record thereof shall be made upon the books of the lodge receiving it.

217 (253). One week must elapse between the conferring of any two ranks upon the same person, except at the first four conventions of a new lodge, and except as otherwise permitted by dispensation.

218 (253 *a*). The chancellor commander, at the time the rank of page shall have been conferred upon a candidate, shall appoint a committee consisting of three members of the lodge to instruct the candidate in the secret work of the rank already conferred upon him, and it shall be the duty of the committee to instruct and prepare the candidate for the examination provided for in the following section. Such committee shall serve until the candidate shall have attained the rank of knight. (1902.)

219 (253*b*). Every member of the order in the page or esquire rank, prior to being advanced to a higher rank, shall pass a satisfactory examination in open lodge in the unwritten work of the rank or ranks already taken, such examination to be conducted by the chairman of the committee of three appointed by the chancellor commander as provided for in the preceding section. (1902.)

220 (254). No rank shall be conferred until the fee therefor has been paid, and no portion of such fee shall be refunded, donated or returned, directly or indirectly, except as provided in this chapter.

221 (255). A subordinate lodge shall not ballot upon an application for the ranks of knighthood at the same convention at which it was received, except upon written dispensation therefor.

222 (256). The chancellor commander at his pleasure may call any knight to the chair to assist in conferring any rank of knighthood; or, by consent of the lodge, he may assign the work to a team organized or drilled for such work, a part or all of which may be members of other lodges; provided that the lodge shall remain under the control of its chancellor commander or one of its members legally qualified to preside; but the S. A. P. W. must be communicated only by the chancellor commander or (in his absence) by the vice chancellor of the lodge.

CHAPTER V.

GOOD STANDING.

223 (265). A page, esquire or knight shall be considered to be in good standing in the subordinate lodge of which he is a member:

Par. a (1). If he is not under suspension from membership for the non-payment of arrearages or for other causes.

Par. b (2). If he has not renounced the order. (1898.)

Russell vs. Bon, 2 Clark, 25.
Read vs. Peoples, 2 Clark, 28.
Rosenblath vs. Board of Control, 5 Clark, 40.
Calanthe Lodge, No. 206, vs. Silver, 8 S. T., 38.

CHAPTER VI.

CARDS.

224 (268). Any member in good standing in a subordinate lodge, who may desire to change his membership to another lodge, may make application in writing over his own signature for a transfer card. Such application shall be accompanied by the fee fixed by law for a transfer card and the amount of his dues, fines and assessments accrued, and dues in advance to the first of the month succeeding the presentation of such application to the lodge. (1896).

Crisler vs. Hinsey, 7 S. T., 8.

225 (269). An application for a transfer card shall be read in open lodge, and a statement of such fact made upon the records of the lodge, and the further consideration of the matter shall be postponed until the next regular convention of the lodge, at which time, if no charges are pending against the applicant, and he be in good standing in the lodge, the chancellor commander shall order the transfer card to be issued without any vote of the lodge. When the issue of such card has been ordered by the chancellor commander, the keeper of records and seal shall forthwith prepare the card; and, when it shall have been signed by the chancellor commander and attested by the keeper of records and seal, the latter officer shall deliver it to the member requesting it, either in person or by mail to his address as it appears on the books of the lodge.

226 (270). The transfer card referred to herein shall be in form as follows:

SEAL OF SUPREME LODGE.

TRANSFER CARD.

ISSUED BY THE SUPREME LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

THROUGH THE GRAND LODGE OF ————————.

SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Castle Hall of ———— *Lodge, No.* ——, *at* ————, *Grand Domain of* ————.

To any lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias to which this card may be presented:

It is hereby certified that ————————, whose proper signature is written in the margin hereof, is a member of the rank of ————————, in good standing in this lodge.

Should this lodge receive notice from you that, within ninety days from this date, the holder of this card has been elected a member of your lodge, his membership in this lodge will be deemed to have ceased upon such election; otherwise this transfer card shall be null and void.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures and the seal of the lodge, this —— day of ————, 190—, P. P. ————.

SEAL OF SUBORDINATE LODGE.

————————————

Chancellor Commander.

————————————

Keeper of Records and Seal.

Sections 227, 228, 229 and 230 of this chapter shall be printed on the back of the transfer card, which shall also contain a coupon for notification to the lodge of issuance. (1896.)

227 (271). The holder of a transfer card may apply, subject to the provisions of sections 204, 205 and 206, Supreme statutes (except paragraph g of section 204, which shall not apply to applicants for membership by deposit of transfer card), to any lodge of the order, for membership in such lodge; and he shall attach such transfer card to his application, and accompany the same with the application fee prescribed by law, together with an official receipt showing the payment to the lodge issuing the card of all dues, fines and assessments to the first of the month succeeding the date of the issue of such transfer card; provided, that if, under the provisions of section 206 of these statutes, the permission of the lodge of issue to make such application is required, then such transfer card shall be deemed and taken as such permission; and provided, further, that the holder of such transfer card, making such application, shall not be required to state therein that he has been a resident for six months of the domain in which such application is made, as is required by section 207 of these statutes. (1902).

228 (272). An application for membership by deposit of transfer card shall be subject to the investigation and ballot provided in sections

209, 210 and 211, Supreme statutes. If the applicant be elected, his membership in the lodge of issue of such transfer card shall thereupon cease and determine, and his membership in the lodge to which his application is made shall begin. The keeper of records and seal of the lodge of deposit shall at once address and forward by mail the coupon notice of such election to the lodge issuing the transfer card. Upon receipt of such notice by the lodge of issue, it shall be read in open lodge, and record thereof shall be made by the keeper of records and seal and master of finance upon the books of the lodge. If the application be rejected, the transfer card shall be filed in the lodge in which it is deposited, and no similar application by that applicant shall be considered by that lodge for ninety days thereafter. (1896).

229 (273). The rights of a holder of a transfer card as an officer in the lodge of issue, or as grand representative from such lodge, shall not be impaired by reason of the issue or deposit of such transfer card until his election to membership in the lodge in which it is deposited, but thereupon any such right shall finally cease and determine. If the lodge of deposit of a transfer card be within the same domain as the lodge of issue, the rights of the holder thereof as an officer in his grand lodge, or as Supreme Representative from such grand lodge, shall not be affected or impaired by the issue or deposit of such transfer card; but if the lodge of deposit of a transfer card be not within the same domain as the lodge of issue, then all such rights of the holder of such transfer card shall cease and determine upon his election to membership in the lodge of deposit. The rights of the holder of a transfer card as an officer of the Supreme Lodge shall at no time be affected or impaired by the issue or deposit of such transfer card. (1896.)

230 (274). A subordinate lodge, subject to the legislation of its grand lodge, may establish the fee to accompany an application for membership by the deposit of a transfer card and the fee for the issue of such cards. A subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge may fix such fees, provided that the fee for admission in such lodge shall not exceed one-half the fee required by it for the three ranks of knighthood, and that the fee for the issuance of a transfer card shall be one dollar. (1898.)

Samuels vs. Live Oak Lodge, No. 17, 3 Clark, 42.

231 (275). The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is hereby authorized and directed to issue blank transfer cards as herein described, the same to be issued and furnished to grand lodges or to subordinate lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, as provided by law.

232 (276). Any member of the order who is not indebted to his lodge, and is not under charges, may apply to his lodge in writing over his own signature for a withdrawal card.

233 (277). Such application shall be read in open lodge, whereupon

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returned to the applicant, and except, also, that in such case the application may be renewed to the same or (subject to the provisions of said chapter) to a different subordinate lodge, after one month from the date of such rejection. If the applicant be elected, it shall be the duty of the keeper of records and seal of such lodge at once to notify the lodge of issue thereof, and the membership of the applicant shall date from such election.

237 (285). Should a withdrawal card be lost or destroyed, the holder thereof may apply in writing to the source of issue for a duplicate, which, upon satisfactory proof of such loss and upon payment of the fee therefor, shall at once be issued and delivered to him. If a card has been mutilated or defaced, the holder may surrender such card to the source of issue, and upon his request and payment of the fee therefor, a duplicate shall be issued and delivered to him. There shall be written or printed in red ink, across the face of any card issued under the provisions of this section, the word "duplicate."

238 (286). No subordinate lodge shall issue a card to a past chancellor, a past grand chancellor or a Past Supreme Chancellor who may be under charges in his grand lodge or the Supreme Lodge; and should such card be so issued, it shall not be pleaded in bar of the proceedings under the charges, nor of the findings upon the same.

239 (287). The form of withdrawal card specified in this chapter shall be as follows:

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

SEAL OF SUPREME LODGE.

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, through the Grand Lodge of ————————, authorizes ———— Lodge, No. ———, of ————, in said grand domain, to issue this withdrawal card to ———————— (whose proper signature is written in the margin hereof), who has attained the rank of ————, and, at his own request, has received this card of honorable withdrawal therefrom.

SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Membership in the order by the holder hereof terminated upon the granting of this card.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures and the seal of the lodge, this ——— day of ————, 190—, P. P. ————.

SEAL OF SUBORDINATE LODGE.

————————————

Chancellor Commander.

————————————

Keeper of Records and Seal.

NOTE.—This card will remain in force until revoked or deposited (unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Lodge), and the holder shall be subject to all laws and regulations relating thereto, as established by the Supreme Lodge. It can not be used as a visiting credential nor as evidence of the attainment of any honor or rank other than the ranks of knighthood. Such honor or other rank must be evidenced by a separate credential therefor.

240 (290). The cards provided for in this chapter, when issued, shall be valid until revoked, annulled or deposited as hereinbefore provided.

241 (291). Such cards shall be prepared and furnished only by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

242 (292). Withdrawal cards heretofore issued may be revoked, annulled or deposited, as in this chapter hereinbefore provided for the revocation, annullment or deposit of withdrawal cards, grand lodge cards or Supreme Lodge cards; and, until so revoked, annulled or deposited, they shall be valid.

CHAPTER VII.

DUES, ASSESSMENTS AND FINES.

243 (257). Every member of the order of Knights of Pythias may be required to pay to his subordinate lodge fixed sums of money at regular and at the end of stated periods. The amounts so payable, and the dates of the lodge conventions when they shall become due, shall be determined by each subordinate lodge, subject to the enactments of its grand lodge and the Supreme Lodge. Such moneys shall be known as dues.

244 (258). All dues shall begin from the date of initiation as page, or of membership by transfer card, withdrawal card, grand lodge card or Supreme Lodge card. Different rates of dues may be required from members of the different ranks of knighthood, as each subordinate lodge may enact, but the payment of dues shall not be required before the end of the stated periods for which they are payable, except that, if a member receive a transfer card, he shall be charged with dues to the first of the month succeeding the date of the issue of such transfer card; or, if he apply for a withdrawal card, he shall be charged with dues pro rata up to the date of the granting of such card. (1902.)

245 (259). A member shall be in arrears when his dues, accrued at the end of a period for which the same are payable, remain unpaid at midnight of the last day of such period. A subordinate lodge may collect dues in advance, but a member shall not be deemed in arrears or deprived of benefits or of the S. A. P. W. because of failure to make such payment in advance; provided, that grand lodges may by law prescribe that members whose dues are not paid in advance shall not be entitled to benefits.

Russell vs. Bon, 2 Clark, 25.
Loyal Lodge, No. 233, vs. Rubie, 5 Clark, 50.

246 (260). Subordinate lodges shall, subject to the Supreme law and the legislation of their respective grand lodges, provide for the prompt collection of the dues of their members.

247 (261). Subordinate lodges may, subject to the Supreme law and the legislation of their respective grand lodges, provide for the imposition of fines and assesments upon their members, which fines and assessments

shall become due and payable upon the next succeeding date for the payment of dues, and their non-payment at such date shall thereupon render the member in arrears and subject to all the provisions of this chapter; provided that fines and assessments imposed within one month preceding the end of a stated period for which dues are payable shall not become due and payable until the next succeeding date for the payment of dues.

248 (262). When a member shall have become in arrears for dues, fines and assessments equal to the amount of one year's dues, the master of finance of his lodge shall forthwith notify him, by mail to his address as shown upon the books of the lodge, that he is so in arrears, and that, if such arrearages are not paid within thirty days after the date of such notice, he will be suspended from the lodge and from the order. The master of finance shall receive any payments which may be tendered to him in response to such notice, at any time prior to action of the lodge thereon, provided the amount so tendered shall at least equal three months' dues. If, at a convention of the lodge held after the expiration of the time specified in such notice, the member so notified shall not have made payment of arrearages as hereinbefore provided, the master of finance shall notify the lodge to that effect, and that the notice required by this section has been sent. The account of the member shall thereupon be read, when, if objection be made to the account, such objection shall be fully stated and hearing had before the lodge. Immediately upon the reading of the account, or after the hearing thereon, if objection be made thereto, the question whether or not the member is in arrears for an amount equal to one year's dues, shall be submitted to vote of the lodge, and if the lodge shall vote that the member is so in arrears, the chancellor commander shall thereupon declare him suspended from the lodge and from the order, and such suspension shall be entered upon the records of the lodge; but such declaration by the chancellor commander shall in no case be made unless the notice herein required shall have been sent, nor unless the lodge shall previously determine by formal vote that the member is in arrears for an amount equal to one year's dues, which facts must be made of record upon the books of the lodge; provided, that the member shall not be so declared suspended if at the time he be under charges.

Russell vs. Bon, 2 Clark, 25.
Calanthe Lodge, No. 206, vs. Silver, 8 S. T., 38.

249 (263). A member who has been suspended under the provisions of this chapter shall be known as a suspended member, and shall have no claim upon the order nor upon any lodge thereof, nor upon any member of the order, for any Pythian right, benefit or privilege whatsoever, until after he shall have been reïnstated as provided by law. He shall not be chargeable with dues, fines or assessments during the period of his suspension.

250 (264). If any such suspended member shall commit an offence against the order, charges may be preferred against him either in the

lodge by which he was suspended, or in any lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction the offence was committed; whereupon the person so charged shall be summoned before such lodge, and trial shall be had in the manner provided by law for offenders who are members of the order. If he shall be convicted of the offence charged, the trial lodge shall thereupon declare the offender expelled from the order, and if such lodge be other than that by which he was suspended, notice of its action shall be at once given that lodge through the keeper of records and seal.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUSPENSION AND REINSTATEMENT.

251 (297). The penalty of suspension from the order for offences against it may be either:

Par. a (1). For a term fixed by the lodge at the time of suspension, which shall be known as "definite suspension"; or,

Par. b (2). At the pleasure of the lodge, which shall be known as "indefinite suspension."

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

252 (298). A person who may be under suspension, either "definite" or "indefinite," shall have no claim upon the order, nor upon any lodge or member thereof, for any Pythian right, privilege or benefit whatsoever, until after his suspension shall have been terminated as provided by law. He shall not be chargeable with dues, fines or assessments during the period of his suspension.

253 (299). If any such suspended member shall commit an offence against the order, charges may be preferred against him, either in the lodge by which he was suspended, or in any lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction the offence was committed; whereupon the person so charged shall be summoned before such lodge, and trial shall be had in the manner provided by law for offenders who are members of the order. If he shall be convicted of the offence charged, the trial lodge shall thereupon declare the offender expelled from the order; and if such lodge be other than that by which he was suspended, notice of its action shall be at once given to that lodge through its keeper of records and seal.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

254 (300). A person under "definite" suspension shall, at the expiration of the term of such suspension, become and be reinstated to the standing held by him at the date of his suspension, without formal vote or action of the lodge, and shall thereupon he subject to all the obligations and entitled to all the rights pertaining to such standing.

255 (293). A former member of the order who was suspended from membership in his subordinate lodge and in the order for non-payment of arrearages, who desire to be restored to such membership, may make

application therefor to the subordinate lodge by which he was so suspended. Such application shall be accompanied by such sum as the by-laws of such lodge may prescribe for reïnstatement, which amount shall not be more than the amount of membership fee in said lodge at the time of said application. (1900.)

256 (294). Such application shall be read in open lodge, at a stated convention thereof, and referred to an investigating committee of three, as in the case of an application for the ranks of knighthood, and no further action shall be taken on such application by the lodge for one week, and until the report of the investigating committee shall have been made to the lodge.

257 (295). Upon the report of the investigating committee, and subject to the restrictions of the preceding section, such application shall be ballotted upon by secret ball ballot, as in the case of an application for the ranks of knighthood, except that, if two-thirds of all the balls deposited upon such ballot be white, the applicant shall be declared reïnstated; but should more than one-third of the balls deposited be black, the ballot shall be renewed immediately. Should two-thirds or more of the balls deposited on the second ballot be white, the applicant shall be declared reïnstated; but should more than one-third of the balls be black, the applicant for reinstatement shall be declared rejected, and no further application for the reïnstatement of the applicant so rejected shall be received by the lodge for the period of six months after the date of such rejection. Cubes shall be deemed to be black balls within the meaning of this section.

258 (296). A member of the order, who has been reïnstated to membership as hereinbefore provided, shall not be chargeable with any dues accrued during the period of his suspension, nor with any assessments imposed during such period.

CHAPTER IX.

FUNERAL BENEFITS.

259 (303). Each subordinate lodge shall pay a funeral benefit of not less than twenty dollars in the currency of the United States of America, or its equivalent in the currency of the country in which the lodge is located, upon the death of a member thereof, of any rank, who was in good standing at the time of his death, said payment to be made as provided in the by-laws of the lodge.

California Lodge, No. 1, vs. G. L. California, 1 Clark, 10.

260 (304). A subordinate lodge which provides for the payment of a larger sum than the minimum amount fixed by the Supreme law as a funeral benefit, may prescribe the person or persons to whom the amount

in excess of said minimum amount shall be paid, or it may provide that the amount in excess of such minimum shall be expended under the direction of the lodge toward defraying the funeral expenses of the deceased member. To be entitled to the privileges conferred by this section, a subordinate lodge must take advantage thereof by the adoption of such provisions in its by-laws as will secure them.

Jefferson Valley Lodge, No. 11, vs. Stradford, 6 S. T., 49.

261 (305). When a subordinate lodge provides in its by-laws that the amount of its funeral benefits in excess of the minimum amount fixed by the Supreme law shall be applied toward the payment of funeral expenses, it shall be the sole judge as to what portion of said sum shall be expended for that purpose, and the rights of the party entitled under the by-laws of a lodge to the twenty dollars minimum funeral benefit shall be held to have been satisfied whenever such minimum shall have been paid to such party. Jefferson Valley Lodge, No. 11, vs. Stradford, 6 S. T., 49.

262 (306). The suicide of a member shall not release his subordinate lodge from the payment of the minimum amount of funeral benefit provided by the Supreme law.

PART II.

WITHIN THE DOMAIN OF A GRAND LODGE.

CHAPTER I.

WARRANTS AND CHARTERS.

263 (310). The provisions of this part, so far as they relate to subordinate lodges, shall apply only to lodges located within the domain of an existing grand lodge. Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

264 (311). Whenever ten or more persons, eligible under the Supreme law to receive the ranks of knighthood, shall desire to establish a subordinate lodge of the order within the domain of a grand lodge, they may petition the grand chancellor of such domain for a warrant for such subordinate lodge. Such petition shall be signed by each petitioner in his own handwriting, giving the age, residence and occupation of each, and shall be in the following form:

To the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Domain of ————————:

The undersigned represent that they are white males, of good moral character, not less than twenty-one and not more than fifty years of age,

believers in a Supreme Being, in good health and sound in mind and body, able to read and write, and not engaged in either of the occupations known as professional gambler, saloon-keeper, bar-tender or retail dealer in spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer (except as bona fide hotel-keepers or druggists); that they believe in the maintenance of order and the upholding of constituted authority in the government in which they live; that they have not, within six months, been rejected as applicants for the ranks of knighthood; and that they have been for the six months last past actual residents of this state [territory, district, province].

They respectfully petition that you will grant them a warrant for the institution and establishment of a subordinate lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias, to be located at ————————, county [parish] of ————————, state [territory, district, province] of————————, and to be known as "———————— Lodge [with such number as you may designate], Knights of Pythias of the Grand Domain of ————————."

Should this petition be granted, we hereby covenant and agree that we will, as individuals and as a lodge, in all respects observe and obey the Supreme law of the order and the laws of your grand lodge.

The transfer cards, withdrawal cards, grand lodge cards or Supreme Lodge cards held by any of us are hereto attached.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

265 (312). The petition described in the foregoing section shall be forwarded to the grand chancellor. In case any of the petitioners are holders of transfer cards, withdrawal cards, grand lodge cards or Supreme Lodge cards, then such cards shall accompany such petition. If the grand chancellor, after due investigation, shall determine to grant such petition, he shall at once cause a warrant for the institution of such subordinate lodge to be prepared by the grand keeper of records and seal, and shall issue the same in form as follows:

GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF ————————.

To whom it may concern:

Whereas, [names of applicants] have petitioned the undersigned grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of ————————, for the institution of a subordinate lodge of the order;

Now, therefore, know ye that I, as such grand chancellor, being duly authorized by the Supreme law of the order and the laws of this grand lodge, do hereby grant this warrant for the institution of such lodge, to be known as ———————— Lodge, No. ————, Knights of Pythias, of ————————, located at ————————; hereby investing it with all the powers and privileges conferred by the Supreme law and the laws of this grand lodge upon a subordinate lodge of the order.

This warrant may be suspended by the grand chancellor of this grand domain, or revoked by this grand lodge, in the manner provided by law; but, unless so suspended or revoked, it shall be valid until vacated by the issue of a charter in lieu thereof.

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of this grand lodge and of its grand chancellor, this charter may be suspended or revoked in the manner provided by law.

In witness whereof, this charter has been duly executed, and the seal of this grand lodge affixed thereto, this ——— day of ——————— 190—, P. P. ———.

SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Attest: _____

_____ *Grand Chancellor.*

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

The validity of charters granted prior to the enactment of these statutes, and of different forms from that herein prescribed, shall not be affected thereby.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

268 (315). The issue of a charter, as provided in the preceding section, shall vacate the warrant under which such subordinate lodge was instituted, and such warrant shall be at once returned to and deposited with the grand keeper of records and seal of the grand lodge granting the charter; and no act done under such warrant, after the issue of a charter in lieu thereof, shall be valid or legal.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

269 (316). Should the warrant or charter of a subordinate lodge be lost or destroyed, the grand chancellor of the grand lodge within whose domain such subordinate lodge is located may issue a warrant to serve in lieu of such warrant or charter until the next convention of such grand lodge, when, upon petition of such subordinate lodge, and at the pleasure of such grand lodge, a duplicate warrant or charter may be issued.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

270 (317). No meeting of a subordinate lodge shall be legal unless its warrant or charter be displayed in the manner required by the Supreme constitution. The flag of the country in which such lodge is located should also be displayed therein. (1900.)

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

271 (318). No subordinate lodge shall surrender its warrant or charter so long as seven members shall vote against such surrender, nor unless two weeks' notice in writing of the convention at which the proposed surrender is to be acted on shall have been given to every member of the lodge.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

272 (319). Two or more subordinate lodges within the domain of the same grand lodge may be consolidated under the warrant or charter of either of them, or under a new warrant or charter, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by the grand lodge within whose domain they are located; provided that no subordinate lodge shall be so consolidated with another, except by formal vote of such lodges, and after at least two weeks' notice of the proposed action has been given to every member thereof; provided also, that no subordinate lodge shall be consolidated with another so long as seven members thereof shall vote against such

consolidation; and provided further, that all members of subordinate lodges consolidated, and all persons holding unrevoked withdrawal cards issued thereby, or under suspension by such lodges, shall hold the same relation to the consolidated lodge as they held to their respective lodges at the date of sueh consolidation.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

273 (320). The warrant or charter of a subordinate lodge which shall be guilty of conduct disloyal or discreditable to the order, or which shall neglect or refuse to conform to, observe or enforce the Supreme law or any mandate of the Supreme Tribunal or of the Supreme Chancellor, or any law of its grand lodge, or any mandate of the grand chancellor thereof, or either of them, or the membership of which may diminish to less than ten members, may be suspended or revoked in the manner provided by the laws of the grand lodge of the grand domain in which such subordinate lodge is located; provided, no such warrant or charter shall be suspended or revoked until the lodge shall have been duly notified of its alleged offence, and opportunity given for answer and defence; nor shall any such warrant or charter be revoked except by formal vote of its grand lodge.

Gorman vs. Aldiné Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

274 (321). The warrant or charter of a subordinate lodge, which has been surrendered or suspended in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, may be restored to the members thereof who petition for such restoration, at the pleasure of the grand lodge within whose domain it is located, or of the grand chancellor thereof; and in such case the members thereof and all persons holding unrevoked withdrawal cards from, or under suspension by, such subordinate lodge, shall hold the same relation to the reïnstated lodge as they held thereto at the date of the surrender or suspension of its warrant or charter. Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

275 (322). A warrant or charter which has been revoked under the provisions of this chapter may be restored by the grand lodge to such of the members thereof as petition therefor. Such lodge, so reörganized, shall have jurisdiction or control only over the persons to whom such warrant or charter may have been restored, except as others may subsequently become members thereof in the manner provided by law.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

CHAPTER II.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

276 (323). Subject to provisions of this chapter and to the requirement of the Supreme constitution that the total amount of the fee for the three ranks shall not be less than ten dollars in the currency of the United States of America, or its equivalent in the currency of the country in which the lodge is located, a grand lodge may prescribe by law the amount of the fee that shall be charged by each of its subordinate lodges for the ranks of knighthood; provided that, at the institution of a new lodge, the

amount of the prescribed fee for the three ranks must be paid to the instituting officer before an applicant for the ranks of knighthood in such new lodge can be legally elected to receive them; and provided further, that not less than one-third of the total amount of the fee prescribed for the ranks of knighthood must be paid into the exchequer of an existing lodge before an applicant for membership therein by initiation can be legally elected to receive the ranks of knighthood.

277 (324). The fee to be charged by a subordinate lodge for membership therein by the deposit of a transfer card shall be as prescribed by the grand lodge having jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of section 184 of these statutes. Such fee must be paid into the exchequer of the lodge before the applicant can be legally elected to membership.

278 (325). The fee to be charged by a subordinate lodge for membership therein by the deposit of a withdrawal card, grand lodge card or Supreme Lodge card shall be as prescribed by the grand lodge having jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of section 184 of these statutes. Such fee must be paid into the exchequer of the lodge before the applicant can be legally elected to membership.

279 (327). Should a grand lodge fail or refuse to avail itself of the privileges conferred by this chapter, the subordinate lodges within its domain may exercise said privileges under the same restrictions that are placed upon their exercise by a grand lodge, until such time as the grand lodge shall enact legislation upon the subject.

CHAPTER III.

GRAND LODGE CARDS.

280 (278). A member of a subordinate lodge which shall have become defunct may make application for a grand lodge card to the grand chancellor of the grand lodge in whose domain said defunct lodge was situate, accompanying his application with satisfactory proof of his good standing in his subordinate lodge when the same became defunct, together with the fee for the card; whereupon the grand chancellor shall endorse his order upon the application, directing the grand keeper of records and seal to issue to the applicant a grand lodge card.

281 (279). A member of a subordinate lodge which shall have become defunct, who is under suspension for non-payment of dues, may make application to the grand chancellor of the grand lodge in whose domain said defunct lodge was situate for a grand lodge card, accompanying his application with the fee for the card and the amount of one year's dues as required by his lodge at the date of his suspension; whereupon the grand chancellor shall endorse his order upon the application, and shall cause a grand lodge card to be issued and delivered to the applicant, as provided in the preceding section.

282 (288). The form of grand lodge card shall be as follows:

GRAND LODGE CARD.

SEAL OF SUPREME LODGE. The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, through the Grand Lodge of ————————, has granted this Grand Lodge card to ———————— (whose proper signature is written in the margin hereof), who was formerly a member of ———————— Lodge, No. —— (now defunct), at ———————— in the domain of said grand lodge, who had attained the rank of ————, and, at his own request, has received this grand lodge card. SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Membership in the order by the holder hereof terminated upon the granting of this card.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures and the seal of this grand lodge, this ———————— day of ————————, 190——, P. P. ————.

Grand Chancellor.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

NOTE.—This card will remain in force until revoked or deposited (unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Lodge), and the holder shall be subject to all laws and regulations relating thereto, as established by the Supreme Lodge. It can not be used as a visiting credential, nor as evidence of the attainment of any honor or rank other than the ranks of knighthood. Such honor or other rank must be evidenced by a separate credential therefor.

CHAPTER IV.

REINSTATEMENT.

283 (301). If a person who is under suspension, either "definite," or "indefinite," shall desire reïnstatement prior to the expiration of such suspension, he may petition the grand chancellor of the grand domain in which the lodge by which he was suspended is located, for permission to apply to such lodge for reïnstatement. He shall accompany such petition with a full statement of the facts upon which he relies to justify his application, and by proof that he has notified the lodge of his intention to make such petition. If such petition be granted by the grand chancellor, the petitioner may thereupon make application for immediate reïnstatement to the lodge by which he was suspended, and such lodge may, after hearing, grant the application for reïnstatement, or may reduce the term of suspension; provided at least one week's notice shall have been given to every member of such lodge of the meeting at which action thereon will be taken, and provided also that not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, and entitled to vote, shall vote in favor thereof.

284 (302). When a lodge by whose action a person is under "indefinite" suspension, or under "definite" suspension the term of which has not expired, has become defunct, and such person desires reïnstatement in the order, he may petition the grand chancellor of the grand domain in which such defunct lodge was located, for permission to apply to any subordinate

lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction he resides, for reïnstatement to membership in the order; whereupon said grand chancellor shall make such investigation as he may deem advisable and necessary as to the propriety of granting the petition, and shall submit the petition, together with the results of his investigation, to his grand lodge at its next convention. Should the grand lodge grant the petition, the grand keeper of records and seal shall give the petitioner official printed or written notice thereof, in manner and form as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF ————————, K. P.,
————————, 190—, P. P. ———.

To ————————, formerly a member of ————————
Lodge, No. ——— (defunct), of this grand domain:

Whereas, on or about the ——— day of ————————, 190——, after due trial, you were, for cause, duly suspended for the term of ————————; and whereas, after such suspension, and before its termination, said lodge became defunct, and so remains; and whereas, you have, in accordance with the forms of law, filed with the grand chancellor of this grand lodge a petition for permission to apply for reïnstatement to membership in the order; and whereas, after due hearing, this grand lodge has granted the prayer of said petition; now, therefore, this notice thereof is issued to you, the said ————————, and shall have the same force as, and may be used in lieu of, a withdrawal card.

In witness whereof, I have hereto affixed my official signature and the seal of this grand lodge, the day and year first above written.

————————
Grand Chancellor.

SEAL OF GRAND LODGE.

Attest: ————————
Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

Such official notice shall have the same force as, and may be used in lieu of, a withdrawal card. If the lodge described in sections 283 and 284 of this chapter was under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, or if its warrant has been revoked, or if the grand lodge in whose domain such lodge was located has become defunct, the petition herein referred to shall be made to the Supreme Chancellor, and shall be submitted by him to the Supreme Lodge, for its action. If the petition be granted by the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall give to the petitioner official notice thereof in manner and form similar to that herein prescribed for official notice of the action of a grand lodge.

285 (354*a*). If a member who has been expelled shall desire reïnstatement, he may petition the grand chancellor of the grand domain in which the lodge by which he was expelled is located, for permission to apply to such lodge for reïnstatement. He shall accompany such petition with a full statement of the facts upon which he relies to justify his application,

and by proof that he has notified the lodge of his intention to make such petition. If such petition be granted by the grand chancellor, the petitioner may thereupon make application for reïnstatement to the lodge by which he was expelled, and such lodge may, after hearing, grant the application for reïnstatement; provided at least one week's notice of the convention at which action thereon will be taken shall have been given to every member of the lodge; and provided, also, that not less than two-thirds of the members present at such convention and entitled to vote, shall vote in favor thereof. (1898.)

286 (354*b*). When a lodge by whose action a member has been expelled becomes defunct, he may petition the grand chancellor of the domain in which such defunct lodge was located for reïnstatement to membership in the order. He shall accompany such petition with a full statement of the facts upon which he relies to justify his application; whereupon, the grand chancellor shall make such investigation as he may deem advisable and necessary as to the propriety of granting the petition, and shall submit the petition, together with the results of his investigation, to the grand lodge at its next convention. Should the grand lodge grant the petition by a two-thirds vote of the members present, the grand chancellor shall direct the grand keeper of records and seal to issue to the applicant a grand lodge card, and shall cause to be endorsed thereon a brief statement of the facts in the case. The fee for the issuance of the grand lodge card shall be governed by the statutes of the grand domain providing for the issuance of grand lodge cards. (1898.)

CHAPTER V.

FUNDS.

287 (328). The receipts from fees and dues and the increments thereof shall constitute a trust fund for carrying out the fraternal and beneficial features of the order, and shall not be expended for any other than those purposes and the payment of the necessary expenses of the lodge, as those purposes and expenses may be determined legislatively or judicially by the grand lodge having jurisdiction, which grand lodge shall also determine the vote that shall be necessary to make an expenditure from the fund, and the manner in which it may be invested, if at all. This fund shall not be subject to partition among the members of a lodge; and in case a lodge shall from any cause cease to exist, said fund shall revert to the grand lodge within whose domain the lodge is located.

Jefferson Valley Lodge, No. 11, vs. Stradford, 6 S. T., 49.

288 (329). The receipts from fines and assessments shall be carried to such fund or funds as the grand lodge having jurisdiction may direct, and shall be expended only in such manner, by such vote and for such purposes as said grand lodge may determine.

289 (330). The receipts from donations or bequests shall be carried to such fund or funds, or applied to such purpose or purposes, as the donors

may direct, provided such direction is in conformity with the principles and purposes of the order; and provided further that, should the donation or bequest be made without directions as to the purpose to which it shall be applied, such donation or bequest shall be carried to the trust fund.

PART III.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE CONTROL OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

CHAPTER I.

WARRANTS.

290 (338). Every subordinate lodge in territory not within the domain of a grand lodge shall be under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, until such territory shall be attached to or become a part of the domain of a grand lodge.

291 (331). Whenever ten or more persons, eligible under the Supreme law to receive the ranks of knighthood, shall desire to establish a subordinate lodge of the order in territory not within the domain of a grand lodge, they may petition the Supreme Chancellor for a warrant for such subordinate lodge. Such petition shall be signed by each petitioner in his own handwriting, giving the age, residence and occupation of each, and shall be in the following form:

To the Supreme Chancellor of the Order of Knights of Pythias:

The undersigned represent that they are white males, of good moral character, not less than twenty-one and not more than fifty years of age, believers in a Supreme Being, in good health and sound in mind and body, able to read and write, and not engaged in either of the occupations known as professional gambler, saloon-keeper, bar-tender or retail dealer in spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer (except bona fide hotel-keepers or druggists); that they believe in the maintenance of order and the upholding of constituted authority in the government in which they live; that they have not within six months been rejected as applicants for the ranks of knighthood; and that they have been for the six months last past actual residents of this state [territory, district, province].

They respectfully petition that you will grant them a warrant for the institution and establishment of a subordinate lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias, to be located at ————————————, county [parish] of ————————————, state [territory, district, province] of ————————————, and to be known as "———————— Lodge [with such number as you may designate], Knights of Pythias, of ———————— [state, territory, district, province]."

Should this petition be granted, we hereby covenant and agree that we will, as individuals and as a lodge, in all respects observe and obey the Supreme law of the order.

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Chancellor, upon satisfactory proot of such loss or destruction, shall cause to be issued a duplicate of said warrant.

296 (335). A subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge shall not surrender its warrant so long as seven members of such lodge shall vote against such proposed surrender.

297 (336). The warrant of a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, which has been surrendered or suspended in accordance with law, may be restored to the members of such lodge who petition for such restoration, at the pleasure of the Supreme Chancellor or of the Supreme Lodge; and in such case, the members of such lodge and all persons holding unrevoked or undeposited withdrawal cards issued from, or under suspension by, such subordinate lodge, shall hold the same relation to the reïnstated lodge as they held thereto at the date of the surrender or suspension of the warrant thereof.

298 (337). Two or more subordinate lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge may be consolidated under the warrant of either of them, or under a new warrant, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by the Supreme Lodge; provided that no subordinate lodge shall be so consolidated with another, except by formal vote of such lodges, and after at least two weeks' notice of the proposed action has been given to every member thereof; provided also, that no subordinate lodge shall be consolidated with another so long as seven members thereof shall vote against such consolidation; and provided, further, that all members of subordinate lodges consolidated, and all persons holding unrevoked withdrawal cards issued thereby, or under suspension of such lodges, shall hold the same relation to the consolidated lodge as they held to their respective lodges at the date of such consolidation.

CHAPTER II.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

299 (346). The fee to be charged for the ranks of knighthood, at the institution of a new lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, may be determined by a majority vote of all those who shall have signed the petition for warrant; but such amount shall not be less than ten dollars in the currency of the United States of America, or its equivalent in the currency of the country in which the new lodge is located, and the total amount of said fee must be paid to the instituting officer before an applicant for the ranks of knighthood in such new lodge can be legally elected to receive them.

300 (347). The fee to be charged the holder of a transfer card, a withdrawal card, a grand lodge card or a Supreme Lodge card, for admission as a warrant member of a new lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, shall not be more than one dollar. (1902.)

301 (348). The fee to be charged by an existing subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge for the ranks of knighthood may be fixed by the lodge, subject to the requirement of the Supreme constitution that the total amount of the fee for the three ranks shall not be less than ten dollars in the currency of the United States of America, or its equivalent in the currency of the country in which the lodge is located. The amount of such fee shall be set forth in the by-laws of the lodge, and not less than one-third of the total amount of such fee must be paid into the treasury of the lodge before an applicant for membership therein by initiation can be legally elected to receive the ranks of knighthood.

302 (349). The fee to be charged by a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, for membership by the deposit of a transfer card shall be fixed by the lodge and prescribed in its by-laws; but the amount of such fee shall not be less than one-third of the total amount of the fee that the lodge prescribes for the ranks of knighthood. The total amount of such fee must be paid into the exchequer of the lodge before an applicant can be legally elected as a member.

303 (350). The fee to be charged by a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, for membership by the deposit of a withdrawal card, a grand lodge card or a Supreme Lodge card, shall be fixed by the lodge and prescribed in its by-laws; but the amount of such fee shall not be less than one-third of the total amount of the fee which the lodge prescribes for the ranks of knighthood. The total amount of the fee so prescribed must be paid into the exchequer of the lodge before the applicant can be legally elected to membership.

304 (351). The fee to be charged by a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, for reïnstatement to membership of a member suspended for non-payment of arrearages may be fixed by the lodge, and shall be prescribed in its by-laws; but the amount of such fee shall not be less than the amount of one year's dues, nor greater than the total amount of the fee which the lodge prescribes for the ranks of knighthood. The total amount of the reïnstatement fee so prescribed must be paid into the exchequer of the lodge before an applicant for reïnstatement can be legally restored to membership.

CHAPTER III.

SUPREME LODGE CARDS.

305 (280). A member of a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, which has become defunct, may make application to the Supreme Chancellor for a Supreme Lodge card, accompanying his application with satisfactory proof of his good standing in his subordinate lodge when the same became defunct, together with the fee for the card; whereupon the Supreme Chancellor shall endorse upon the application his

order directing the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to issue to the applicant a Supreme Lodge card.

306 (281). A member of a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, which shall have become defunct, who is under suspension for non-payment of dues, may make application to the Supreme Chancellor for a Supreme Lodge card, accompanying his application with the fee for the card and the amount of one year's dues as required by his lodge at the date of his suspension; whereupon the Supreme Chancellor shall endorse his order upon the application, and shall cause a Supreme Lodge card to be issued and delivered to the applicant as provided in the preceding section.

307 (289). The form of Supreme Lodge card shall be as follows:

SUPREME LODGE CARD.

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias has granted this Supreme Lodge card to ———————— (whose proper signature is written in the margin hereof), who was formerly a member of ———————— Lodge, No. —— (now defunct), at ————————————, in the ———————— of ————————, who had attained the rank of ————————, and, at his own request, has received this Supreme Lodge card.

Membership in the order by the holder hereof terminated upon the granting of this card.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures and the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge, this —— day of ————————, 190——, P. P. ——.

———————————

Supreme Chancellor.

SEAL OF SUPREME LODGE.

Attest: ————————————

Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

NOTE.—This card will remain in force until revoked or deposited (unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Lodge), and the holder shall be subject to all laws and regulations relating thereto, as established by the Supreme Lodge. It can not be used as a visiting credential nor as evidence of the attainment of any honor or rank other than the ranks of knighthood. Such honor or other rank must be evidenced by a separate credential therefor.

CHAPTER IV.

FUNDS.

308 (352). The receipts by a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge from fees and dues and their increments shall constitute a trust fund for carrying out the fraternal and beneficial features of the order, and shall not be expended for any other than those purposes and the payment of the necessary expenses of the lodge. When there shall accumulate a sufficient amount in this fund to warrant an investment, it may be made, provided the amount it is proposed to invest shall

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315 (343). It shall be the duty of the District Deputy Supreme Chancellor to forward by registered mail, in time to reach the office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal on or before the first day of April or the first day of October, as the case may be, the semi-annual reports for the preceding term of all the lodges under his jurisdiction, together with the aggregate amount of per capita tax due from said lodges. In case of the failure of the District Deputy Supreme Chancellor to comply with this requirement, the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall report the fact to the Supreme Chancellor, who shall take such steps as may seem proper to him to secure compliance with the law.

316 (344). If a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge shall neglect or refuse for the period of three months to hold regular conventions as provided by law, unless it shall have been authorized by dispensation duly granted therefor to suspend such conventions, its warrant may be suspended by the Supreme Chancellor or the Supreme Lodge. When such lodge or its warrant is so suspended, the warrant, its books, jewels, funds and all of its other property and effects, real or personal, shall at once revert to the Supreme Lodge; and it shall be the duty of the chancellor commander, trustees or other officer or officers or members of such lodge, in custody thereof, to forthwith deliver to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, or the member of the order authorized by him to receive the same, said warrant and all other property and effects of said lodge; and the same shall be held by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal subject to the orders of the Supreme Chancellor or the Supreme Lodge. (1896.)

317 (345). Whenever a subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge shall adopt for its own government a constitution or code of laws or any amendment thereof, a certified copy thereof shall be forwarded at once by the keeper of records and seal of such subordinate lodge by registered mail to the Supreme Chancellor. If the Supreme Chancellor shall find such constitution, laws or amendments thereof in accord with the Supreme law, he shall approve them, and certify such approval to the subordinate lodge from which they were received. If he shall find any portion thereof in conflict with the Supreme law, he shall certify his disapproval of such portion, and refer to or cite the Supreme law with which the portion so disapproved is in conflict, and shall certify his approval of such constitution and laws as so modified. If the Supreme Chancellor shall fail to return to the subordinate lodge from which they were received such constitution, laws or amendments thereof, within ninety days from the date upon which they were received by him, then they shall at once become operative and in force without approval by him.

DIVISION IV.

THE BRANCHES OF THE ORDER.

PART I.

THE INSURANCE BRANCH.

CHAPTER I.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

318 The Board of Control of the Endowment Rank shall be composed of the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Vice Chancellor, ex officio, and five members who shall be elected by the Supreme Lodge. (1902.)

319 Any past grand chancellor in good standing who shall have taken the Supreme Lodge rank shall be eligible as a member of the Board of Control. (1902.)

320 The terms of the members of the Board of Control shall be as follows: For the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Vice Chancellor, during their terms as such officers respectively; for the elective members, the full period of six years and until their successors are elected and qualified, provided that the present members shall continue as members until the expiration of their present terms. (1902.)

321 Before assuming the duties of his office, each member of the Board of Control shall subscribe an obligation in duplicate, one of which shall be filed with the Supreme Chancellor and one with the secretary of the Board of Control, which obligation shall be substantially in words and figures as follows: "I, ————, do solemnly pledge my knightly honor that I will support the Supreme constitution of the order of Knights of Pythias, and that I will discharge the duties of a member of the Board of Control honestly and faithfully and to the best of my ability. So help me God." (1902.)

322 (355). The Board of Control shall have territorial jurisdiction, coëxtensive with the Supreme Lodge, over all matters pertaining to the insurance branch of the order, known as the Endowment Rank, subject to the Supreme law.

323 The Board of Control shall meet quarterly after ten days' notice, beginning on such day of the months of January, April, July and October, as shall be designated by the president of the board. Special meetings may be called by the president whenever by him deemed necessary, and

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shall be by him so called upon the written request of any three members. Four members shall constitute a quorum, and no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum be present. A majority vote of the members present shall be required to take affirmative action. Unless otherwise provided in the notice, meetings of the board shall be held at its office. (1902).

324 It shall be the duty of the board to attend the Supreme Lodge conventions, and the members thereof shall be privileged to take part in all discussions affecting Endowment Rank matters. For their services at Supreme Lodge conventions, the members of the board shall receive the same compensation as Supreme Representatives, and for their services at the sessions of the Board of Control they shall receive out of the funds of the Endowment Rank the sum of ten dollars per day, and the same mileage as Supreme Representatives, per diem and mileage to be computed according to the manner of computing the same for Supreme Representatives; provided, that no member of the Board of Control shall draw mileage and per diem both as a member of the Supreme Lodge and of the Board of Control for the same journey or day, or double compensation in any event. (1902.)

325 The Board of Control shall have power to appoint an executive committee of three, of which the president shall be a member, from among its members or officers, which shall meet at such times as the board shall direct, for the purpose of examining, auditing and passing upon all proofs of death, claims and expenditures, applications for membership and reïnstatements, and generally all matters of detail in the transaction of the business of the Endowment Rank, and shall, in all acts and things, be under and follow the instructions that may be theretofore given by the Board of Control. The secretary of the board shall keep full and accurate minutes of the meetings of the executive committee, showing all action by it, and such minutes shall be submitted to the board for its action at each regular meeting. No expenditures shall be made or liability incurred on behalf of the Endowment Rank during a recess of the Board of Control, unless the same shall have been first submitted to and ordered by the executive committee. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum, with power to transact business. Any member of such committee not an officer shall receive for his services the sum of ten dollars per day and five cents per mile, mileage and per diem to be computed according to the manner of computing mileage and per diem for Supreme Representatives, the time not to exceed fifty days in two years. (1902.)

326 The officers of the Board of Control, other than the president, shall be elected at the first quarterly meeting after each regular convention of the Supreme Lodge, unless the board shall, for good cause, adjourn such election to a later date. Such officers shall be as follows: President of the Board, secretary, general counsel, medical examiner in chief. (1902.)

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of all matters requiring registration, together with books showing distinctly all receipts and disbursements, and such registers and books shall be so kept as to show from time to time the general status of the Endowment Rank, both as to membership and finances. He shall issue and attest all warrants drawn on the depositary, and attest, under seal of the board, all official documents signed by the president; prepare quarterly the statistical and financial exhibits for the report of the Board of Control, and make such other reports as may be called for by the president; keep an accurate record of the reports and proceedings of the board, and perform all other duties required of him by the Supreme statutes or which may be directed by the Board of Control. He shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties and for the accounting of all moneys which may come into his hands as shall be deemed by the board sufficient, such bond to be executed by such a surety company as is approved by the board and filed with the Supreme Chancellor. For his services the secretary shall receive such compensation as the board may from time to time direct. (1902.)

333 The general counsel shall be a duly licensed and practising attorney at law of one of the states or territories of the United States. He shall be the general advisory officer of the board on all matters of a legal nature, and shall, upon request, give his opinion in writing upon any matter concerning the Endowment Rank to the board or any officer or member thereof. He shall have charge, subject to the board, of all litigation to which the Supreme Lodge, through the Endowment Rank, may be a party or in which it is interested; and shall perform such other services as may be required of him by the board. He shall give a bond in such sum as the board may direct for the accounting and prompt payment of all moneys which may come into his hands, and for the faithful discharge of his duties as such officer, with a surety company to be approved by the Board of Control as surety, such bond to be filed with the Supreme Chancellor. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the board may from time to time direct. (1902.)

334 The Medical Examiner in Chief shall examine all applications for membership in the Endowment Rank and report his action thereof to the Board of Control, stating whether the applicants are acceptable risks or not, and registering the same in an official register, noting the action taken, and if not deemed acceptable, stating the cause. He shall deliver all applications passed upon to the secretary for the action of the executive committee. He shall examine all applications for appointment as local or section medical examiners, as to character and qualifications, and shall report thereon to the Board of Control. He shall submit quarterly to the Board of Control a report showing the transactions of his office, together with such information and recommendations as may be deemed necessary, and shall perform such other services as the Board of Control shall direct. He shall give a bond conditioned for the faithful accounting and payment of

any moneys which shall come to his hand, and for the well and faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be deemed by the board sufficient, with a surety company as surety, to be approved by the board, such bond to be filed with the Supreme Chancellor. For his services he shall receive such compensation as the board may from time to time direct. (1902.)

335 The Board of Control shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, daily, the funds of the Endowment Rank in such bank or banks as it may deem proper; provided, that a bank in which shall be kept the current funds or open account, to be known as the Endowment Rank depositary, shall be designated by the board at the first quarterly meeting after the close of the Supreme Lodge, or as soon thereafter as the board shall be able to make a satisfactory contract with such depositary. (1902.)

336 The Board of Control shall enforce all provisions of the Supreme constitution and statutes in relation to the Endowment Rank, and, except as otherwise provided, shall have full power and authority to manage, carry on and conduct the business of the rank, and shall employ all necessary assistants and clerks and fix the compensation therefor, and may remove the same at pleasure. The president and secretary of the board, acting jointly, are authorized to execute such bonds as may be required in proceedings at law or otherwise, to which the Supreme Lodge, by reason of any matters growing out of the Endowment Rank, may be a party or interested; provided, that if such bonds shall exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, the same shall be executed by the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, acting jointly with the president and secretary aforesaid. It is authorized to hold and disburse the funds of the Endowment Rank, and may invest the same from time to time, in securities readily convertible into cash, provided, such investments shall be limited to government or state bonds—such investment, before being made, to be authorized in writing by five members of the board. It is authorized to make special assessments upon all members of the Endowment Rank when necessary to meet the liabilities of the rank. It shall make quarterly reports to sections of the Endowment Rank, giving its financial condition and such other information concerning it as may be deemed necessary, four copies of such report to be sent to each section and a copy to each officer and member of the Supreme Lodge. It shall prepare and submit a full and complete report of its acts and decisions and the condition of the Endowment Rank to the Supreme Lodge at each regular convention, and at such other times to the Supreme Chancellor as may be required by him. (1902.)

337 Nothing herein shall prohibit the Board of Control, with the written concurrence of not less than five of its members, from using any funds of the Endowment Rank that may be in its possession or under its control, or from selling, transferring, pledging or otherwise disposing of any property, real or personal, or securities held in trust by it for the

Endowment Rank, and using the proceeds derived therefrom for the protection of the rights, interests and investments of the Endowment Rank in the property known as the Lexington Hotel property, situated in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, or for the protection of any other investment of said rank, whether the same be in real estate or otherwise. (1902.)

338 The Board of Control, with the concurrence of five members thereof in writing, is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, whenever in its judgment it may become necessary or be deemed advisable in order to protect any existing investment of the funds of the Endowment Rank, to take such action as it may deem best in the premises, and for that purpose to purchase any real estate in which the funds of the Endowment Rank may be invested, and to use so much of the funds or securities of said Rank as may be necessary to pay the balance therefor, over and above the amount already invested therein, and in case there should not be sufficient funds on hand or available for that purpose, to incur debt to the amount and extent necessary to make said purchase and execute evidences of indebtedness in the name of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, the same to be signed by the Supreme Chancellor, attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal and sealed with the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge. (1902.)

339 Whenever the Board of Control shall, in accordance with the powers herein granted it, purchase any real estate, securities or credits, the title to which shall be in writing, the title thereto shall be taken in the name of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, and accepted by the Supreme Chancellor, attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal under the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge; and whenever said board shall have expressed its desire in writing, as herein provided, and that in its opinion it is necessary or advisable to dispose of by sale, mortgage, pledge, deed of trust or otherwise any real estate, securities or other property acquired under the provisions of this act, the Supreme Chancellor shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to convey title thereto to the purchaser, and for that purpose to make, execute and deliver any and all instruments or writings in the name of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, or otherwise, that may be necessary for the purpose of conveying, transferring, assigning or disposing of any such real estate, securities or other property, the same to be attested by the signature of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal under the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge. (1902.)

340 Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the Board of Control to make any future investments of the funds of the Endowment Rank, not in connection with or protection of the present investments of said fund, other than in government or state securities as provided in section 336. (1902.)

341 In advance of the quarterly meetings of the Board of Control, the Supreme Chancellor is authorized to appoint a committee of one or

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service of the notice of the decision complained of upon the aggrieved party. The appellant shall, within that time, serve upon the president or secretary of the Board of Control and file with the recorder of the Supreme Tribunal a petition setting forth his cause of complaint, and shall attach thereto as exhibits all papers relating to the cause of complaint which are in his possession or control. The Board of Control shall answer said complaint within thirty days after the same is served as above, and shall attach to its answer, as exhibits, such papers relating to its defence as it deems proper, and all papers in the case which may be called for by the petition of the appellant. Thereafter all proceedings shall be in accordance with the Supreme constitution and statutes and the rules of the Supreme Tribunal in cases in which the Supreme Tribunal has original jurisdiction. (1902.)

347 In times of epidemic or upon information of a threatened epidemic, the Board of Control shall have authority to prohibit the admission of members in any one or more sections of the Endowment Rank. (1902.)

348 It shall be the duty of all officers and employees of the Board of Control, and of the several sections throughout the Supreme domain, to deliver and turn over to their respective successors in office, immediately upon their election or appointment and qualification, all funds, property, books, papers, documents or other matters or things pertaining or relating to or connected with the business of the Board of Control, the section or the Endowment Rank. (1901.)

[NOTE.—The remainder of division iv, part i, being chapters ii to xv inclusive (sections 349-409), are the same as in force August 12, 1902, heretofore embraced in the general laws, rules and regulations of the Endowment Rank.]

CHAPTER II.

FORMATION OF SECTIONS AND FORMS OF APPLICATION.

349 Local branches of the Endowment Rank shall be termed sections, and shall exist by virtue of warrants of authority issued by the Board of Control as hereinafter provided.

350 Petitions for sections of the Endowment Rank must be made in the form provided by the Board of Control, in substance as follows:

FORM OF PETITION FOR SECTIONS.

To the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias:

The undersigned, Knights of Pythias in good standing, respectfully apply for a warrant of authority to organize a section of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, to be located at ———, county of ———,

and state of ————, subject to the provisions of the Supreme constitution and statutes now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted. Dated at ————, this ———— day of ————, A. D. 190—.

Name—Signature in full.	Age.	Residence.	Amount of Endowment, $500, $1,000, $2,000 or $3,000.	Lodge of which a member.

Said petition shall contain the signatures of not less than five Knights of Pythias in good standing, not over fifty years of age, and shall be forwarded to the Board of Control, accompanied by the individual applications of the petitioners, a membership fee of one dollar for each $1,000 endowment applied for and the first monthly payment and dues of each applicant; the payment to be based upon age at nearest birthday to date of application, and in accordance with the rates hereinafter provided.

351 Each applicant, after entering his name upon the petition, must make a regular application upon a form provided for by the Board of Control, and be examined in accordance with the prescribed "rules for medical examiners," by a physician selected by the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank, who shall prepare and sign the certificate attached to the application. Said application shall contain the following declaration and agreement, which shall form the basis of the contract and to which each applicant shall subscribe:

"I hereby declare that I am a member in good standing of the order of Knights of Pythias, that I am not now a member of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias, have never been rejected as an applicant thereof, and that I am in sound mental and physical condition; and it is further declared that the foregoing answers and statements, whether written in my own hand or not, together with the answers and statements made or to be made to the medical examiner in the continuance of this application, are warranted to be full, complete and true, and shall, together with all the agreements hereinafter made, form the basis of any certificate of membership issued hereon. It is agreed by myself and binding upon all parties who may hereafter become interested, that if any statement in this application, or to the medical examiner or in any certificate of health that may be hereafter given, or in the proofs of loss or death, by which any certificate of membership issued hereon matures, is untrue, or if there shall be any failure or neglect to pay any assessments, monthly payments or dues as prescribed by the laws of the rank or order, or severing in any manner whatever my membership or connection with the order or the Endowment Rank, said certificate shall be null and void, and all right, title and interest in and to the same, as well as the rights of my heirs and beneficiaries to the benefits and privileges accruing to members in good standing of this rank, shall be forfeited; and I hereby for

myself, my heirs, assigns, representatives and beneficiaries expressly waive any and all provisions of law, now or hereafter in force, prohibiting or excusing any physician heretofore or hereafter attending me professionally or otherwise, from disclosing or testifying to any information acquired thereby, or making such physician incompetent as a witness; and I hereby consent that any such physician may testify to and disclose any information so derived or received in any suit or proceeding wherein the same may be material. The person soliciting or taking this application and also the medical examiner shall be held to be the agents of the applicant as to all answers and statements in this application.

"It is agreed that, if death shall result by suicide, whether sane or insane, voluntary or involuntary, or if death is caused or superinduced by the use of intoxicating liquors or by the use of narcotics or opiates, or in consequence of a duel or at the hands of justice or in violation of or attempt to violate any criminal law, then there shall be paid only such a sum in proportion to the whole amount of the certificate as the matured life expectancy at the time of such death is to the entire expectancy at date of acceptance of the application by the Board of Control, the expectation of life based upon the American experience table of mortality in force at the time of such death to govern; and it is agreed that active military service, whether in the army or navy, in time of war, shall render the certificate issued upon this application null and void.

"It is agreed that no action at law or in equity shall be brought or maintained on any cause or claim arising out of any membership in the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias, or on any certificate issued upon this application, unless good and sufficient proof of death is furnished the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank within one year from date of the death of the member, nor shall such action at law be maintained unless suit is commenced within two years from the date of the death of the member.

"It is agreed that membership shall not begin, and the certificate of membership issued under this contract shall not be binding or in force and effect until this application has been accepted by the Board of Control, and all required fees and the first monthly payment has been paid to said board.

"In addition to the above provisions, I hereby agree that I will be governed, and this contract shall be controlled, by the laws enacted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias and the rules which may be adopted by the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank governing said Rank, now in force or that may hereafter from time to time be enacted by said Supreme Lodge or Board of Control, or submit to the penalties therein contained.

"To all of which I willingly and freely subscribe."

352 Sections of the Endowment Rank shall exist by virtue of warrants of authority issued by the Board of Control, in substance, as follows:

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CHAPTER III.

MEMBERSHIP FEE AND FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

356 An applicant for admission to membership in the Endowment Rank must be a Knight of Pythias in good standing, not over fifty years of age, make application on the form provided by the Board of Control, be examined by a competent practising physician appointed by the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank, in accordance with the "rules and instructions for medical examiners" on said application, pay a membership fee of one dollar for each $1,000 endowment applied for and be accepted by the Board of Control before he shall be entitled to membership and the benefits accruing therefrom. (1901.)

357 All applications for membership must be sent to the secretary of the Board of Control direct, accompanied by the required membership fee, first monthly payment and first installment of annual dues as hereinafter provided. If the applicant be not accepted, all moneys paid by him shall be returned by the Board of Control. Membership in the Endowment Rank shall begin at twelve o'clock noon of the day on which the application is accepted by the Board of Control, and the applicant shall be rated as of his age at nearest birthday.

358 The Board of Control of the Endowment Rank shall, through its president and secretary, issue to all members of the rank who are entitled thereto, a certificate of membership stipulating the amount of endowment applied for and bearing date of issue to correspond with date of final acceptance of the application. Said certificate shall contain the following conditions and provisions:

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP, ENDOWMENT RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This certificate witnesseth that ———————— is a member of Section No. ——— of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias, said membership being based upon evidence received that he is a member in good standing of a subordinate lodge of the order of the Knights of Pythias, and upon the statements and agreements contained in his application bearing date of ———————— and the statements certified by him therein to the medical examiner, which application is filed in the office of the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank and made a part of this contract.

In consideration of the payment by said member of the prescribed membership fee and of the payment hereafter to said Endowment Rank of all monthly payments, assessments and dues as required, and the full compliance with all the conditions herein contained and with the laws governing this rank, now in force or that may hereafter be enacted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, and the rules which may be

adopted by the Board of Control of said rank, and shall be in good standing under said laws and rules, the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias will pay to ———————————— the sum of ———————————— dollars out of the endowment fund of the rank, in accordance with and under the laws governing the payment of benefits, upon due notice and satisfactory proof of death, and good standing in the rank at time of death, and a full receipt and surrender of this certificate, subject, however, to the conditions and agreements subscribed to by said member in his application, and to the further conditions and agreements hereinafter named; and provided, also that this certificate shall not have been surrendered by said member or cancelled at his request and another certificate issued in accordance with the laws of the rank.

Provided, further, that the beneficiary herein designated shall acquire no interest whatever in the certificate nor in the endowment fund, until the benefit shall have lawfully accrued by reason of the death of said member, and no subsequent change in the beneficiary shall have been made. In case of the death of said beneficiary during the lifetime of the member, the benefit accruing under this certificate shall be payable as provided for in the general laws, rules and regulations of the Endowment Rank. And it is understood and agreed that any violation of the within mentioned conditions, or the requirements of the laws now or hereafter in force governing this rank, shall render this certificate and all claims thereunder null and void, and the said Endowment Rank shall not be liable for the above sum or any part thereof.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the Board of Control Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias, at Chicago, Illinois, this ——— day of ————————, 190—.

————————————————

President Board of Control.

Attest: ————————————————

Secretary Board of Control.

I hereby accept this certificate of membership subject to all the conditions therein contain.

————————————————

Signature of Member.

Dated at ———————— this ———— day of ————————, 190—.

Attest: ————————————————

Secretary Section No. —— Endowment Rank K. P.

359 The Board of Control is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be attached to all certificates of membership hereafter issued a stipulation in writing, containing such modification, provision or provisions as may be necessary to make said certificate conform to and be in harmony with the laws of the state or country within which the member to whom such certificate shall be issued is a resident; provided, however, that noth-

ing in such modification, provision or provisions contained shall in any manner increase or enlarge the liability otherwise provided for in the certificate of membership set forth in and by the preceding section.

CHAPTER IV.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS, ETC.

360 The funds of the Endowment Rank shall be placed to the credit of the endowment fund, which shall be derived from monthly payments, dues, assessments, membership fees, certificate fees, clearance card fees, and from all other sources of revenue.

361 Said fund shall be used for the purpose of paying the legitimate death liability, and the expense of administration, in accordance with the provisions of the Supreme statutes and the rules for the government of the Endowment Rank, and any part of said funds not required to meet current liabilities may be invested by the Board of Control, as provided for in chapter i.

362 Special assessments, when made by the Board of Control, shall be governed by the same laws and rules as are set forth for the payment and collection of the regular monthly payments, except that said special assessments shall be issued on the 15th day of the month and shall be due and payable by the members to the secretary of the section within thirty days thereafter, who shall collect at once and forward the same to the Board of Control. (1901.)

363 Each applicant for membership in the Endowment Rank shall, upon completion of his application for transmission to the Board of Control, pay to the secretary of the section, in accorance with his age, occupation and the amount of endowment applied for, a monthly payment as provided herein, and as provided in the following section; and if accepted, such member shall continue to pay the same amount each month thereafter as long as he remains a member of the Endowment Rank, except as provided in section 369 of this chapter, or unless otherwise provided for by enactments of the Supreme Lodge or Board of Control of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias; and every person who is at present a member of the Endowment Rank shall pay each month hereafter, as long as he remains a member of the Endowment Rank, monthly payments as fixed by the table herein in accordance with the age at which he has been immediately heretofore rated, and in accordance with the amount of his endowment, and in accordance with his occupation as provided in sections 365 and 366, so long as he shall remain a member of the Endowment Rank, except as provided in section 369, or unless otherwise provided by enactment of the Supreme Lodge or Board of Control of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias.

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will permit, the Board of Control is authorized and directed to suspend the collection of monthly payments. (1901.)

364 There shall be three grades of risks, known as extra hazardous, hazardous and ordinary.

365 The extra hazardous grade shall comprise: Bartenders, boatmen—at sea in row or sailing boat, brakemen on freight trains, conductors on freight trains, cotton press or gin operators and cotton warehouse employes, car inspectors and car repairers, divers, explosives—persons employed in the manufacture of or regularly engaged in handling same, fishermen—those going to sea in row and sailing boats, glass blowers of every description, life saving crews, linemen—handling telegraph, telephone, electric light and street car wires, liquor dealers—retail, match makers, miners and employes in mines working under ground, millers—fiour, performers—circus and trapeze, sailing vessels—employes thereon, saloonkeepers, sawyers—gang, buzz, band and circular, seal hunters, switchmen—except towermen.

Applicants for membership engaged in any of the above occupations shall be limited to an endowment of $1,000, and a monthly payment of forty cents, in addition to the amounts required by the table of rates, will be charged.

366 The hazardous grade shall comprise: Brakemen on passenger trains, conductors on passenger trains, color makers, constables, employes on railroad or elevated passenger trains, electric light trimmers, firemen—city fire department, grinders and polishers, jailer, locomotive engineers and firemen, lighthouse keepers—not on shore, miners—not working underground, metal polishers, motormen on electric cars, marshals and their deputies if vested with police power, oil and gas drillers and oil and gas pumpers, pilots, policemen, prison guards, quarrymen, saw filers, steamers—employes thereon, sheriffs and their deputies except if employed in office only, stone cutters, watchmen—vested with police powers, waiters—in places where liquors are sold, white lead factory employes, woodworkers—operating lathe, planer, molding and other machines, yardmasters.

Applicants for membership engaged in hazardous occupations shall be limited to an endowment of $2,000, and a monthly payment of twenty-five cents for each $1,000, in addition to the amount required by the table of rates, will be charged.

367 The Board of Control shall have the power to include occupations not hereinbefore named within the extra hazardous or hazardous grades, and to require payment of the proper monthly payments and dues aforesaid, both as to new applicants and as to members who shall change their occupation as hereinafter provided. Also to exclude from membership those engaged in extremely hazardous occupations, and to cancel or reduce to the minimum amount the certificate of any member who may engage in such extremely hazardous occupation.

368 The ordinary grade shall comprise those engaged in other occupations than hereinbefore specified, and the monthly payments therefore shall be as set forth in the foregoing table.

369 If any member heretofore admitted into the Endowment Rank shall, after the first day of March, 1894, or if any member hereafter admitted shall, after the date of his application, change his occupation from that of one grade to one for which a higher rate is payable as hereinbefore specified, he shall, within thirty days from time of making such change, give written notice to the secretary of the Board of Control, through the secretary of the section, stating such change and the new occupation engaged in, and thereupon the monthly payments of such member shall be increased accordingly; and in like manner upon notice as aforesaid the monthly payments shall be decreased where any such member paying the higher rates hereinbefore specified shall change to an occupation of a grade for which a lower payment is required; provided, the Board of Control shall be satisfied that the health of such member has not become impaired by reason of such previous occupation. Such increase or decrease of monthly payments herein provided for shall begin with the month next following such change of occupation; provided, however, that where any member admitted to the Endowment Rank on or after the first day of March, 1894, shall change his occupation to that of one in either the extra hazardous or hazardous grades, his endowment shall be reduced so as not to exceed the limit provided for such grade, and his monthly payments shall be adjusted accordingly. If any such member shall fail to give such notice of a change of occupation to a grade for which the higher rate is required as hereinbefore provided, within thirty days after such change, such failure shall forthwith cause a forfeiture of the certificate held by such member, and his membership and all rights in the Endowment Rank shall cease; provided, however, that if the death of any such member so changing his occupation to a grade of higher risk shall occur within thirty days after such change and before notice shall have been given as aforesaid, the liability of the Endowment Rank shall, in case the death of such member results from or is caused by the increased risk of such change of occupation, in no event exceed the limit of endowment provided for the grade embracing such new occupation, and if the death is not so caused, the Board of Control shall deduct from the endowment any sums that may be due on account of the increased monthly payments applicable to such change of occupation. All statements in any application or notice, relating to the occupation of an applicant or member, shall be deemed warranties and material to the risk, and if untrue shall cause a forfeiture of all rights of such person in the endowment. If any member of the Endowment Rank shall engage in a hazardous undertaking other than that now provided for under the hazardous or extra hazardous grades, or sojourn or reside in a country or locality where he shall be exposed to physical or climatic dangers, rendering his risk extra hazardous, the Board of Control may annul the

certificate of such member, or reduce the amount of his endowment to the minimum. Such member shall immediately notify the Board of Control, through the secretary of his section, upon engaging in such hazardous undertaking or making such change of residence as above specified; and a failure to give such notice shall forfeit such certificate.

370 Monthly payments and dues of members holding certificates of endowment shall be due and payable to the secretary of the section without notice, on the first day of each and every month; and a failure to make such payment on or before the tenth day of each month shall cause, from and after such date, a forfeiture of the certificate of endowment and all right, title and interest such member or his beneficiaries may have in and to the same, and membership shall cease absolutely. In case of such forfeiture, membership may be regained by making application in the form prescribed for new applicants, the payment of required membership fee and surrender of the forfeited certificate. If approved by the medical examiner in chief and accepted by the Board of Control, a new certificate shall be issued and the rating shall thereafter be at age of nearest birthday to the date of the last application.

371 When a member shall have forfeited his membership by reason of non-payment of the regular monthly payments, assessments or dues, and if within thirty days from the last day of the month in which such forfeiture occurred, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Control that the forfeiture was without fault on the part of said member, the Board shall have the power to cancel the same and may readmit him at his former rating, upon satisfactory evidence of good health, to be furnished at his own expense; provided, that if the forfeiture for non-payment of the regular monthly payment, assessments or dues has continued for a period of sixty days after notice thereof has been received at the office of the Board of Control, then, upon cancellation of same, and readmission, the member shall be rated at his age at the date of such readmission, a special form for above procedure to be furnished by the Board of Control.

372 The secretary of a section shall forward to the Board of Control the monthly payments and dues collected, immediately after the tenth day of each and every month. If such payments and dues are not received by the Board of Control on or before the last day of the same month, the section so failing to pay, and all members thereof, shall stand suspended from membership in the Endowment Rank, and their certificates, and all right, title and interest therein, shall be forfeited. Notice of such suspension shall be forthwith sent by mail by the secretary of the Board of Control to the president and to the secretary of such section; provided, that any surviving members of a section, not less than three, whose membership has forfeited their endowment, and whose warrant has been suspended, shall regain all rights it had as a section, and each member thereof his full rights and privileges held previous to such suspension

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376 Secretaries and sections of the Endowment Rank are responsible to the members of their sections and to the Board of Control for all moneys collected from them for monthly payments, assessments or dues not paid over to the Board of Control within the time and manner prescribed by the statutes governing the Endowment Rank. (1901.)

377 Any surplus that may be realized from any source of the Endowment Rank shall be applicable only to the payment of mortuary claims or the expenses of the Endowment Rank, nor shall any member of the Endowment Rank have any claim whatever to any part of said surplus during his lifetime, or to have any portion of said surplus apply to the maintenance of his certificate in case of his failure to pay his regular monthly assessments or any special assessments that may be levied by the Board of Control; and the Board of Control is hereby instructed to incorporate this section into all future certificates of insurance.

CHAPTER V.

RESIGNATIONS, SUSPENSION FROM LODGE, APPEALS, ETC.

378 A member may at any time resign his membership in the Endowment Rank, by notifying the secretary of his section in writing, and surrendering to him his certificate of membership, provided there are no charges against him financial or otherwise. Such resignation shall cause a forfeiture of all amounts paid into, and all claims upon, the funds of the Endowment Rank.

379 Whenever a member of the Endowment Rank withdraws from his lodge, or whenever his membership therein ceases, from any cause other than death, he thereby severs his connection with this rank and forfeits all his right, title and interest in and to the endowment fund; provided, that a member who takes a withdrawal card may retain his membership in the section and his interest in the endowment fund for a period of twelve months by paying regularly all monthly payments, assessments or dues. Upon the deposit of said card with another lodge, he shall at once notify the secretary of his section, and shall forward to the Board of Control a certificate to that effect from the master of finance of the lodge in which said card is deposited; and, provided further, that if a lodge becomes defunct, and a member thereof who has obtained a card from a grand lodge or the Supreme Lodge, or a member holding a withdrawal card, is unable, by reason of age or physical disability, to connect himself with a subordinate lodge, and a certificate to that effect under the seal of the lodge is furnished by the member to the Board of Control within thirty days after such action was taken by the subordinate lodge, he shall not lose his membership in the section nor his interest in the endowment fund, so long as he shall regularly pay the monthly payments, assessments and dues required by law. (1901.)

CHAPTER VI.

BENEFICIARIES, CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT, CONTRACT, ETC.

380 Each applicant for membership and each applicant for re-admission in the Endowment Rank shall designate in his application some person or persons, related to or dependent upon him for support, as hereinafter provided, to whom the benefit shall be paid when due; and the name or names and the relationship of the person or persons so designated shall be inserted in the endowment certificate, except, in case when the endowment is made payable to "wife and children," the names of the children may be omitted, and in the event of such member's death all surviving children of deceased shall be considered legal beneficiaries. The interest of any person so designated, or his or her heirs, shall cease and determine in case of his or her death during the lifetime of such member. Upon the death of a member of this rank, the benefit, as specified in the certificate of membership, shall be paid by the Board of Control by warrant on the Endowment Rank depositary, signed by the president of the Board of Control and attested by the secretary of the board, to the person or persons designated in said certificate as entitled thereto. In case of the death of such person or persons after said benefit shall have accrued, the same shall be paid to the legal representative of such person or persons. In case of the death of the person or persons designated as entitled to such benefit before the same shall have accrued, it shall be paid to the widow and children of the deceased member; and, if there be no widow nor children, nor any of them, it shall be paid to the father and mother, sisters and brothers of deceased, share and share alike; provided, that the amount of said benefit shall be held sacred, a legacy to and for said legatees, and shall never, under any circumstances, be liable for nor be appropriated to the payment of any debts against the estate of said deceased member, except, in the event of any such member having remained in good standing in the rank for five years, and by reason of misfortune not resulting from any criminal act or vicious habit on his part shall be unable to meet further monthly payments, assessments or dues, the lodge of which he is a member in good standing at the time may make provision to meet all payments, assessments or dues for and on behalf of such member, as they may become due, to the secretary of the section, taking a written agreement from the member giving such lodge a lien upon his endowment certificate for the amount advanced in keeping such member in good standing in his subordinate lodge and in the Endowment Rank. A copy of such agreement, duly certified by competent authority, shall be furnished the Board of Control within thirty days after date of execution. If none of the persons herein designated as entitled to said benefit be alive when the same shall accrue, then and in that case the liability of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias, by reason of said certificate, shall cease and determine. If the death of any member of the Endowment Rank heretofore admitted

into the first, second, third or fourth classes, or hereafter admitted, shall result from suicide, either voluntary or involuntary, whether such member shall be sane or insane at the time, or if such death shall be caused or superinduced by the use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics or opiates, or in consequence of a duel or at the hands of justice, or in violation or attempted violation of any criminal law, then the amount to be paid upon such member's certificate shall be a sum only in proportion to the whole amount as the matured life expectancy is to the entire expectancy at date of admission to the Endowment Rank, the expectation of life, based upon the American Experience Table of mortality in force at the time of such death, to govern; provided, that in the case of members transferred to the fourth class (the present system), from either of the former classes, the date of such transfer shall be taken as the date of admission to the Endowment Rank in computing the amount to be paid as aforesaid. Active service in the army or navy in time of war shall forfeit the certificate and all claims thereunder of any member of the Endowment Rank heretofore or hereafter admitted. No action at law or in equity shall be brought or maintained on any cause or claim arising out of any membership in the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias or on any certificate of membership heretofore issued in the first, second, third or fourth classes, or hereafter issued, unless good and sufficient proof of death is furnished the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank within one year from date of death of the member, nor shall such action at law be maintained unless suit is commenced within two years from the date of death of the member.

Rinne vs. Damon Lodge, No. 2, 8 S. T., 44.

381 The beneficiary or beneficiaries, on receipt of the warrant or warrants on the Endowment Rank depositary for the payment of the endowment, shall receipt upon the back of the certificate of the deceased member for the payment of said endowment, which shall be attested by the secretary of the section, or in his absence by an officer duly authorized to take acknowledgments, and such certificate shall thereupon be surrendered and forwarded to the Board of Control.

CHAPTER VII.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF ENDOWMENT, CHANGE OF BENEFICIARIES AND LOST CERTIFICATES.

382 Members holding less than the maximum amount of endowment may, if under fifty years of age, apply for an increase of same, not to exceed the amount limited by their occupation, by making application to the section in which membership is held, on a special blank provided for that purpose by the Board of Control. Such application shall be governed in all respects the same as that of a new applicant, and shall be forwarded to the Board of Control with original membership certificate attached, the required fee of one dollar for each additional $1,000 endowment applied for,

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monthly payments, assessments, dues and other charges appearing against him on the books of the section. The blank clearance card to be furnished by the Board of Control to sections for twenty-five cents, and must be countersigned by the president and secretary of the section, certifying to the good standing of the holder in the Endowment Rank. Said card shall be in substance as follows:

FORM OF CLEARANCE CARD.

This is to certify that ————————, occupation ————————, was duly admitted a member of Section No. —— of the Endowment Rank, located at ————————, domain of ————————, on the ——— day of ————————, 190——, and holds certificate No. —— for $—000.00. He is rated at the age of ———, the monthly payment being $——, monthly dues —— cents.

He has paid all monthly payments, dues, assessments and other claims against him to this date, and is under no charge whatever. At his request this clearance card is granted, which entitles him to admission into any section of the Endowment Rank within twelve months from the date thereof, and no longer, upon his presenting evidence that he is a member of a subordinate lodge Knights of Pythias, in good standing, and that he is not indebted for any dues, assessments or monthly payments to the section granting the card.

388 Members holding clearance cards must continue to pay to the secretary of the section granting the card all monthly payments, assessments or dues until such card is deposited in another section, which must be done within twelve months from date of issue.

389 The secretary of the section granting a clearance card shall continue to collect from the member all monthly payments, assessments or dues until he receives notice that the card is deposited, when he shall at once notify the Board of Control, giving the number of the section in which it has been deposited and stating the last monthly payment paid to him.

390 When a clearance card is presented to a section for deposit, it must be accompanied with evidence that the holder is in good standing in a subordinate lodge and in the Endowment Rank, and when a member is thus admitted to a section, due notice thereof shall be sent to the secretary of the section granting such card, and the clearance card, with notice of the date of deposit, also the date and to whom the last monthly payment was paid, shall be forwarded to the Board of Control. If at the end of twelve months, such card has not been deposited in some other section, membership shall continue in the section granting the card, and the clearance card becomes null and void.

CHAPTER IX.

NAMES, MEETINGS, QUORUM, SUPPLIES, ETC.

391 Each section shall be known as Section No. —— of the Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias. (1901.)

392 Meetings of sections for the transaction of official business shall be held at such time and place as may be fixed by the by-laws. A meeting shall also be held in December of each year, for the election of president, vice president and secretary, who shall constitute the officers of a section, and who shall serve for the ensuing year and until their successors are elected and qualified. Such officers must be members of the Endowment Rank and of the section. The medical examiner shall be a competent registered and practising physician.

393 Special meetings of sections, when necessary, may be held upon the call of the president, or at the request of two members of the section.

394 Three members shall constitute a quorum. In the absence of both president and vice president, any member may be called to preside.

395 The supplies for use of a new section, consisting of the seal and necessary books, blanks, etc., together with all subsequent supplies required by sections and the preliminary blanks for organizing, are furnished by the Board of Control upon application, free of charge.

396 Blank receipt forms for monthly payments, assessments or dues will be furnished to secretaries of sections upon application, by the Board of Control.

CHAPTER X.

DUTIES OF SECTION AND OFFICERS.

397 The president shall preside at all meetings of the section. He shall see that the laws of the Endowment Rank are complied with by the officers and members of the section.

398 The vice president shall discharge all the duties of the president in case of his absence or disability to perform any specific duties required of him by the laws of the Endowment Rank.

399 The secretary shall receive all applications for membership made out in proper form, and forward them, accompanied by the membership fee, first monthly payment and dues, to the Board of Control. When notified of the rejection of an applicant he shall promptly return to him all moneys paid. He shall keep a faithful record of the business of the section transacted in the meeting or by the authorized officers during recess, also a financial account with each member of the section. He shall keep a record of the post office address of each member, and any change thereof of which he has notice. He shall use the books, blanks and forms furnished by the Board of Control, and perform all other duties required of him by the rules of the Endowment Rank. Before entering on the discharge of his duties, the section shall require the secretary, and he is hereby required, to make and execute a bond to the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank Knights

of Pythias, to secure the due and prompt payment to said Board of Control of all monthly payments and dues collected by him as secretary from the members of said section, the penalty of which bond shall not be less than the maximum amount of three monthly payments and dues collected from the members of said section. No person shall be the agent of the Endowment Rank for the collection of assessments, or authorized to receive any money on account thereof, until he shall have executed and delivered a bond as required by this section, and the same shall have been approved and accepted by the Board of Control.

400 In case of death, resignation or removal of any officer, the section shall immediately fill the vacancy by an election, such officer to serve during the unexpired term.

401 The medical examiner shall examine applicants for membership in the Endowment Rank, in accordance with the prescribed form and instructions given on the application blank, and whenever deemed necessary, make special report to the Board of Control for reference to the medical examiner in chief, on any examination made. His fee shall be a sum not to exceed two dollars for each examination, to be paid by the Board of Control. He shall forward to the Board of Control all applications in which the risk is declined by him, and make full report thereon, whenever required so to do by the Board of Control or the medical examiner in chief.

CHAPTER XI.

PROOF OF DEATH.

402 The proof of death shall in all cases be furnished by the beneficiary or beneficiaries on blank forms to be obtained of the Board of Control, and shall contain affidavits of the attending physician or physicians, the undertaker who officiated, the master of finance as to standing of deceased in the subordinate lodge at time of death, and from such other person or persons as may be required; affidavits to be made before an officer authorized to take affidavits, and such authority must be certified to by the clerk of a court of record, or other competent authority, under seal.

403 Any necessary legal papers required to complete the proofs must also be furnished by the beneficiary or beneficiaries.

CHAPTER XII.

SUSPENSION FROM LODGE.

404 When a member of the Endowment Rank is suspended from his lodge for non-payment of dues or for any other cause, and does not prosecute an appeal from such suspension, in the manner provided by law, his

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PART II.

THE MILITARY BRANCH.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

410 (360). The military branch of the Knights of Pythias shall be organized into the following formations, to be composed of infantry, cavalry or artillery:

a. Infantry companies.
b. Infantry battalions.
c. Infantry regiments.
d. Cavalry troops.
e. Cavalry squadrons.
f. Cavalry regiments.
g. Artillery companies or batteries.
h. Brigades of infantry, or of infantry, cavalry and artillery combined.
i. The Pythian army, composed of all brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, batteries and separate companies of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, to be commanded by a Major General.
j. The powers of the military branch shall be vested in a Supreme Assembly, to be formed in the manner and with the authority as hereinafter provided. (1900.)

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

411 (361). The official rank and title of the officers of the Uniform Rank shall be:

a. The Supreme Chancellor, as commander in chief.
b. The Major General, commanding the Uniform Rank or military branch of the Knights of Pythias.
c. Brigadier general, commanding the brigade of a grand domain.
d. Colonel, commanding a regiment.
e. Lieutenant colonel, second in command of a regiment, or commander of a regiment composed of less than eight companies.
f. Major, third in rank in a regiment, commanding a battalion of infantry or squadron of cavalry.
g. Captain, commanding a company of infantry or troop of cavalry.
h. First lieutenant, second in rank in company of infantry or troop of cavalry.

i. Second lieutenant, third in rank in company of infantry or troop of cavalry.

j. Staff of the Major General:

A chief of staff.
An adjutant general.
An inspector general.
A judge advocate general.
A chief mustering officer.
A chief engineer.
A chief signal officer.
A quartermaster general.
A commissary general.
A surgeon general.

Each with the rank of brigadier general.

A chaplain in chief, with the rank of colonel.
An aide-de-camp for each grand domain, with the rank of colonel.

Provided that if, in the judgment of the commander in chief and the Major General, the interests of the Uniform Rank require more than one aide-de-camp in any domain, such additional aides-de-camp may be appointed.

k. Staff of a brigadier general:

A chief of staff.
An assistant adjutant general.
An assistant inspector general.
An assistant judge advocate general.
A brigade mustering officer.
A brigade engineer.
A brigade signal officer.
An assistant quartermaster general.
An assistant commissary general.
An assistant surgeon general.

Each with the rank of colonel.

A brigade chaplain, with the rank of major.
Four aides-de-camp, each with the rank of major.

Provided that if, in the judgment of the brigadier general, the interests of the Uniform Rank will be advanced by the appointment of additional aides-de-camp, they may be appointed and commissioned.

l. Regimental staff:

A surgeon, with the rank of major.
An adjutant.
A signal officer.

A quartermaster.
A commissary of subsistence.
An assistant surgeon.
A chaplain.

Each with the rank of captain.

The regimental staff officers shall be appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment, and, upon the approval of the brigadier general, shall be commissioned by the Major General; provided that officers of the medical staff must be physicians in good standing in their profession and graduates of a medical college of recognized standing; provided further, that the appointment of surgeons must be approved by the assistant surgeon general of the brigade, and that of assistant surgeons by the surgeon of the regiment and the assistant surgeon general of the brigade.

m. Battalion staff:

An adjutant.
A quartermaster.
A commissary of subsistence.
An assistant surgeon.

Each with the rank of first lieutenant.

The battalion staff officers shall be appointed by the regimental commander, upon the recommendation of the battalion commander; and, upon the approval of the brigadier general, they shall be commissioned by the Major General; provided, that the same rules that apply to the appointment of the medical staff of a regiment shall apply to that of a battalion.

n. The company officers:

A captain.
A first lieutenant.
A second lieutenant.
A recorder, with the rank of sergeant.
A treasurer, with the rank of sergeant.

All to be elected by the company.

A guard, with rank of first sergeant.
A sentinel, with rank of second sergeant.

Both to be appointed by the captain, and may be removed by him for cause, or for the benefit of the drill or discipline of the company.

The insignia of rank for all officers shall be that of the United States army, of like branch of service, position and rank, except that the colors shall be those established for the Uniform Rank, to which shall also be added the emblems of the Uniform Rank.

Any sir knight who is a regular practising physician, in good standing in his profession, or shall be a graduate of a medical college, and in good standing in his lodge and company, shall be eligible to appointment and commission as assistant surgeon of a regiment, provided he shall have the

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Rank, and all past Major Generals of the Uniform Rank. The Major General shall be the presiding officer of the supreme assembly. (1896.)

415 (365). Any member of the Supreme Lodge, and any officer or member of the Uniform Rank in good standing, shall have the right of admission to the meetings of the supreme assembly, but not the right to speak upon any question except by the unanimous consent of the supreme assembly, nor shall they have the right to vote on any question. (1896.)

416 (366). The supreme assembly shall have the power to enact rules and regulations for the government of the supreme assembly and the Uniform Rank, in all matters relating to said rank, provided that such rules and regulations shall not be in contravention of the Supreme constitution and statutes. It shall be the duty of said supreme assembly to formulate and recommend such legislation to the Supreme Lodge as the interests of the Uniform Rank may from time to time require. (1896.)

417 (367). The supreme assembly shall have final jurisdiction in all matters of appeal in the Uniform Rank; but no appeal shall be heard by the supreme assembly unless such appeal shall come through the regular channels, to-wit: through company, battalion, regimental, brigade and general headquarters, and endorsed by the Major General and presented to the supreme assembly; provided that, in the domains where there are neither regimental nor brigade organizations, appeals shall be forwarded from company headquarters to the Major General, and by him endorsed and presented to the supreme assembly. All appeals must be taken and forwarded by the appellant within thirty days after the alleged grievance or cause for appeal occurred. (1896.)

418 (368). The supreme assembly shall provide a revenue for its maintenance and the maintenance of the Uniform Rank, and shall have full control of all supplies necessary for the establishment, use and management of the Uniform Rank, shall contract for the printing and manufacture of all supplies therefor, except the drill regulations and ritual of the rank, which shall be printed and promulgated by and under the authority of the Supreme Lodge, but the Supreme Lodge shall furnish the drill regulations and ritual of the rank to the supreme assembly at actual cost; and the supreme assembly shall regulate the sale of all supplies of and for the military branch. The supreme assembly shall have authority to levy such dues and assessments upon companies of the Uniform Rank from time to time as may be required for the maintenance and proper management of the rank, and under such regulations as the supreme assembly may adopt. The supreme assembly shall also have authority to print, publish and sell the Supreme statutes relating to the military branch of the Knights of Pythias, in connection with the rules and regulations adopted by the supreme assembly. (1896.)

419 (369). The adjutant general, in addition to his military duties, shall be the recorder and financial and disbursing officer of the supreme assembly, under such regulations as it may adopt. He shall give a bond

to the supreme assembly in such sum as the supreme assembly may designate. He shall receive all moneys of the supreme assembly, and make such report thereto as it may by law designate. He shall be custodian of, and be held responsible for, all supplies of the Uniform Rank. His books and accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Supreme Chancellor and the Major General, or any officers or committee designated by the supreme assembly or by the Supreme Lodge. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the supreme assembly may from time to time determine. (1896.)

420 (370). The supreme assembly shall by rules and regulations designate and define by distinct specifications all uniforms and emblems to be used and worn by the officers and sir knights of the military branch of the Knights of Pythias; and it shall be unlawful for any other than the uniforms so prescribed to be worn by such officers and sir knights; and the use of said uniforms, or any portion thereof, by members of the order of Knights of Pythias, other than members of the Uniform Rank, is hereby declared unlawful and is strictly prohibited. (1896.)

421 (371). The rate of mileage and per diem of the members of the supreme assembly, for attendance upon its meetings, shall be such as the supreme assembly may from time to time designate; but the Supreme Lodge shall not in any manner be responsible for any of the financial obligations of the Uniform Rank or of the supreme assembly thereof. (1896.)

422 (372). In the recess between the meetings of the supreme assembly, the Supreme Chancellor and the Major General are authorized to fix the amount of and approve the bonds that may be required by law from any officer of the supreme assembly. (1896.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE MAJOR GENERAL.

423 (373). The Major General must be a past grand chancellor in good standing in his grand and subordinate lodges, and a member in good standing in a company of the Uniform Rank. He shall be the presiding officer of the supreme assembly. He shall be nominated by the Supreme Chancellor to the Supreme Lodge, and, upon the ratification of said nomination by election by the Supreme Lodge, he shall be commissioned by the Supreme Chancellor for a term of two years, and shall retain his said office until his successor shall be nominated and commissioned. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the supreme assembly may from time to time determine. (1896.)

424 (374). The Major General of the military branch of the order, known as the Uniform Rank, in addition to the powers and duties designated in the rules and regulations enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, by the supreme assembly of said military branch, shall have the powers and duties designated in this statute:

a. The Major General shall have command of and exercise a watchful supervision over all bodies of the military branch of the order, and see that the Supreme law relating thereto is duly and promptly observed and obeyed, and that the work of such branch is everywhere uniform. To this end, he may visit and preside over all bodies of the military branch of the order, and give such instructions or directions as, under the Supreme law, the prosperity of such branch may require.

b. He shall appoint the members of his individual staff, and, when present at any assembly of the military branch, shall take command. He shall examine all rules and regulations enacted by any organization of the military branch, which rules and regulations, upon being approved by the Supreme Chancellor and the Major General, shall become the rules and regulations governing such organizations; provided that such approval shall not be a bar to proceedings before the Supreme Tribunal in which the constitutionality of such rules and regulations may be called in question.

c. He shall keep a register of all warrants issued and all companies instituted, with the location, number and date of institution of each, and shall provide himself, at the expense of the supreme assembly, with such books, stationery, postage, supplies and quarters as may be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties.

d. He shall prepare and furnish the forms for all blanks required by the military branch of the order.

e. The Major General shall decide all tactical questions, and all questions connected with the general government and management of the military branch of the order, subject, however, to the right of appeal to the supreme assembly.

f. He shall review and approve or disapprove all court martial proceedings in which the penalty is suspension or dishonorable discharge, subject, however, to the right of appeal therefrom to the supreme assembly.

g. He shall receive all requisitions for supplies from brigades, regiments or companies, and if approved by him, shall cause such supplies to be forwarded for the use of said organization; but in no case shall such requisition for supplies be approved, nor the supplies furnished, unless the money in payment therefor accompany such requisition.

h. The Major General shall, upon the order of the Supreme Chancellor, promulgate the countersign of the military branch to all companies of such branch. He shall, at each biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge, present a full report of the transactions of his office and of the general condition of the military branch of the order during the preceding biennial term. (1896.)

425 (375). The Major General and the adjutant general shall submit their books and accounts for inspection or audit by the Supreme Chancellor, or such committee as he or the Supreme Lodge may at any time designate, or the supreme assembly committee on finance, whenever so required by them or by the supreme assembly. (1896.)

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DIVISION V.

SECRET WORK.

PART I.

RITUALS.

CHAPTER I.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATION.

431 (381). All rituals of the order shall be printed and published under the direct personal supervision and control of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

Supreme Lodge, *ex rel.*, vs. White, 3 Clark, 17.

432 (382). No person whosoever, not under the supervision and control, direct or indirect, of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, shall at any time or place make any written or printed copy of any rituals of the order, or of any part thereof, or any cipher thereof. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the order, and shall, upon conviction, be expelled from the order.

433 (383). The rituals of the order shall be printed and published only in the English language, except as may be hereafter authorized.

CHAPTER II.

CUSTODY AND ISSUE.

434 (384). The rituals of the Supreme Lodge, at all times when not in actual use during a convention of the Supreme Lodge, shall be in the custody of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal; provided that he may deliver to the Supreme Chancellor, or to the chairman of the committee on secret work, or to the chairman of any committee on the revision of such rituals, or to the Chief Tribune of the Supreme Tribunal, one copy of any ritual of the order, for such temporary use as either of them may desire; but it shall be the duty of any person so receiving a copy of any ritual to return it to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, immediately upon completing its use.

435 (385). The rituals for grand lodges shall be kept in stock by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and shall be issued by him only as follows: four copies to the Supreme Chancellor or to his deputy, at the

institution of a new grand lodge, for the use of such grand lodge; or upon the written order of a grand keeper of records and seal, for the use of his grand lodge, not exceeding four copies, to replace such as may have been lost or destroyed, such order to be under seal of the grand lodge, and to certify to such loss or destruction; or upon the written order of a grand keeper of records and seal, under seal of his grand lodge, and for its use, in exchange for an equal number of copies which may have become worn or mutilated, and which are returned with the order to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, by whom they shall be immediately burned.

436 (386). The rituals for grand lodges, which may be issued to any grand lodge, shall be in the custody and control of the grand keeper of records and seal at all times when not in use in its conventions; provided that a grand keeper of records and seal may deliver to his grand chancellor, or to the chairman of the committee on secret work of his grand lodge, or to the chief tribune of his grand tribunal, if there be one, a copy of any grand or subordinate lodge ritual in his custody, for any temporary use which either of them may desire to make; but it shall be the duty of the person receiving such ritual to return it to the grand keeper of records and seal, immediately upon completing its use.

437 (387). Each grand keeper of records and seal, after his installation and upon receiving from his predecessor the books and properties of his office, shall give to such predecessor his written receipt for the number of rituals of any kind so delivered to him.

438 (388). Rituals for subordinate lodges shall be kept in stock by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and shall be issued by him only as follows: to grand lodges, for the use of subordinate lodges in their respective domains, upon the written order of a grand keeper of records and seal, under seal of his grand lodge, in such quantities as may be required for the use of the subordinate lodges in such domain; or to a district Deputy Supreme Chancellor, upon his written order therefor, in such quantities as may be necessary for the use of subordinate lodges under his care.

439 (389). The rituals for subordinate lodges which may be issued to any grand lodge shall be kept in stock by the grand keeper of records and seal, and shall be issued by him only as follows: to the grand chancellor of such grand lodge, or to his deputy, at the institution of a new subordinate lodge, five copies, for the use of such subordinate lodge; or upon the written order of the keeper of records and seal of a subordinate lodge within its domain, and under seal of such lodge, to replace such as may have been lost or destroyed, the order certifying to such loss or destruction; or upon the written order of a keeper of records and seal, under seal of his lodge and for its use, in exchange for an equal number of copies which may have become worn or mutilated and which are returned to the grand keeper of records and seal with the order. Such returned copies shall be at once burned by the grand keeper of records and seal.

440 (390). The rituals for subordinate lodges, which may be issued to any District Deputy Supreme Chancellor, shall be issued by him to subordinate lodges under his care, subject to all the provisions of the preceding section, so far as the same may apply.

441 (391). The rituals for subordinate lodges which, under the provisions of this chapter, may be received by any subordinate lodge, shall be in the custody and control of the chancellor commander of such subordinate lodge, except when they may be in actual use during a convention thereof. When not in use, they shall be kept by him securely locked in a box or other receptacle prepared therefor. At the installation of officers for a new term, the outgoing chancellor commander shall deliver the rituals in his custody to the installing officer, and they shall be delivered by such installing officer to the incoming chancellor commander, upon his receipt therefor.

442 (392). No chancellor commander shall loan any ritual for subordinate lodges, which may be in his custody, to any officer or member of the order whomsoever, nor permit such ritual to be taken from the lodge room; but he may permit such ritual to be used within the lodge room by any officer or member who has attained the rank of knight, who may desire to familiarize himself therewith, upon pledge of his knightly honor that such ritual shall not be taken from the lodge room.

443 (392*a*). Each grand domain shall provide by law that the last order of business of a subordinate lodge shall be as follows: "The counting of the rituals by the master at arms and his report to the chancellor commander." (1896.)

PART II.

SEMI-ANNUAL PASSWORD.

CHAPTER I.

PROMULGATION, ISSUE AND USE.

444 (393). It shall be the duty of the Supreme Chancellor, during the months of April and October in each year, to select a semi-annual password for the use of all subordinate lodges of the order during the ensuing semi-annual term.

445 (394). The Supreme Chancellor, on or before the first days of May and November in each year, shall cause the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to transmit by registered mail to the grand chancellor of each grand lodge not under suspension, and to each District Deputy Supreme Chancellor who may be in charge of one or more subordinate lodges, to the address as shown upon the books of the Supreme Lodge,

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shall be furnished only by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and shall be in form as follows:

(*Stub.*)

No. ___.

Order for semi-annual password for the term beginning _____, 190___, issued to

_____

_____C. C.

Date _____

ORDER FOR SEMI-ANNUAL PASSWORD.

_____ Lodge, No. ___, K. P., of_____.

To any chancellor commander to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Brother _____, the bearer hereof, is entitled, upon presentation of this order, together with an official receipt for all indebtedness to this lodge to the beginning of the semi-annual term within which this order bears date, to receive the semi-annual password for such term.

Please invest him therewith, and take up and destroy this order.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 190___, P. P. _____.

_____, *C. C.*

SEAL.

_____, *K. R. S.*

On the back of the order shall appear the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge and the signature of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, together with section 451 of this chapter. No order for the semi-annual password shall be valid unless upon the blank form herein prescribed.

450 (399). No order for the semi-annual password shall be issued to a member of a subordinate lodge, at a time or during a period when such subordinate lodge shall be without the word and not entitled to it.

451 (400). Upon presentation of an order for the semi-annual password, upon an official blank dated in the current semi-annual term and properly signed and sealed, together with the official receipt described therein, to any chancellor commander, by one who shall by personal identification or examination in the secret work, or both, prove himself to be the person designated in such order and official receipt, such chancellor commander shall personally and orally communicate to him the semi-annual password described therein; provided that, should the person presenting such order and official receipt be intoxicated or insane, then such chancellor commander may refuse to communicate to him the semi-annual password; but in such case he shall at once notify the chancellor commander who issued the order, of his action and of the reason therefor. When a chancellor commander shall have invested a brother with the semi-annual password under the provisions of this section, he shall in every case immediately take up and destroy the order therefor.

452 (402). The use of the semi-annual password shall be at all times strictly limited by the provisions of the rituals of the order.

453 (403). The Supreme Chancellor may at any time, when in his judgment the good of the order shall so require, abrogate and annul the semi-annual password then in use; but, in such case, he shall at the same time select and promulgate, in the manner provided in section 445 of this chapter, a new password for the use of subordinate lodges during the remainder of the current semi-annual term.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS QUALIFIED TO RECEIVE.

454 (404). The terms "outer guard" and "master at arms," as particularly designated in the obligation, are hereby construed to include the corresponding officers of the Supreme Lodge and of grand lodges, so far as the same relate to officers qualified to receive the semi-annual password.

DIVISION VI.

PYTHIAN OFFENCES.

PART I.

BY THE SUPREME CHANCELLOR OR A SUPREME TRIBUNE.

CHAPTER I.

IMPEACHMENT, TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT.

455 (57). The Supreme Chancellor or a Supreme Tribune shall be liable to impeachment for drunkenness, or for a breach of trust in connection with the funds of the order, or for any violation of the criminal laws of his country involving moral turpitude, or for neglect of his official duties or obligations, or for any wilful betrayal of the interests of the order, or for any conduct unbecoming a Knight of Pythias.

456 (58). Articles of impeachment may be preferred against the Supreme Chancellor or a Supreme Tribune by ten or more Supreme Representatives, or by six or more Supreme Lodge officers.

457 (59). The Supreme Tribunal and the Supreme Lodge officers, other than those preferring the articles, shall be the tribunal to try the Supreme Chancellor or a Supreme Tribune against whom articles of impeachment have been preferred.

458 (60). The articles of impeachment herein provided for shall specify the offence or offences charged, and in what it consists, with clearness and precision and with reasonable detail as to time, place and circumstances, and be signed by the parties preferring them, and shall be filed with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

459 (61). When articles of impeachment shall have been preferred against the Supreme Chancellor or a Supreme Tribune, and filed, the presiding officer of the trial tribunal shall fix a time and place for the trial, and at once notify the other members of the tribunal of the time and place appointed. Thereupon the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall attest and issue a summons, citing the accused to appear before the trial tribunal on the day and at the place so appointed, which shall be specified in the summons. He shall issue at the same time a correct copy of the articles of impeachment, which shall accompany the summons and be left with the accused. Such summons and copy of the articles may be served by any member of the order authorized by the Supreme Keeper

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shall be entered in full upon the minutes of its proceedings, full and accurate record of all of which shall be kept by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal. If two-thirds of all the members shall vote in favor of his conviction, the judgment shall be removal of the accused from his office and disqualification to hold any office in the order thereafter, or only removal from office, as the trial tribunal may determine—and the judgment shall be recorded on the minutes. If less than two-thirds of all the members vote for his conviction, the accused shall stand acquitted, and the judgment shall be so recorded on the minutes.

469 (71). The record of the proceedings of the trial tribunal, signed by the presiding officer thereof and attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, shall be returned to the Supreme Lodge at its next convention and filed in the archives of that body.

470 (72). If the Supreme Chancellor impeached hereunder shall be convicted and removed from office, the duties of the office shall at once devolve upon the Supreme Vice Chancellor for the unexpired term of said Supreme Chancellor.

471 (73). If a Supreme Tribune shall be impeached, convicted and removed from office, the vacancy shall be filled at once by the appointment by the Supreme Chancellor of a person eligible thereto, who shall hold said office until the next convention of the Supreme Lodge.

PART II.

BY MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITION, TRIAL AND PENALTIES.

472 (74). Any Supreme Lodge officer other than the Supreme Chancellor may be removed from office for drunkenness, or for a breach of trust in connection with the funds of the order, or for any violation of the criminal laws of his country involving moral turpitude, or for wilful neglect of his official duties or obligations, or for any wilful betrayal of the interests of the order, or for conduct unbecoming a Knight of Pythias.

473 (75). For any of the offences specified in the preceding section, charges may be preferred against such Supreme Lodge officer by ten or more Supreme Representatives or by six or more Supreme Lodge officers.

474 (76). The charges herein provided for shall specify the offence charged, and in what it consists, with clearness and precision and with reasonable detail as to time, place and circumstances, and shall be filed with the Recorder of the Supreme Tribunal.

475 (77). The Supreme Tribunal and the Supreme Lodge officers, other than the accused and those preferring the charges, shall constitute the tribunal for the trial of the Supreme Lodge officer against whom charges shall have been preferred as provided by this chapter.

476 (78). When such charges shall have been preferred and filed, the presiding officer of the trial tribunal shall fix a time and place for the trial thereof, and notify the other members of the tribunal of the time and place so appointed; thereupon the recorder of the Supreme Tribunal shall attest and issue a summons citing the accused to appear before the tribunal on the day and at the place specified in the summons. He shall issue at the same time a correct copy of the charges, which shall accompany the summons and be left with the accused. Such summons and copy of the charges may be served by the marshal, or the recorder when acting as marshal, of the Supreme Tribunal, or by registered letter mailed by the recorder to the usual postoffice address of the accused.

477 (79). Evidence on the trial of such charges may be oral or by depositions taken on proper notice. At least twenty days' notice of the time and place of taking depositions shall be given the adverse party. The recorder of the Supreme Tribunal, upon application of the accused, may designate by order in writing the party on whom notice to the prosecution may be served, but such order shall be filed and kept with the papers in the cause. The notice may be served either by personal service, attested by the pledge of honor of the party serving the same, or by registered letter to the proper postoffice address of the person entitled thereto.

478 (80). The Chief Tribune shall preside on the trial of such charges, and the trial tribunal may on proper application grant continuances, or for good cause shown change the place fixed for the trial, having reference always to economy in expenditures and to the reasonable convenience of the accused. Said tribunal shall have such other jurisdiction and powers as are conferred by the Supreme constitution in the provisions thereof relating thereto.

479 (81). In all cases either party may be represented by counsel of his own selection, who shall be members of the order in good standing.

480 (82). The Supreme Lodge officer accused shall be suspended from the exercise of his official duties while such charges are pending against him, and the temporary vacancy thus occasioned shall be filled by the Supreme Chancellor by appointment.

481 (83). If the Supreme Lodge officer so accused shall be convicted, the judgment shall not extend beyond his removal from office and disqualification to fill any office in the order thereafter. Conviction hereunder shall not prevent or preclude the trial and punishment of the accused for the same offence before any other tribunal of the order having jurisdiction of the party and of the offence.

482 (84). The conviction and removal from office of a Supreme Lodge officer, upon his trial herein provided for, shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members constituting the trial tribunal. If two-thirds of all the members of said tribunal shall vote in favor of his conviction, the judgment shall be removal from his office and disqualification to hold any office in the order thereafter, or removal from office only, as the tribunal may determine.

483 (85). Upon the removal from office of a Supreme Lodge officer by trial and conviction as herein provided for, the duties of said office shall devolve upon the person appointed thereto by the Supreme Chancellor under section 480, until the next convention of the Supreme Lodge.

484 (86). The recorder of the Supreme Tribunal shall keep a full and accurate record of the proceedings of the trial tribunal, which record, signed by the presiding officer and attested by the recorder, shall be returned to the Supreme Lodge at its next convention and filed in the archives of that body.

485 (86*a*). Any member of the Supreme Lodge may be expelled from membership in the Supreme Lodge for drunkenness, or for a breach of trust in connection with the funds of the order, or for any violation of the criminal laws of his country involving moral turpitude, or for wilful neglect of any official duty that may be imposed upon him, or for wilful betrayal of the interests of the order, or for conduct unbecoming a Knight of Pythias. (1902.)

486 (86*b*). The methods of procedure relating to preferring charges, trial, etc., as provided in this chapter, shall be followed, so far as applicable, in the case of a member of the Supreme Lodge, and he shall be charged and tried in the same manner as herein provided for Supreme Lodge officers. (1902.)

487 (86*c*). In case of conviction, the judgment of the trial body shall expel the member from membership in the Supreme Lodge. (1902.)

PART III.

BY GRAND LODGES AND OFFICERS.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITION, TRIAL AND PENALTIES.

488 (429). If a grand lodge, or any officer thereof in his official capacity, shall wilfully or persistently neglect or refuse to observe and in all respects to conform to the rituals of the order, or either of them,

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such order of suspension, and notice of such revocation shall be at once promulgated to every grand and subordinate lodge of the order.

492 (433). If, after the hearing and before the decision provided for in section 490, the Supreme Chancellor shall be in doubt as to any question of Pythian law involved in the case, he may, at his pleasure, propound such question of law to the Supreme Tribunal, and request its reply for his information. The Supreme Tribunal shall as speedily as possible consider such question, and certify its conclusions to the Supreme Chancellor.

493 (434). If any grand lodge shall refuse to obey the citation provided for in section 489, and shall fail to appear as required thereby, the Supreme Chancellor may proceed at once with the investigation, and, if satisfied that such grand lodge is guilty of the offences charged, he may at once order its warrant or charter suspended, as provided in section 490.

494 (435). If the warrant or charter of any grand lodge shall be suspended in accordance with section 490 or section 493, or if the next convention of the Supreme Lodge is to be held within sixty days from the time when the Supreme Chancellor shall come to the belief specified in section 489, then he shall, not less than thirty days prior to such convention of the Supreme Lodge, by notice addressed to the grand keeper of records and seal of such grand lodge, and in the manner provided in section 489, cite it to appear thereat, by its Supreme Representatives, and show cause why its warrant or charter should not be suspended or finally revoked for the causes specified in such citation. At such convention of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Chancellor shall make full report of all facts in his possession and of his action thereon, whereupon the accused grand lodge shall be fully heard in defence. All parties to such hearing may be represented or assisted by counsel, who must be past grand chancellors in good standing who have received the Supreme Lodge Rank.

495 (436). After the hearing required by the preceding section, the Supreme Lodge shall determine by secret ball ballot the guilt or innocence of the accused grand lodge. If the ballot result in conviction, the Supreme Lodge shall proceed, without the intervention of recess or closing or of other business, to determine the penalty which shall be inflicted upon the offending grand lodge. Such penalty may be the revocation of its warrant or charter, or the suspension of its warrant or charter until the next succeeding convention of the Supreme Lodge, or the suspension of its warrant or charter conditioned to terminate upon the revocation of its unlawful acts and its full conformity to the Supreme law, upon which penalties vote shall be taken by secret ball ballot in the order named. During proceedings under this chapter, members of the Supreme Lodge who are also members of the accused grand lodge shall be permitted to participate in the hearing, but at the close of such hearing, and before

either of the votes defined herein is taken, all persons who are members of the order within the domain of such grand lodge, and all persons who may have acted as counsel for either party during the hearing, shall retire from the Supreme Lodge and shall not be present during any part of such voting. In voting upon the question of guilt or innocence, black balls shall indicate guilt and white balls innocence, and a number of black balls equal to a majority of all members of the Supreme Lodge not also members of the accused grand lodge shall be necessary for conviction. In voting upon questions of penalty, black balls shall be held in favor of the penalty under consideration, and white balls opposed, and the vote of a majority of all members of the Supreme Lodge who are not members of the accused grand lodge shall be necessary to inflict either of the penalties described in this section. If the requisite number of members shall not vote in favor of either of the penalties herein defined, then the Supreme Chancellor shall in open Supreme Lodge reprimand the offending grand lodge, and the order of suspension shall stand revoked. All ballots taken under this section shall be inspected jointly by the Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Vice Chancellor and the Supreme Prelate, who shall agree as to the result, which shall then be declared by the Supreme Chancellor. No ballot taken under this section shall be at any time reconsidered or repeated in any manner whatsoever.

496 (437). Whenever the warrant or charter of any grand lodge shall have been suspended under the provisions of this chapter, the Supreme Chancellor shall withhold the semi-annual password from such grand lodge during the continuance of such suspension, and all Pythian intercourse with such grand lodge, or with the subordinate lodges thereof, or with their members or any of them, by other bodies, branches or members of the order, is hereby strictly prohibited and forbidden during such suspension.

497 (438). If the warrant or charter of a grand lodge shall be suspended or revoked by the Supreme Lodge under the provisions of this chapter, the Supreme Chancellor shall at once issue his proclamation, under the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge, reciting therein the offences of which the offending grand lodge has been found guilty by the Supreme Lodge and the penalty which has been inflicted therefor; provided that if such penalty be suspension conditioned to terminate upon the performance of some act by such grand lodge, then such proclamation shall be delayed until sixty days after the close of the convention of the Supreme Lodge at which such action was had, and shall not be issued if within said sixty days the offending grand lodge shall, in the judgment of the Supreme Chancellor, fully conform to the conditions prescribed in such order of suspension.

498 (439). If the warrant or charter of a grand lodge shall be revoked under the provisions of this chapter, its domain and all subordinate

lodges therein shall thereafter be deemed fully under the control of the Supreme Lodge, and new subordinate lodges and a new grand lodge may be established therein as if no grand lodge had previously existed.

499 (440). If the Supreme Chancellor shall be convinced that any officer of a grand lodge has been guilty of either of the offences defined in section 488, he shall prefer, or cause to be preferred, in the Supreme Tribunal charges against such officer, and prosecute the same to a final hearing; and, upon the filing of said charges in said Supreme Tribunal, the said officer so charged shall be suspended from the exercise of his official functions pending such charges. (1896.)

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

PART IV.

BY MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITION AND PENALTIES.

500 (405). Any member of the order who shall violate any pledge contained in the obligations of any rank of knighthood, or of any legislative rank which he may have received, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the order, and shall be subject, upon conviction thereof, to expulsion from the order, to suspension from the order for a definite period or to suspension from the order for an indefinite period.

Sample vs. Wellenvoss, 5 Clark, 53.
Munro vs. Wilmerding Lodge, No. 319. 8 S. T., 19.
Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

501 (406). Any member of the order who shall violate any law of the state or country of his residence, or any of the rules of reputable society, shall be deemed guilty of conduct unbecoming a Knight of Pythias, and upon conviction thereof, may be punished by reprimand, by suspension, either definite or indefinite, or by expulsion, and not otherwise, as may be determined by the subordinate lodge before whom his guilt has been established. The certified record of any court before which the member has been convicted of such offence may be used as evidence in his trial by the lodge, but shall not be conclusive of his guilt.

Gavin vs. G. L. Colorado, 2 Clark, 17.
Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

502 (407). Any member of the order who shall defraud or attempt to defraud the Supreme Lodge, or who shall publicly attack or scandalize the Supreme Lodge or any officer or member thereof as such, or the

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or refusal promptly and faithfully to discharge the duties of such office, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the order, and upon conviction thereof, may be removed from office, suspended from the body in which he holds such membership, or from the order, either definitely or indefinitely, or expelled from the body or from the order; provided that, of all offences defined in this section, the body in which the offender may hold office shall have original jurisdiction.

Dunne vs. Oahu Lodge, No. 1, 4 Clark, 68.
Eisenberg vs. Oswego Lodge, No. 9, 7 S. T., 18.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

509 (414). Wilful failure or refusal to abide by or perform any judgment, mandate or decree of the Supreme Tribunal, by any party thereto, is hereby declared to be an offence against the order, the penalty for which, upon conviction, shall be as follows:

Par. a (1). If an officer or member of the order—expulsion from the order.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

Par. b (2). If a grand lodge or a subordinate lodge—revocation of its warrant or charter.

510 (415). To resist or wilfully obstruct the due execution or enforcement of any judgment, mandate or decree of the Supreme Tribunal, or to aid or abet another in so doing, is hereby declared to be an offence against the order, the penalty for which, upon conviction, shall be as follows:

Par. a (1). If a member of the order—expulsion from the order.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

Par. b (2). If a grand lodge or a subordinate lodge—revocation of its warrant or charter.

511 (416). A member of the order who for any cause whatever shall wilfully renounce the order, or the obligations thereof shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the order, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be expelled from the order.

512 (417). For the purposes of trial and punishment, the words, "member of the order," as used in this chapter, shall be held to include ex-members of the order, suspended members and members under suspension for any cause whatsoever.

513 (309). Members of the order shall not resort to the civil courts of the land, for establishing rights and redressing grievances growing out of membership in the order, until they shall have exhausted their remedies in the tribunals of the order.

Sample vs. Wellenvoss, 5 Clark, 53.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

CHAPTER II.

USE OF NAME, EMBLEMS, ETC.

514 (418). The use of the name of the order, or of any term derived from or germane thereto, or the use of the emblems, mottoes or

devices, credentials or diplomas thereof, by any body or organization of the order or by any member or ex-member thereof, for any of the purposes or in any manner described in this chapter, is hereby declared to be an offence against the order, and is expressly prohibited and forbidden.

515 (419). No body or organization of the order, nor any member or ex-member thereof, shall use the name of the order or any term derived therefrom or germane thereto, or any emblem, motto or device belonging thereto, for the promotion of any lottery, raffle, gift enterprise or other scheme of chance. The warrant or charter of any body or organization violating the provisions of this section shall be revoked. Any member or ex-member of the order who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be suspended or expelled from the order, as may be determined by the subordinate lodge having jurisdiction.

Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

516 (420). No body or organization of the order, nor any member or ex-member thereof, shall use the name of the order, or any term derived therefrom or germane thereto, as the name or title of any association or society engaged in the business of life insurance or the payment of endowment, death or accident benefits, or in any constitution, laws, circulars, advertisements or literature of such association or society other than the insurance branch of the order; provided that this section shall not prohibit a subordinate lodge from paying to beneficiaries of its own members death benefits additional to or in excess of the amount provided by the laws of such lodge, or prevent the members of lodges in the same grand domain from associating for the purpose of paying to members benefits during sickness only. The warrant or charter of any body or organization of the order violating this section shall be revoked; and any member or ex-member of the order violating the provisions of this section, or becoming a member of any such association or society, shall be suspended or expelled from the order, as may be determined by the subordinate lodge having jurisdiction.

Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

517 (421). No member or ex-member of the order shall use the name of the order, or any term derived therefrom or germane thereto, or any emblem, motto or device belonging thereto, as a trade-mark, or in connection with any advertisement or circular, or in any other manner for his pecuniary benefit or business purposes, except in advertising the manufacture or sale of Pythian goods or publications. Any member or ex-member of the order violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to suspension or expulsion, as may be determined by the subordinate lodge having jurisdiction.

Calogne vs. Castle Hall Association, 1 Clark, 7.
Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

518 (422). No body or organization of the order, nor any member or ex-member thereof, shall use the name of the order, or any term

derived therefrom or germane thereto or to either of its branches, or shall display or cause to be displayed any flag, colors, emblem, motto, credential or diploma of the order, in, over or upon any place of business devoted to the sale of spirits, wines or malt liquors, and commonly known as a saloon, or in or upon any hotel bar where are sold spirits, wines or malt liquors, or in or upon any place of business devoted wholly or in part to any game or scheme of chance. The warrant or charter of any body or organization violating the provisions of this section shall be revoked. Any member or ex-member of the order violating the provisions of this section shall be expelled from the order.

Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.

519 (423). No member of the order, or of any organization thereof, shall, at any time, while clothed in the uniform of the military branch of the order or any part of such uniform, or while wearing any jewel of rank or office in the order, knowingly enter any public bar devoted to the sale of spirits, wines or malt liquors, or any gaming house, or any house or other place of notorious disrepute. Any member of the order violating the provisions of this section shall be expelled from the order.

Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.

520 (424). No body or organization of the order, nor any member or ex-member thereof, nor association of such members, shall use the name of the order, or any term derived therefrom or germane thereto, or any emblem, motto, device, banner or colors thereof, in connection with any demonstration, excursion, meeting, ball, concert or other entertainment given on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday, or in any advertisement, circular or other printed matter or announcement relating thereto or for the promotion thereof. The warrant or charter of any body or organization of the order violating the provisions of this section shall be revoked. Any member or ex-member of the order, or of any organization thereof, violating the provisions of this section, shall be suspended or expelled, as may be determined by the subordinate lodge or the company of the Uniform Rank having jurisdiction.

Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

521 (425). No body or organization of the order, nor any member or ex-member thereof, nor association of such members, shall allow or permit the sale or gift of spirits, wines or malt liquors at any convention of a lodge, excursion, demonstration, ball, concert or other entertainment which may be given by them, and at which the name of the order or any term derived therefrom or germane thereto, or any motto, device, banner, emblem or colors of the order, shall be used. The warrant or charter of any body or organization of the order violating the provisions of this section shall be revoked. Any member or ex-member of the order who, by himself or in association with other persons, whether members of the order or not, shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be suspended or expelled, as may be determined by the subordinate lodge having jurisdiction.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.
Fethers vs. Bouffleur, 8 S. T., 54.
Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

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subordinate lodge with the orders or judgment made in the case, he shall revoke his order suspending the warrant or charter of such lodge.

Kennedy vs. Cushing, 8 S. T., 63.

Par. e (5). When the warrant or charter of a lodge shall have been suspended under paragraph *c* or *d* of this section, the grand chancellor shall at once prefer charges in the grand lodge against such subordinate lodge, setting forth clearly the offence with which it is charged and for the alleged commission of which the suspension was ordered, specifying the time, place and other material circumstances, and file said charges in the office of the grand keeper of records and seal. A copy of said charges shall be sent by the grand keeper of records and seal, by registered mail, to the chancellor commander of such lodge, together with a summons requiring the lodge to appear at the next convention of the grand lodge, to answer the same. If, upon hearing the evidence produced by the parties respectively, the grand lodge shall find the subordinate lodge guilty of the offence charged, the penalty shall be revocation of its warrant or charter, or the further suspension thereof for such time as the grand lodge may determine. If the said charges be not sustained, the order of suspension theretofore made by the grand chancellor shall stand revoked.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

Par. f (6). If the subordinate lodge be under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, then the orders herein provided to be given by the grand chancellor shall be given with like force and effect by the Supreme Chancellor, and the trial of said subordinate lodge shall be had in the Supreme Lodge.

523 (427). In all trials arising under this chapter, the Supreme Chancellor or the grand chancellor may designate and commission any member or members of the order in good standing to represent him as attorney or counsel in the prosecution of such complaint or charges; and such attorney or counsel shall be and is hereby empowered to do and perform any act or thing usually done or performed by attorneys as such, and which may be necessary to the conduct of said trial, and to the full and final hearing of all the facts, pleadings and issues. All evidence taken in such trial shall be reduced to writing and entered on the records of the trial body.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

524 (428). Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a member of the order in good standing, other than the Supreme Chancellor, from commencing and prosecuting complaints and charges for the offences herein enumerated.

Gorman vs. Aldine Lodge, No. 129, 1 Clark, 43.

DIVISION VII.

SUNDRY PROVISIONS.

PART I.

PYTHIAN CALENDAR.

CHAPTER I.

PYTHIAN PERIOD.

525 (441). The order of Knights of Pythias having been instituted and established on the 19th day of February, 1864, the Pythian Period is hereby declared to date therefrom, and each and every year thereafter shall succeed in numerical order, commencing with that date.

526 (442). The term "Pythian Period" shall be used in official documents emanating from or issued by any body of the order, immediately after any date of the vulgar era, in style and form as follows: "This, the ——— day of ————————, 190—, P. P. ———."

527 (443). The 19th day of February is hereby established as the anniversary day of the institution of the order.

CHAPTER II.

MEMORIAL DAY.

528 (444). The Tuesday following the second Sunday in June, of each year, is hereby set apart and established as the "Memorial Day" of the order of Knights of Pythias, and all bodies of the order are hereby authorized and requested to meet in their respective localities, upon said day in each year, whenever practicable and convenient, for the purpose of engaging in such services and exercises as may be appropriate to the occasion; provided that a subordinate lodge may select a different day for such services when the circumstances render it desirable.

CHAPTER III.

FISCAL YEAR.

529 (445.) The term "fiscal year," wherever used in these statutes, shall be held to mean the period of twelve calendar months beginning April 1 of each calendar year and ending March 31 of the succeeding calendar year.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.

JEWELS.

530 (110). All jewels of the order, except those for the Uniform Rank, shall be supplied by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, at such prices as may be fixed by the committee on printing and supplies from time to time, to persons legally entitled to procure them; and it shall not be lawful for any lodge, body or member of the order to procure, wear or be in possession of any jewel, or any imitation thereof, except such as shall have been obtained from the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, either directly or through the proper grand lodge; provided that this section shall not apply to jewels of the approved design, heretofore presented to or in possession of any member of the order, which have been properly attested by the impression of the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge. (1898.)

531 (111). Supreme Lodge jewels, except jewels for Past Supreme Representatives, shall be of the following design: A circular frame, of gold or other yellow metal, one-half inch in width and two and one-half inches in outside diameter; on this an equilateral triangle, of silver or other white metal, the points of which shall reach the outer circumference of the circle, the apex being upward. Upon this triangle shall be placed appropriate emblems, in gold or other yellow metal, indicative of the rank, honor or station of the wearer, as follows:

Past Supreme Chancellor.— In the upper portion, three five-pointed stars, arranged in a triangle; in the centre, a globe enclosed in a triangle; in the right and left lower corners, the escutcheon of the order, consisting of crossed battle axes, breastplate and helmet surmounted by a falcon.

Supreme Chancellor.—In the upper portion, a mailed hand grasping a truncheon; in the centre, a globe enclosed in a triangle; in the right and left lower corners, the escutcheon of the order.

Supreme Vice Chancellor.— In the upper portion, a globe; in the lower portion, a baton placed horizontally, with the escutcheon of the order at each end.

Supreme Prelate.— In the upper portion, a globe; in the lower portion, the book of law, open.

Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.— In the upper portion, a globe; in the lower portion, crossed pens.

Supreme Master of Exchequer.—In the upper portion, a globe; in the lower portion, crossed keys.

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closed in a triangle, and in the lower third the letter P enclosed in a triangle, all of gold or other yellow metal; between the two triangles, a horizontal bar of black enamel, on which shall be placed, for a past grand representative, the letters P G R in silver or other white metal; for a grand representative, figures in silver or other white metal indicating the number of the lodge. The frame above prescribed shall be five-sixteenths of an inch in width, its outside diameter being two and three-eighths inches vertically and one and a half inches horizontally; or seven-sixteenths of an inch in width, its outside diameter being three and five-eighths inches vertically and two and one-fourth inches horizontally.

534 (114). Subordinate lodge jewels shall be of the following design: A frame of silver or other white metal, which shall be, for a past chancellor's jewel, a pentagon, three-eighths of an inch in width, with a vertical diameter of two inches and a horizontal diameter of one and seven-eighths inches, the apex upward; for a chancellor commander's jewel, a double triangle, three-eighths of an inch in width, with a vertical diameter of two and one-fourth inches and a horizontal diameter of one and seven-eighths inches; for all others, an equilateral triangle, three-eighths of an inch in width and measuring two and one-fourth inches from point to point, the apex downward.

Upon this frame shall be placed appropriate emblems indicative of the rank, honor or station of the wearer, as follows:

Past chancellor.—The escutcheon of the order in gold or other yellow metal.

Chancellor commander.—Two swords and a lance (in silver or other white metal), crossed, surmounted by the escutcheon of the order in gold or other yellow metal.

Vice chancellor.—A vertical lance (in silver or other white metal), surmounted by the escutcheon of the order in gold or other yellow metal.

Prelate.—A circle in silver or other white metal, on which shall be placed the open book of law in gold or other yellow metal.

Master of the work.—Fasces and a torch in silver or other white metal, crossed.

Keeper of records and seal.—Crossed pens in silver or other white metal.

Master of finance.—A pen and a key in silver or other white metal, crossed.

Master of exchequer.—Crossed keys in silver or other white metal.

Master at arms.—A sword, a lance and a battle axe in silver or other white metal; the butts touching and the ends extending outward.

Inner guard.—Two crossed swords in silver or other white metal.

Outer guard.—One sword, in silver or other white metal, placed vertically.

Knight.—An oval, surrounded by the letters F C B; on the upper half of the oval, the words "Knights of Pythias"; on the lower half, the

escutcheon of the order, bearing the words "*Esto perpetua*"—all in gold or other yellow metal.

535 (114*a*). There shall be a jewel to be known as the "veteran's jewel," consisting of a shield surrounded by scroll work and surmounted by the escutcheon of the order; in the centre three vertical bars, enameled in the colors of the order; on the bars, the letters "K P" and the Roman numerals "XXV"; at the bottom, the words, "Pythian Veteran." The material may be either gold or silver. The veteran's jewel shall be obtainable only by such persons as have been for at least twenty-five years members in good standing of one or more subordinate lodges; and it shall be a Pythian offence for any member of the order, other than as above specified, to wear such jewel. (1902.)

536 (115). Any jewel of the order may be made of such degree of fineness as may be desired.

537 (116). All jewels of the order shall be authenticated by the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge, stamped in miniature on the reverse thereof. Each jewel shall be attached by a link to a horizontal hanger, the link and the hanger being of the same material as the frame.

538 (117). During conventions of lodges, subordinate, grand or Supreme, each occupant of an official station shall wear the jewel pertaining to such station. During conventions of a subordinate lodge, each page shall wear a blue collar, each esquire shall wear a yellow collar, and every other person, not occupying an official station, shall wear the jewel of the highest rank or honor which he has attained, or of some lower rank or honor; except that a Deputy Supreme Chancellor or a deputy grand chancellor, when making an official visit, may wear the jewel pertaining to that position. During conventions of a grand lodge, every person not occupying an official station shall, if a grand representative, wear a grand representative's jewel; or, if not a grand representative, the jewel of the highest rank or honor which he has attained, or a past chancellor's jewel. During conventions of the Supreme Lodge, every person not occupying an official station shall, if a Supreme Representative, wear a Supreme Representative's jewel; or, if not a Supreme Representative, the jewel of the highest rank or honor which he has attained, or a past grand chancellor's jewel. Individual members and lodges, in possession of jewels of a larger size than those prescribed in this chapter, may continue to use them.

539 (118). With the exception of the veteran's jewel, the jewels of the order shall not be worn outside of the castle hall, except during Pythian parades, funerals or other Pythian ceremonies of a public character.

CHAPTER II.

DIPLOMAS AND CREDENTIALS OF RANK AND HONOR.

540 (446). Any member of the order who has attained the rank of knight, and who is in good standing, shall be entitled to receive from his

subordinate lodge, at his request and upon payment of the required fee therefor, a diploma of the rank of knight, signed by the chancellor commander and keeper of records and seal, and bearing the seal of his lodge.

541 (447). Any member of the order who is in good standing, and who has attained the honor of past chancellor, shall be entitled to receive from his grand lodge, at his request and upon payment of the required fee therefor, a diploma of the honor of past chancellor, signed by the grand chancellor and grand keeper of records and seal, and bearing the seal of his grand lodge; provided that, if the lodge of which such past chancellor is a member be under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, then such diploma shall be issued upon like conditions by the Supreme Lodge, and shall be signed by the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and shall bear the seal of the Supreme Lodge.

542 (448). Any member of the order who is in good standing, and upon whom the grand lodge rank has been conferred, or who has attained the honor of past grand representative, shall be entitled to receive from his grand lodge, at his request and upon payment of the required fee therefor, a diploma of the grand lodge rank or of the honor of past grand representative, signed by the grand chancellor and grand keeper of records and seal, and bearing the seal of his grand lodge.

543 (449). Any member of the order who is in good standing, and who has attained the honor of past grand chancellor, or who has attained the Supreme Lodge rank, or who has attained the honor of Past Supreme Representative, shall be entitled to receive from the Supreme Lodge, at his request and upon payment of the required fee therefor, a diploma of the honor of past grand chancellor, or of the Supreme Lodge rank, or of the honor of Past Supreme Representative, as the case may be, such diploma to be signed by the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

544 (450). Any member of the order who is in good standing, and who by service has attained the honor of Past Supreme Chancellor, shall be entitled to receive from the Supreme Lodge a diploma of the honor of Past Supreme Chancellor, signed by the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and bearing the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge.

545 (451). Should the holder of either of the diplomas described in this statute be expelled from the order, such diploma may be revoked and its return demanded by the body issuing the same.

546 (452). Any member of the order removing his lodge membership from one to another grand domain, or to or from territory under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, may obtain from the grand keeper of records and seal of his former grand lodge, or from the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, as the case may be, a credential, addressed to the grand lodge of the grand domain to which he transfers his membership,

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Par. a (1). For Supreme Lodge—a globe, encircled by the words "Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias."

Par. b (2). For grand lodges—the seal of such grand lodge or of its state, territory, district or province, encircled by the words "Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of ———."

Par. c (3). For subordinate lodges—the escutcheon of the order, and about it words and figures indicating the name, number and location of the lodge.

Along the edges of the banner shall be fine gold lines, one and one-half inches deep, and on the bottom gilt fringe three or three and one-half inches deep.

550 (460). The staff shall be of hard wood, seven or eight feet long, with a spear head on top, and at the ends of the cross-piece, made of similar wood, shall be ball and falcon spear heads.

CHAPTER IV.

APPEALS FOR AID.

551 (455). Appeals for aid, in behalf of a subordinate lodge or of a member or members thereof, may be issued and circulated within the domain of the grand lodge in which said subordinate lodge is located, only by permission of such grand lodge or the grand chancellor thereof.

552 (456). Appeals for aid by grand lodges, or by subordinate lodges within their domains, or by a member or members thereof as such, shall not be issued, circulated or read in any body of the order in the domain of any other grand lodge, except by permission of such other grand lodge or the grand chancellor thereof, nor in any subordinate lodge under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, except by permission of the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor.

553 (457). Appeals for aid in behalf of subordinate lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, or of members thereof, shall not be issued, circulated or read in any body of the order in territory under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, except by permission of the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor, nor in the domain of any grand lodge, except by permission of such grand lodge or the grand chancellor thereof.

554 (458). Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the Supreme Chancellor from issuing appeals for aid, in cases of public calamity or disaster, or for purposes duly approved by the Supreme Lodge.

CHAPTER V.

FORMS AND CEREMONIES CONTINUED IN FORCE.

555 (461). All forms, ceremonies and rules of order, heretofore prescribed and provided by enactment, resolution or otherwise, which are in consonance with, conformity to and not in conflict with the Supreme constitution or these statutes, and which were in force at the time of the adoption of the present Supreme constitution, shall be and are hereby revived and continued in full force and effect until repealed, amended or otherwise modified.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Pythian knighthood had its conception in the exemplification of the life test of true friendship existing between Damon and Pythias.

Friendship, or mutual confidence, being the strongest bond of union between man and man, and only existing where honor has an abiding place, is adopted as a foundation principle.

As the ideal knight of olden time was the personification of all the higher and nobler attributes of man's nature, the candidate for knighthood had to prove himself worthy of acceptance by those who valued friendship, bravery, honor, justice and loyalty.

The order of Knights of Pythias—founded in Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, which it proclaims as its cardinal principles—strives to gather into one mighty fraternity worthy men who appreciate the true meaning of friendship; who are cautious in word and act; who love truth; who are brave in defending right; whose honor is untarnished; whose sense of justice will prevent, to the best of their ability, a personal act or word injurious to the worthy; whose loyalty to principle, to family, to friends, to their country and to the constituted authority under which they enjoy citizenship is undoubted; and who, at all times, are prepared to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them.

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of Kentucky; Supreme Outer Steward George H. Crager of Nebraska; Past Supreme Chancellor Edward Dunn, Past Grand Chancellors Harry Kronheimer, J. R. N. Curtin, Francis Woods, Hugh G. Devine, Joseph S. Martin, of the District of Columbia, together with all past grand chancellors of each and every state, territory or jurisdiction, now organized or hereafter to be organized under the authority of this Supreme Lodge, shall constitute from and after the filing of this certificate as aforesaid, "The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of the World."

4. *And be it Further Known,* That the Board of Trustees of said Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias (who shall be elected annually) shall consist of Joseph T. K. Plant, Clarence M. Barton, Edward Dunn, Joseph S. Martin, Francis Wood, Harry Kronheimer and Hugh G. Devine, who shall serve until the election of their successors at the annual session of the Supreme Lodge in April, 1871, and shall serve without pay.

5. *And be it Further Known,* That no contract for the disbursement of the moneys of the said Supreme Lodge shall be valid and of effect until ratified by the board of finance or financial committee.

6. *And be it Further Known,* That the officers of the said Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World shall consist of Venerable Supreme Patriarch, Supreme Chancellor, Supreme Vice Chancellor, Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe, Supreme Banker, Supreme Guide, Supreme Inner Steward, Supreme Outer Steward, all of whom shall be elected by ballot every alternate year, on the first day of the session of said Supreme Lodge, and the said Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe and Supreme Banker shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duty as may be ordered by said Supreme Lodge.

7. *And be it further Known,* That the said Supreme Lodge shall hold an annual session for the transaction of all business for the benefit and welfare of the order, and that the Supreme Chancellor may, and on the call of fifteen past grand chancellors or Past Supreme Chancellors shall, convene the Supreme Lodge at any time business may demand, and all of said annual sessions shall be held in such city or town as the Supreme Lodge may determine upon at a regular session; provided, all special or called sessions shall be held in the City of Washington, D. C.

8. *And be it Further Known,* That a representative from a majority of the grand lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

9. *And be it further known,* That the said Supreme Lodge shall have power to alter and amend its constitution and by-laws at will, and that it shall have power to prescribe modes of initiation, etc., for the working of said order, and no grand or subordinate lodges, purporting to be Knights of Pythias, shall have legal standing unless chartered by or through the regularly elected officers of this Supreme Lodge, in regular or called session, or by the Supreme Chancellor during the recess of said Supreme Lodge.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We, the undersigned officers and members of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of the World, have hereunto affixed our names and seals, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1870.

JOS. T. K. PLANT. [Seal.]
EDWARD DUNN. [Seal.]
FRANCIS WOOD. [Seal.]
JOS. S. MARTIN. [Seal.]
CLARENCE M. BARTON. [Seal.]
H. KRONHEIMER. [Seal.]
HUGH G. DEVINE. [Seal.]

WHEREAS, On the fifth day of August, A. D. 1870, it was deemed necessary to incorporate the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, under the Act of Congress approved May 5, A. D. 1870, entitled "An Act to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law"; and

Whereas, The body corporate thereby created has powers conferred on them by said law to make proper laws to govern themselves and to alter and amend their act or deed of incorporation; it is therefore, in view of the said law, that the following amendments to said deed of incorporation are acknowledged by the proper officers and members and placed on file in said district.

And it is hereby agreed and understood that everything in these articles different to those in the old articles shall be the act of incorporation, jointly with so much of the old act as may not be altered by these articles. And which said articles of incorporation are hereby amended and altered as follows:

1. To section 2 add the words, "and has also been recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress, in the capitol of the United States, at Washington, D. C."

2. That all of section 3 in the paper filed August 5, 1870, is hereby declared void, and the following is inserted in lieu thereof: "The Supreme Lodge shall consist of all Past Supreme Chancellors; the Supreme officers and two Supreme Representatives from each grand lodge under the jurisdiction of said Supreme Lodge, until there are 20,000 members belonging to one grand lodge, and one Supreme Representative for each additional 10,000 members; provided, that no grand lodge shall be entitled to more than four Supreme Representatives."

3. That section 4 be altered to read as follows: "The Board of Trustees shall consist of Supreme Chancellor S. S. Davis of New Hampshire, S. K. R. S. Joseph Dowdall of Ohio, S. M. E. John B. Stumph of Indiana, and Supreme Vice Chancellor D. B. Woodruff of Georgia, who shall serve until

the election of their successors, it being understood that the four principal officers of the Supreme Lodge shall compose the Board of Trustees."

4. That all of section 5 is hereby annulled.

5. That section 6 shall hereafter be section 5, except the words: "On the first day of the session of said Supreme Lodge."

6. That section 7 shall hereafter be section 6, and shall read and be as follows: "That the said Supreme Lodge shall hold an annual session at such time and place as a majority of its members present may determine, for the transaction of all business for the benefit and welfare of the order, and that the Supreme Chancellor may, and on the call of the Supreme Representatives of ten grand jurisdictions in writing shall, convene an extra session of said Supreme Lodge at Washington City, D. C."

7. And further, all succeeding sections are hereby altered in number to correspond as above, and the names of all Supreme officers are hereby made to agree with the constitution of the order. And it is hereby declared that all and singular the parts of the incorporation of August 5, 1870, not altered by this supplemental paper are hereby ratified and reaffirmed, and that said Supreme Lodge shall be and remain a body corporate for the term of twenty years. And for the purpose of a compliance with the Act of Congress heretofore cited, we, S. S. Davis of New Hampshire, Joseph Dowdall of Ohio, John B. Stumph of Indiana and D. B. Woodruff of Georgia, officers and trustees of said Supreme Lodge; Past Supreme Chancellor Jos. T. K. Plant of the District of Columbia, Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read of New Jersey and Past Grand Chancellors Frederick D. Stuart, G. J. L. Foxwell, Richard Goodhart, A. T. Cavis and A. J. Gunning, all of the District of Columbia, as incorporators, have hereunto affixed their hands and seals, this fifth day of October, A. D. 1875.

S. S. DAVIS, S. C. [Seal.]
JOSEPH DOWDALL, S. K. R. S. [Seal.]
JOHN B. STUMPH, S. M. E. [Seal.[
D. B. WOODRUFF, S. V. C. [Seal.]
SAMUEL READ, P. S. C. [Seal.]
JOS. T. K. PLANT, P. S. C. [Seal.]
FRED. D. STUART, P. G. C. [Seal.]
G. J. FOXWELL, P. G. C. [Seal.]
RICHARD GOODHART, P. G. C. [Seal.]
A. T. CAVIS, P. G. C. [Seal.]
A. J. GUNNING, P. G. C. [Seal.]

WHEREAS, By virtue of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 5, A. D. 1870, entitled "An Act to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law," the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World was duly incorporated on the 5th day of

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preme Chancellor D. B. Woodruff of Georgia, Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read of New Jersey, Past Grand Chancellors G. J. L. Foxwell, A. J. Gunning, John W. Thompson, Joseph T. Coldwell, and Past Supreme Chancellor Justus H. Rathbone, all of the District of Columbia, as incorporators, have hereunto affixed their hands and seals, this 7th day of March, A. D., 1882.

GEO. W. LINDSAY, [Seal.]
JNO. P. LINTON, [Seal.]
JNO. B. STUMPH, [Seal.]
JOSEPH DOWDALL, [Seal.]
D. B. WOODRUFF, P. S. C., [Seal.]
SAMUEL READ, P. S. C., [Seal.]
G. J. L. FOXWELL, [Seal.]
A. J. GUNNING, [Seal.]
JNO. W. THOMPSON, [Seal.]
JOS. T. COLDWELL, [Seal.]
J. H. RATHBONE. [Seal.]

An Act to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George B. Shaw, of the city of Eau Claire, state of Wisconsin; William W. Blackwell, of the city of Henderson, state of Kentucky; Walter B. Richie, of the city of Lima, state of Ohio; Robert L. C. White, of the city of Nashville, state of Tennessee; Philip T. Colgrove, of the city of Hastings, state of Michigan; and Tracy R. Bangs, of the city of Grand Forks, state of North Dakota, officers and members of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate in the District of Columbia by the name of "The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias" and by that name it may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and change the same at pleasure, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights and privileges incidental to fraternal and benevolent corporations within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall have the power to take and hold real and personal estate, not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars, which shall not be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall descend to their successors for the promotion of the fraternal and benevolent purposes of said corporation.

SEC. 3. That all claims, accounts, debts, things in action or other matters of business of whatever nature now existing for or against the present Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, mentioned in section 1 of this Act, shall survive and succeed to and against the body corporate and politic hereby created; provided, that nothing contained herein shall be construed

to extend the operation of any law which provides for the extinguishing of claims or contracts by limitations of time.

SEC. 4. That said corporation shall have a constitution, and shall have power to amend the same at pleasure; provided, that such constitution or amendmends thereof do not conflict with the laws of the United States or of any state.

SEC. 5. That said corporation shall not engage in any business for gain; the purposes of said corporation being fraternal and benevolent.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, alter or repeal this Act.

CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved, June 29, 1894.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

A. E. STEVENSON,
President of the Senate.

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the Act approved June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias," be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"And said corporation may provide for the meetings of its legislative or governing body wherever such association shall have subordinate bodies, and all business transacted at such meetings shall be valid in all respects as if such meetings were held within said District; and all business heretofore transacted at any meetings held outside of the District of Columbia shall be valid in all respects to the same extent as if such meetings had been held within said district."

Section 2. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

DAVID B. HENDERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. P. FRYE,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

Approved June 7, 1900.
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias is a fraternal and benevolent society, incorporated under the Acts of Congress. The beneficiary or insurance branch of the order is known as the Endowment Rank, which is composed of those members of the order who have taken out benefit certificates. (U. S. Supreme Court, in Withers vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, 177 U. S., 260.)

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