

"RIDER" TELLS OF WHIPPING WOMAN

Man on Trial in Kentucky Details Lashing Lazy Man and His Wife.

TWO ALREADY IN STATE PRISON

HARTFORD, Ky., Aug. 28.—Three men who pleaded guilty in Ohio county circuit court of being members of a band of night riders who for months spread terror throughout this section of western Kentucky tonight are serving sentences in the state prison. One other yesterday was acquitted by a jury and sixty-six defendants are awaiting trial.

Ephraim Reisinger, a coal miner, today admitted he piled the lash when Reuben Howard, a merchant, and his wife were whipped at Horton the night of June 12. He sought to secure a three-year sentence, as Jerry Clark and Ernest Webster, who participated in the whipping, had done earlier in the week.

Commonwealth's Attorney Ringo, however, refused a compromise and insisted that a five-year sentence be imposed. Howard testified he and Mrs. Howard were whipped until they bled. He said the reason given him for his beating was lack of industry.

Three More Farmers Sue Union Pacific

Three more farmers have been added to the list of those suing the Union Pacific railroad company for alleged damages to their fields by reason of overflow of water from the Elkhorn river, near Waterloo, said to have been caused by the blocking of the river by embankments for a bridge.

Frank N. Slavin asks \$1,000. His land was damaged \$1,400 worth, fifty acres of corn destroyed, which he valued at \$5 an acre, and twenty acres of hay, valued at \$15 an acre.

Richard P. Nason and John F. Nason ask \$2,500, claiming that thirty-five acres of corn, twenty acres of hay, sixty bushels of potatoes and ten acres of pasture were destroyed by the overflow of water and the land damaged to the extent of \$2,000.

Protest Report On River Work Oct. 12

October 12 has been fixed as the date for hearing of protests against the report Lieutenant Colonel Deakne made to the government recommending the abandonment of further Missouri river improvement work between Kansas City and St. Louis at this time. Such preliminary reports are subject to appeal, and the board of army engineers has set October 12 as the date for hearing of the case of those who are dissatisfied with his recommendation. Omaha and Kansas City men will make the protest, though the Kansas City men will largely predominate, as the blow is aimed particularly at their pet project.

Gives Cigarettes to Holdup Men

Emil Hlavka, 707 Castellar street, and Philip Nicolai, 720 Dorcas street, became good friends with three holdup men, who thrust guns in their faces at the Eleventh street viaduct.

Three Burglaries Reported to Police

The following robberies were reported to the police as occurring Friday night. Charles Mallison, 201 North Seventeenth street, asserts that burglars gained entrance to his place of business by breaking through a basement window, and after ransacking the place, escaped with \$1. The Standard Chemical Manufacturing company, 1313 Harney street, was also paid a visit by nocturnal marauders, who got \$1 in pennies. Fred Beacham, Benson, was the victim of horse thieves, who made way with two ponies from his premises, one of which was hitched to a new buggy.

Big Water Carnival Postponed Ten Days

The big water carnival, which was scheduled to be held yesterday at Carter beach, has been postponed until Labor day. C. H. English, supervisor of recreation, decided shortly after noon that the water was too cold.

DREXEL'S WORKING STAFF IS NO LONGER LABORING

Commissioner Drexel is facing the unusual situation of being without any working staff in the street cleaning branch of his department. He is waiting complacently for action by the city council next Tuesday, when ways and means will be discussed for replenishing the depleted fund.

TWO GIVEN THIRTY DAYS FOR THEFT OF SILK GOODS

Special Officer O. A. Tamm of the Bureau-Nash store arrested James Cleary and Henry Dunham yesterday for the theft of \$30 worth of silk, which was found in their possession. Both are police characters whom the authorities assert are dangerous men. They were each sentenced to thirty days in the county jail.

General Grand Council, Royal Arch Masons, Meets at Frisco This Week

WASHINGTON—Easily the most important Masonic gathering of 1915 will be in San Francisco, September 1, when the thirty-sixth triennial convocation of the General Grand Council, Royal Arch Masons, of the United States will meet. This body is composed of past grand high priests and grand high priests, deputy grand high priests, grand kings and grand scribes in each of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. Arrangements are being made for a large attendance.

The general grand chapter in its present form came into existence in 1808, when it assumed the name it now bears, and took jurisdiction over the entire country. Previously there had been an organization somewhat similar in character which had assumed control over the Royal Arch Masons of New England and New York. In 1825 the septennial meetings were abandoned, since which time it has met triennially.

Originally this body possessed considerable authority, but by its present constitution it has "no power of discipline, admonition, censure or instruction over the grand chapters, nor any legislative powers whatever not specially granted" by constitution. It is thus apparent that it is scarcely more than a great Masonic convention, meeting triennially for consultation; but even with these restricted powers it has been able to accomplish a great deal of good, and it is still accomplishing much in that direction.

Officers of the Organization.

Following is a list of the officers of the general grand chapter: Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky., general grand high priest; George E. Corson, Washington, D. C., deputy general grand high priest; Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Ia., general grand king; William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo., general grand scribe; Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore, Md., general grand treasurer (acting); Charles A. Conover, Colwater, Mich., general grand secretary; Hector G. Brown, Topeka, Kan., general grand captain of the host; Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark., general grand principal sojourner; J. Albert Blake, Boston, Mass., general grand royal arch captain; Henry Banks, La Grange, Ga., general grand master third veil; Henry De Witt Hamilton, New York City, general grand master second veil; Charles C. Davis, Centralia, Ill., general grand master first veil.

As is the custom in many Masonic bodies, the line of officers (excepting treasurer and secretary, which are stationary) is advanced on a rotating basis. The general grand high priest stepping down and out, the deputy taking his place, and the other officers moving up one place behind him. A new officer is elected at the foot of the line, to be general grand master of the first veil, and it takes him twenty-seven years to reach the top. George E. Corson of this city, who is to become general grand high priest at the San Francisco triennial convocation, was elected to the first veil at the Minneapolis triennial in 1891. He is making the journey from the bottom to the top of the line in twenty-four years, instead of twenty-seven, because of an extra vacancy in the line years ago.

Sketch of the New Head.

Mr. Corson is a New Englander, having been born in 1842 at Lebanon, Me. After brilliant service in the union army, he came to this city where he has since resided. In 1873 he was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Corson took his blue lodge degrees here in 1870, and his chapter degrees in 1871. He has gone through the chairs in lodge, chapter, council and commandery. In 1896 he was grand high priest, and in 1908 grand commander of District of Columbia Knights Templar. He served in the official line of the grand lodge here for a number of years, rising to the station of junior grand warden, when he dropped out. He received the thirty-third degree, honorary, Scottish Rite, in 1901.

Mr. Corson has been connected with the War department for more than a generation.

Authority of General Bodies.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the thought that the general grand chapter has so little real authority, that American Masonry, although frequently solicited, has been very chary of organizing national bodies with legislative and other power. The grand encampment, Knights Templar, also meeting triennially, is clothed with a considerable degree of authority, and to all intents and purposes it is the supreme governing body of Knights Templar in this country; but it is the only Masonic body so organized. The general grand council, Royal and Selected Masters of the United States, meeting at the same time and place as the general grand chapter, like it, exercises no functions other than those of a purely advisory character. The two bodies call together many of the most prominent members of the fraternity in the country, and the result of this meeting of prominent Masons is always good; in this direction is found a considerable part of that which makes these two triennial gatherings worth while.

So far as blue lodge Masonry is concerned, it never has been possible to organize a national body, although there have been perhaps a score of attempts, beginning during the revolutionary war, and continuing at intervals down to the civil war. It is now generally admitted that, in all probability, such a body will never be formed in this country.

Wanted Washington to Lead.

The agitation in favor of a general grand lodge sheds a good deal of interesting light on the subsequent organization of the general grand chapter, general grand council and grand encampment. The American grand lodges, at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, began to abandon their dependence upon the grand lodge of England and of Scotland, and quite naturally they at once cast about to find some new authority upon which to lean. There was a grand lodge in each of the new states, and each was the full equal, in authority and dignity, of all the others. There was a strong feeling that it would be wise to form a general grand lodge, to exercise jurisdiction over the entire country, leaving the several grand lodges to exercise that jurisdiction over local questions in the several states.

In 1779 the first of these efforts to form a general grand lodge was made. It originated with a number of the army lodges, and had George Washington in view for general grand master. The grand lodge of Pennsylvania endorsed it enthusiastically, and passed a series of resolutions in which it named Washington for general grand master. Opposition was so powerful, however, that the organization could not be brought about. In succeeding years, as effort after effort failed, it was proposed not to give the general grand lodge, when formed, full legislative and penal

jurisdiction, but to make it merely advisory, without the right to enforce its decrees. But even with this concession the Masons of the country declined to endorse the idea.

Grand Lodges Controlled.

The opposition was led by the grand lodges, which were unwilling to surrender their own supremacy in order to form a national body to rule and govern them. An effective general grand lodge would, of course, have meant the giving up of much authority by the several grand lodges, just as the formation of the federal union meant the giving up of much authority by the several states. In the latter case, however, there were compelling political reasons in favor of a strong central government, and the states, some of them with confessed unwillingness, and after deferring the matter from time to time, finally accepted the constitution drawn up by the convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787. John Fiske well calls this the critical period of American history, for the doctrine of states rights was so popular that for a considerable time there was danger that an effective union of the thirteen states could not be made. But ultimately, so strong were the arguments advanced, the prejudices of the people were overcome, and the federal union was the result.

But when it came time to take up the question of forming a general grand lodge of Masons, to exercise over the fraternity as a whole an authority similar to that to be exercised over the government by the new federal government, there were no compelling reasons such as had caused the constitution to be ratified, and the men of that day in their capacity as Masons were at full liberty to insist upon the doctrine of states' rights and demand that it be applied without limitation to the American Masonic system.

Merely to Advise.

When the question of organizing the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons came up, this old thought of the supremacy of the several grand chapters prevailed, and the new national body, soon to hold its sixty-sixth triennial convocation, came into existence merely for advisory purposes. Later the general grand council of royal and select masters, standing at the head of the cryptic school of Freemasonry, was organized on a footing precisely similar to that of the general grand chapter.

There is no national Scottish Rite body that is generally recognized as regular. The two controlling bodies of this rite have divided the United States between them. The northern jurisdiction, with headquarters at Boston, exercises authority over it adherents in the states above the old Mason and Dixon line out to the middle west; the southern jurisdiction controls the south and west and has its headquarters in this city.

Chronology is Interesting.

The following statement of historical facts will serve to show the inconsistency of the Masons who from time to time have favored the formation of a general grand lodge.

1779. The subject of a general grand lodge was first mentioned, army lodges supporting it. The grand lodge of Pennsylvania appointed a committee in Washington for the first general grand master.

1790. The idea was formally renewed by the grand lodge of Georgia, which favored it. The other grand lodges paid no attention to it.

1790. The movement was revived, but to no purpose, by resolutions passed by the grand lodge of South Carolina.

1803. The grand lodge of North Carolina made an unsuccessful effort to interest the craft in the question.

1806-7. Allusions to a general grand lodge were made in the proceedings of a number of grand lodges, but nothing came of the agitation.

1811. There was an unsuccessful effort to bring about a meeting in this city in the interest of a general grand lodge.

1812. The grand lodge of South Carolina made a second unsuccessful effort to interest the fraternity in this question.

1822. A meeting composed of "members of congress and strangers," according to the grand lodge of Maryland, was held in this city in the interest of a general grand lodge. Henry Clay presided over it, and in addition to delivering a wonderful oration in support of the idea, he wrote a report in which he advanced the arguments supporting it. His report was sent to all the grand lodges of the country, but nothing further was ever heard from it.

1816. The grand lodge of Maryland invited its sister grand lodges to attend a meeting in Baltimore to discuss the question. Seven grand lodges were represented at the meeting by two delegates each. They adopted favorable resolutions, and sent them to all grand lodges, by which they were promptly pigeon-holed.

1828. The grand lodge of New York urged that a meeting be held in Boston in 1830 to consider the question and each grand lodge was invited to submit at the meeting the draft of a general grand lodge constitution it would agree to support. The grand lodges of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia endorsed the New York plan; but the meeting was not held.

1833. The general grand lodge effort in this year looked merely to a confederated league, with no authority to enforce its decisions, no penal jurisdiction, and only such special powers as might from time to time be given it by the grand lodges entering the confederation. This effort also failed to produce results.

1837. The grand lodge of Maine issued a circular asking that a meeting be held in Chicago in 1839 to consider the formation of a general grand lodge. The meeting was held, but nothing was accomplished.

What Might Have Been.

It seems probable that if, at the beginning, the move had been simply to form a general grand lodge with advisory powers, it might have carried. The mistake, if it may be called such, was in demanding originally that the proposed national body have authority over the craft similar to that exercised over the country by the federal government at Washington.

To this proposition there never has been a time when the craft would agree.

The grand encampment of Knights Templar has something of that authority, but it is pointed out that it does not represent ancient craft Masonry, but is rather an addition to it. The blue lodge, the chapter and the council, however, as the symbolic, caputular and cryptic bodies are called, represent these ancient craft degrees, and all three have stoutly opposed the organization of a national body with legislative authority.

The general grand chapter and the general grand council will be in session in San Francisco for the week of August 30. The council will meet August 30 and 31, and the chapter September 1, 2 and 3.—Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

These valuable articles are to be GIVEN AWAY

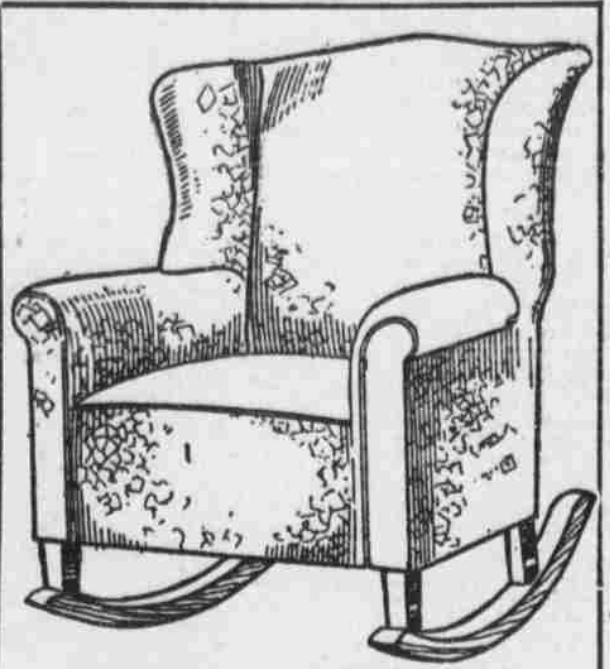
They are to be distributed among those who call at the Rubel store during the present week. The GIVING-AWAY of these valuable articles is intended to add still greater interest in this most promising

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The articles here shown will be given away absolutely free. You will not be asked to buy anything nor to spend a penny in any way, to share in these awards. All you need to do is to be our guests any day or any number of days during the present week.

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Every adult visitor to our store during the week will be given, absolutely free, a numbered ticket. Duplicates of all these numbers will be dropped into sealed boxes, which will not be opened until the drawing takes place at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The judges who will conduct the drawing and the awarding of prizes will consist of one representative of the "World-Herald," one from The "Omaha Bee," and one from the "Daily News."

Each Day a Different Gift

Different colored tickets will be given on each different day. The tickets of each day will be kept separate. No one person is to receive more than one gift. No tickets are to be issued to children, nor to any of our employes or their families. Begin by calling at the store tomorrow and secure a ticket on the combination range. Call again during the week and secure a ticket on the other gifts. If you do not win the combination range, you may win the dresser.

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