

gulation " 'quoad' the Grand Lodge only, and does not affect the question of territorial jurisdiction, which in America has become mixed up with exclusive sovereignty." Then he adds, exactly what we insist upon, namely: "Originally it was simply meant to act compulsorily on lodges like those of Swalwell, which did not acknowledge for some time the Grand Lodge of 1717, and were actually without charters of any kind apparently." This is the very line of argument taken by Dr. Graham and THE CRAFTSMAN. "It was meant to act compulsorily on lodges like those of Swalwell, which did not acknowledge" the sovereign Masonic authority of the jurisdiction in which they were working. This is what we assert. Swalwell and other lodges claimed the privilege to work upon "time immemorial rights," after the Grand Lodge of England was formed or organized.

The Grand Lodge of England refused to recognize these rights. The Grand Lodge of Scotland still declines to recognize the rights of Melrose Abbey Lodge, although they existed before the Grand Lodge of Scotland was organized; and in the same way the Grand Lodge of Quebec will not suffer lodges to work in her jurisdiction that will defy her constitutions and accept her rejected material. This is the exact position of affairs, and if the Grand Lodge of England did find it necessary, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland does find it necessary, to enact statutes "meant to be compulsory on lodges . . . which did not acknowledge for some time the Grand Lodge," why should not the Grand Lodge of Quebec do the

same? And in what particular, we would ask the *Freemason*, do we fail to understand the meaning of this regulation " 'quoad' the Grand Lodge only."

Again, the *Freemason* says: "It is, in fact, a regulation affecting both the membership and privileges of those who profess to form the Grand Lodge." We perfectly agree. These regulations are for the distinct purpose of maintaining and upholding the supremacy and sovereignty of the United Grand Lodge of England, within her own territorial jurisdiction. By this statute she distinctly declares that the United Grand Lodge will not permit or tolerate any lodge (no matter for how long a period she may have had those rights, prior to her own foundation in 1717) to continue working within her jurisdiction unless such lodge acknowledges her supremacy. We fail to understand what other meaning our cotemporary can attach to this statute. It is clear and concise. There is no hidden meaning or dubious wording about it.

Brother Graham maintains that as the Grand Lodge of England, the premier Grand Lodge of the world, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland both decree that they will maintain supreme authority within their own respective jurisdictions, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has an equal right to maintain the same; and those Grand Lodges that claim for themselves such a right should accord to others the same privilege.

The *Freemason* argues that "this law does not affect territorial jurisdiction." It affects it so far that no lodge in either of these jurisdictions (England or Scotland) can be recog-