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with favor on Masons who live in Canada going outside of the country to take degrees which can be secured without doing this; and I am embarrassed at the idea of a brother holding allegiance to one Supreme Council in the degrees to the 18°, and to another in those to the 32°. If the Sovereign Grand Commander, acting for the Supreme Council, has the right to permit a brother to go outside the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council to receive degrees, does the waiver of jurisdiction over the candidate confer upon a subordinate body holding from another Supreme Council the right to give him the degrees, without the authority of the superior. Years ago a man could seek admission into the fraternity and advancement where he pleased. The natural right to do this yet exists, but it is modified in the case of the Craft Grand Lodges in the United States and Canada, by a well known rule. As respects our Rite, the old and more liberal principles might be allowed to prevail, but our Supreme Council by its statutes has declared otherwise, and in view of the continued attacks made upon the authority of the Supreme Councils, it would seem better that each should confine itself to a membership actually resident, as nearly as possible, within its jurisdiction. No doubt a full understanding between all of the Supreme Councils upon some general system applicable to this principle would be a desirable thing. The Supreme Council for England appears to act upon the idea that it has the right to give its degrees to anybody. The Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, has enunciated his belief that the individual has the right to go where he pleases to take the degrees of this Rite, but the Supreme Council has not found it advisable to sustain this broadly stated theory. Even Bro. PIKE himself modified his theory so far as to apply a principle of what in the language of the day is called "retaliation," when the Supreme Council for England acted upon his view in regard to persons living within his jurisdiction. I quote his circular, as it contains an idea which it may be well to place upon our records:—

OR. of WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1888, C. E.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL, BY THE GRAND COMMANDER:

*To the Inspectors-General, its Active Members, and to its Deputies and the various Bodies of its Obedience:*

The Supreme Council of England and Wales and the Dependencies of the British Crown having lately asserted and exercised its power and right to confer, and to authorize its Chapters to confer the Degrees of the Anc. and Acc. Scottish Rite upon native-born citizens of the United States domiciled within our jurisdiction, you are hereby advised that there is, as between that Supreme Council and ours, no rule of international law, and no rule of comity, to prevent your conferring our Degrees upon subjects of the British Crown, who may be temporarily within our jurisdiction, if they be English by birth or blood, and resident in England or in any of the British Colonies or Provinces, except British America; but that you are not at liberty to confer any of the same upon Masons of Scottish or Irish birth or descent, subjects of the British Crown, and resident in Scotland or Ireland, or of any birth or descent if resident within the jurisdiction of the Sup. Council of Canada; between which and those of Scotland and Ireland and our Supreme Council, the rule of comity which forbids it is recognized.