

forth in Section 283 of the same Chapter, and reads as follows:

283. If an ex-member, as defined in the preceding Section, shall commit an offence against the Order which, if committed by a member of the Order, would subject the offender to the penalties prescribed for such offences then and in that case, such ex-member may be proceeded against as if he were a member of the Order and upon conviction of the offence as charged, the Withdrawal Card held by such ex-member shall stand revoked and annulled, and the holder of such card shall thereupon be perpetually prohibited from regaining membership in any lodge of the Order.

Turning to Title IV, Chapter III of the Supreme Statutes, we find that the same contains all the provisions for the regulation of "the attainment of the ranks of Knighthood"—and among those regulations, it provides "the conditions of eligibility to apply for the ranks of Knighthood, and the manner in which such ranks, or any of them, may be attained, shall be as prescribed in this Chapter, and not otherwise."

In that Statute, as "provided in Title IV, Chapter III," it specially declares that in order thus to be eligible to apply for the ranks of Knighthood. "He must not be 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)."

Then when the Supreme Lodge prescribed the rule governing applications for membership by deposit of a Withdrawal Card, in Section 284 of the Supreme Statutes, it is said:

284. Should the holder of a Withdrawal Card, a Grand Lodge Card, or a Supreme Lodge Card desire at any time to become affiliated with any subordinate lodge, he must make application to such lodge in the manner provided in Title IV, Chapter III, Supreme Statutes, and attach his card to such application."

Then, further, as if to emphasize the intent of the foregoing requirement in Section 284, the law goes on to say:

All the provisions of said statute shall apply to such application.

Thus, it will be seen that not only is it necessary for an applicant for membership by deposit of Withdrawal Card in all respects to apply in the same manner as governs an application for the Ranks of Knighthood, whereby it becomes necessary that he should state: 1st, That he has resided within the Domain for the preceding six months; 2nd. His age, race, residence, and occupation; 3rd. And shall aver that he is in all respects eligible to admission under the provisions of the Supreme Law; but he must further fill out and sign the required form of application for membership, as appearing in Section 243 of the Supreme Statutes, wherein he certifies:

1. That I am a believer in a Supreme Being.
2. That I am in good health and sound in mind and body.
3. That I am able to read and write.
4. That I am not engaged in either of the occupations known as a professional gambler, saloon-keeper, bar-tender, or retail dealer in

spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer.

5. That I believe in the maintenance of order and upholding of constituted authority in the government in which I live.

6. And that I have not been rejected as an applicant within the six months preceding the date of this application.

And he further pledges that:

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

While the "Tribune" has always regretted that in making the provisions with reference to this and other subjects, the Constitutional Commission which framed the law, and the Supreme Lodge in adopting it, made law by reference instead of, by direct legislation, yet in view of the language of Section 284 and its declaration that applications for membership by deposit of card shall be made "as provided in Title IV, Chapter III, Supreme Statutes," and that "all the provisions of said statutes shall apply to such application," there can be no misconstruction as to its purpose—by that it was clearly intended, that wherever the terms of Title IV, Chapter III of the Supreme Statutes, wherein provision is made with reference to applications for membership, and the same can be made applicable to applications for membership by deposit of a withdrawal card, then such limitations shall apply to the latter. Therefore, it is plainly evident that the purpose and intent of the law with reference to the issue, use, and deposit of Withdrawal Cards, Grand and Supreme Lodge Cards, was that the same should be subject to all the restrictions made, and provided with reference to original applications for membership.

The only recourse for the holder of a Withdrawal Card who is in any of the occupations prohibited by Pythian law, is to find some other calling—then, too, he must remember that, if he again becomes a member, he cannot return to his former prohibited calling without rendering himself liable to expulsion.—Pythian "Tribune," Chicago.

#### THE MOTTOES OF PYTHIAN KNIGHTHOOD.

By Past Chancellor John L. Hornberger.

In response to a toast at the complimentary banquet tendered to Grand Chancellor Frank J. Martin by Christopher Columbus Lodge, No. 325, of Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday evening, April 27th, 1900.

The first motto of Pythian Knighthood is the fundamental principle of pure Christian teaching. The principle enunciated by Christ, when He said unto His disciples: "Love ye one another." Christ taught us friendship; His whole life was an example of this doctrine; the brotherhood of man. Christ was a true fraternalist and taught that all men were brothers and thus a part of the Divine Being. Many repudiated this doctrine then; many do so to-day, simply because they are not yet fitted to embrace true friendship.

Pythagoras said: "Exercise a general humanity toward all men, but contract friendship with only the good and true."