

Section 5

Reconstruction

Period

to

World

War

I

TWO FACES

Fig. 1 — As Civil War started, first well drilled to obtain oil.



Edwin L. Drake (1819-1880)

**Drake is standing
right with top hat.**

American Pioneer in the oil industry, he was the first to tap petroleum at its source by drilling at Titusville, PA, Aug. 27, 1859.

Drake was born on a farm near Greenville (Greene Co.), NY. Eight years later the family moved to Castleton, VT, where he lived until he was 19. He left for Michigan, worked for a year on an uncle's farm, and then worked for two years as a hotel clerk in the nearby town of Tecumseh. Returning to the East, he was a dry-goods clerk — a first in New Haven, CT.

About 1845 he moved to Springfield, MA, where he was an express agent for the Boston & Albany Railroad, then later returned to New Haven where he became a conductor on the upstart New York & New Haven train. Ill health required him to retire.

He owned stock in the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Co., and the company hired him to visit its property on Oil Creek near Titusville, PA. He secured a lease on the company's land and started drilling, hitting oil at 69 feet.

He perfected the use of pipe as a casing, but failed to patent it. The money he had saved (about \$16,000) was soon lost in oil speculation.

He retired to Vermont in broken health and later lived destitute in Long Branch, NJ. The citizens of Titusville contributed to his support and the Pennsylvania state legislature gave him a \$1,500 annual grant.

His original lodge is not known, but on Oct. 6, 1859, Oil Creek Lodge No. 303 of Titusville elected him to affiliation. This is now Titusville Lodge No. 754. Drake died in Bethlehem, PA.

Fig. 2 — Famous American Masons following our Civil War. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition, chapter. 14; and Vol. 3, chapter 5.



33° Jesse James

(1847-1882)

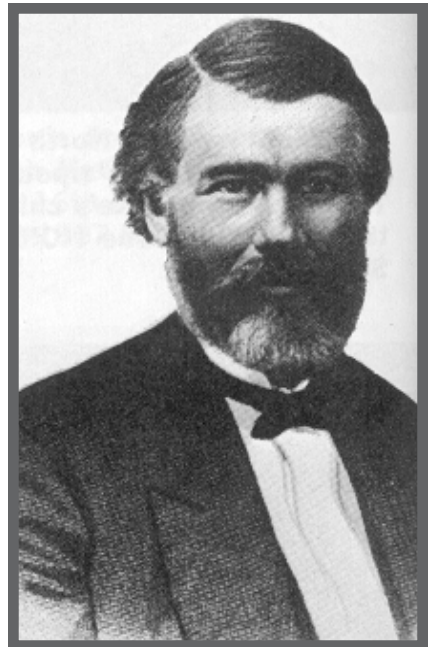
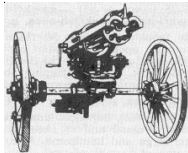
Wild West outlaw and 33° Freemason. Born in Centerville, Mo. Fought in a guerrilla group in the Civil War. Upset over loss of the war to the North, he and his brother Frank (1843-1915) planned to rekindle the War. To fund their operation, they began robbing numerous banks, trains, and stagecoaches in and around Missouri. In 1882, Robert Ford, a gang member, was paid a reward to murder Jesse. Read the entire plot in *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. III.

Richard J. Gatling

(1818-1903)

Inventor of the "Gatling Gun," the world's first practical repeating gun, which changed the tactics of warfare worldwide.

He conceived the idea of his revolving battery gun in 1861. The first gun was made at Indianapolis in 1862. With further improvements in 1865, the gun was adopted by the U.S. Army. At first it fired 250 rounds per min. Later improvements of a motor drive raised the rounds to 3000 per minute. Gatling was a member of Center Lodge #23, Indianapolis, IN.



TWO FACES

Fig. 3 — Inventor of revolving firearms. COLT 45,



Freemason Samuel Colt (1814-1862)

Inventor of the Colt firearms. Born in Hartford, CT. Apprenticed in his father's factory, but ran away in 1827 for an East India voyage, returning to his father's factory to work in the fabrics dyeing department.

At age 17, Colt again left home to seek his fortune. He toured the continent under the name "Dr. Coult," giving lectures on chemistry, and making a considerable profit on his lectures.

Colt's first model of his pistol (1829) was made of wood. In 1835, he took out his first patent for revolving firearms. He established the Patent Arms Company and supplied the government with revolvers for the Seminole War, as well as for the Texas and Indian frontiers.

Samuel Colt was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 4; Pythagoras Chapter No. 17, and Washington Commandery No. 1, all of Hartford.

Fig. 4 — Famous American Masons following our Civil War.



3° Leland Stanford
(1824-1893)



**Stanford drove the golden spike
at Promontory Point, Utah.**

Founder of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Palo Alto, CA in 1885 in memory of his son. Stanford was a capitalist; governor of California (1861-63), and U.S. Senator from California (1885-93).

Stanford studied law and was admitted to practice in 1848. He moved to Port Washington, WI that same year, and to California in 1852. There he opened a general store at Michigan Bluff. In 1855 he moved to Sacramento and engaged in mercantile pursuits on a large scale.



As a U.S. railroad developer, he was one of the "big four" who built Central Pacific Railroad, linking the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific lines to form the first transcontinental road 1,776 miles long. He himself drove the golden spike at Promontory Point, UT, May 10, 1869.

He gave \$22,500,000 to establish Leland Stanford, Jr. University. He is buried on the university grounds.

He was raised 3° in Prometheus Lodge No. 17, Port Washington, WI, in March 1850. He demitted (quit) from this lodge in 1852. On Jan. 11, 1854 he became charter member and first Senior Deacon of Michigan City Lodge No. 47, Michigan City, CA. A year later he withdrew from Freemasonry altogether. No explanation given.

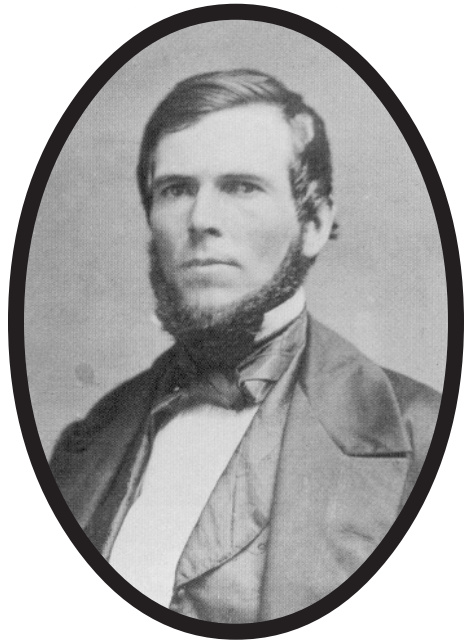
TWO FACES

Fig. 5 — John Bidwell, who went west armed with nothing more formidable than a pocket knife, eventually became one of California's richest men.

3^o
John Bidwell
(1819-1900)

California pioneer
and politician

Born in
Chautaugua Co., NY



John Bidwell was just a 20-year-old schoolteacher in 1840, but he had already moved from New York to Pennsylvania to Ohio to Weston, MO — where a claim-jumper stole his land. Unwilling to return to Ohio in disgrace and with nothing much to lose, he heard a French-Canadian trader tell of the wonders he had seen in California and was spellbound.

A few weeks later, a widely published letter from an American resident of California, Dr. John Marsh, made it seem still more alluring. "The Agricultural capabilities of California as yet are but very imperfectly developed."

With only a pocket knife in his possession, he emigrated to California, being one of the first to make the hazardous journey overland, and became the state's first great agriculturist, owning an immense estate of several thousand acres.

Gov. Leland Stanford commissioned him Brigadier General of California Militia. Later he was made a regent of the Univ. of California.

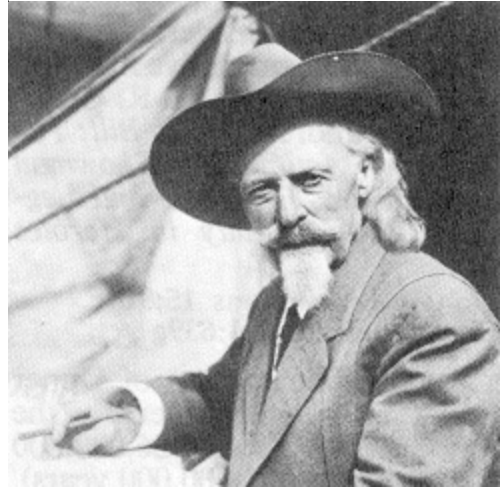
In 1849 he was a member of the state constitutional convention and the same year became state senator. From 1865 to 1867 he was state Representative to the U.S. Congress from California.

He was raised (3^o) in San Jose Lodge No. 10 in 1851 and later was affiliated with Chico Lodge No. 111.

Fig. 6 — Buffalo Bill Cody furnished buffalo meat to the railroad crews.



Buffalo Bill
in his younger years



3^o William F. Cody — "Buffalo Bill" — (1846-1917)

Better known a "Buffalo Bill," the famous pony express rider, Indian fighter, scout, plainsman and showman.

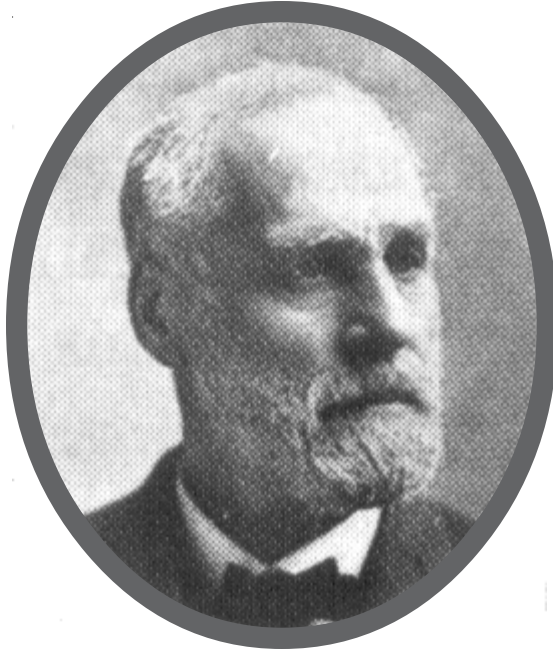
His father was killed in the Kansas border war. He was a pony express rider from 1860-61. From 1861-65 he was a government scout and guide with the 7th Kansas Cavalry. He contracted to furnish the Kansas Pacific Railroad with all the buffalo meat required to feed the laborers engaged in road construction and in 18 months (1867-68) killed 4,280 buffalo, earning the name "Buffalo Bill" by which he is best known.

From 1868-72 he was again a government scout and guide, operating against the Sioux and Cheyenne. In 1872 he was a member of the Nebraska legislature. From 1883 he headed the famous "Wild West Show" that toured America and Europe. He served as a general in the Nebraska national guard during the Sioux outbreak in 1890-91. He was in the Battle of Wounded Knee, Dec. 29, 1890. He killed Yellow Hand, the Cheyenne chief, in a hand-to-hand fight. Cody was president of the Shoshone Irrigation Co. and coauthor of *The Great Salt Lake Trail*.

He was raised (3^o) in Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, North Platte, Neb. on Jan. 10, 1871. Member of Euphrates Chapter No. 15 at North Platte, and when he received his Mark Master Degree, he appropriately selected a buffalo's head as his Mark. Cody was buried with Masonic honors on Lookout Mountain near Golden Colorado.

TWO FACES

Fig. 7 — In 1887 Congress passed the "Dawes Act" allotting 160 acres each to individual Indian families to encourage Indians to assimilate.

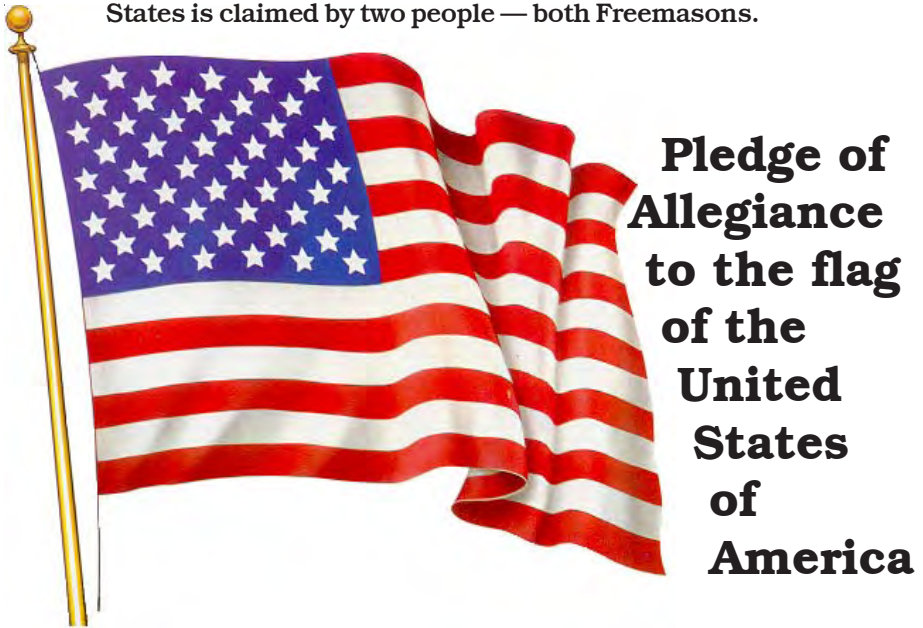


Freemason
Henry L. Dawes
(1816-1903)

U.S.Senator from Massachusetts, 1875-93. Born in Cummington, MA. Graduate of Yale. He edited the *Greenfield Gazette* and later the *Adams Transcript*. He was admitted to the bar in 1842 and was a member of the state legislature from 1848-50 and state senate, 1850-52. From 1857-73 he served in the U.S. Congress. In 1893 he was chairman of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Indian Territory.

Dawes was a member of Lafayette Lodge, North Adams, MA. He was Marshal of the Lodge in January 1853, and one of the stewards in December 1853.

Fig. 8 — Authorship of Pledge of the Allegiance to the Flag of the United States is claimed by two people — both Freemasons.



3^o James Bailey Upham (1827-1909) — Wrote original "Pledge of Allegiance" to the flag of the United States. Born in New Hampton, NH. He was a member of Perry Mason & Co., publishers of *The Youth's Companion*. The "pledge" was moulded into final form by his firm's editorial staff and was first printed in the issue of Sept. 8, 1892 in conjunction with the public school celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. He was a member of Converse Lodge, Malden, MA. Received his 1^o degree on Feb. 16, 2^o on Mar. 15, and 3^o on May 15, 1888.

3^o Rev. Francis J. Bellamy (1855-1931) — Author of the American "Pledge of Allegiance" to the flag. Bellamy, a Northern Baptist, was a socialist who preached socialism from the pulpit. Sermon topics were "Jesus the Socialist" and "The Socialism of the Primitive Church." He also helped the socialist oriented NEA plan a massive celebration of public schools. He wrote in *The Youth's Companion*, "Our fathers in their wisdom knew that the foundations of liberty, fraternity and equality must be universal education controlled by government." He even argued that God opposed parochial (Christian) schools.

The original pledge as written by Bellamy did not contain the words "of the United States of America," or "under God." In 1939 the United States Flag Association ruled Bellamy was the author of the original pledge.

Bellamy was a member of Little Falls Lodge No. 181, Little Falls, NY. The Order of Eastern Star (lodge for Mason's wives) erected a memorial tablet to him in 1955 at the O.E.S. Home in Oriskany, NY.

TWO FACES

Figure 9 — Freemason Bartholdi, here in his Paris, France studio, was already an established sculptor when he began his monumental work. For two decades the "lady of liberty" was little more than a grandiose notion, an improbable dream concocted at a dinner party. No one knows what was served at that dinner in 1865, although the cuisine was certainly French, since it took place at Glatigny, a country estate near Versailles.



**Freemason
Frederic A. Bartholdi
(1834-1904)**

French designer of *Statue of Liberty* in New York Harbor.

On Oct. 14, 1875 Bartholdi became a member of Lodge Alsace-Lorraine, Paris. Membership consisted of prominent intellectuals, authors, and government officials.

When *Liberty Enlightening the World* was complete, and before it was shown to the United States delegation, Bartholdi convened his lodge on June 19, 1884. The entire body marched in procession to review this gift of the French people to the United States of America.

On Nov. 13, 1884, Bartholdi delivered a lecture to the lodge on the history and various methods used in the execution of building his statue.

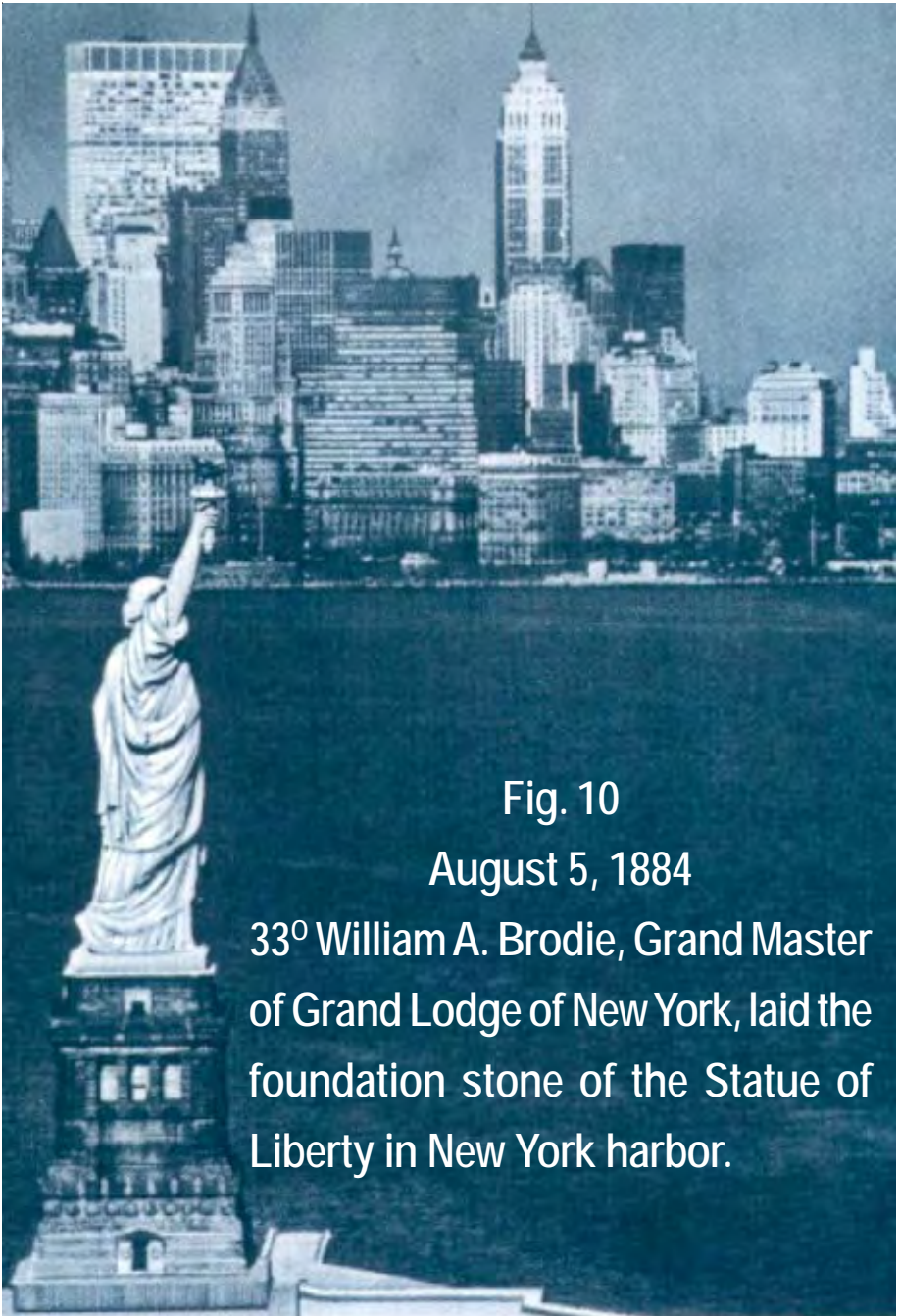


Fig. 10

August 5, 1884

33^o William A. Brodie, Grand Master of Grand Lodge of New York, laid the foundation stone of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

TWO FACES

Fig. 11 — During three years in which he worked on other commissions, Bartholdi also made an untold number of drawings and models of Liberty Enlightening the World. The definitive 4-foot model of clay was finished in 1875. Construction was under way in the Parisian workshops of Gaget, Gauthier and Company. Workmen from the company displayed the statue's first finished part in 1876. The torch took about ten months to complete.

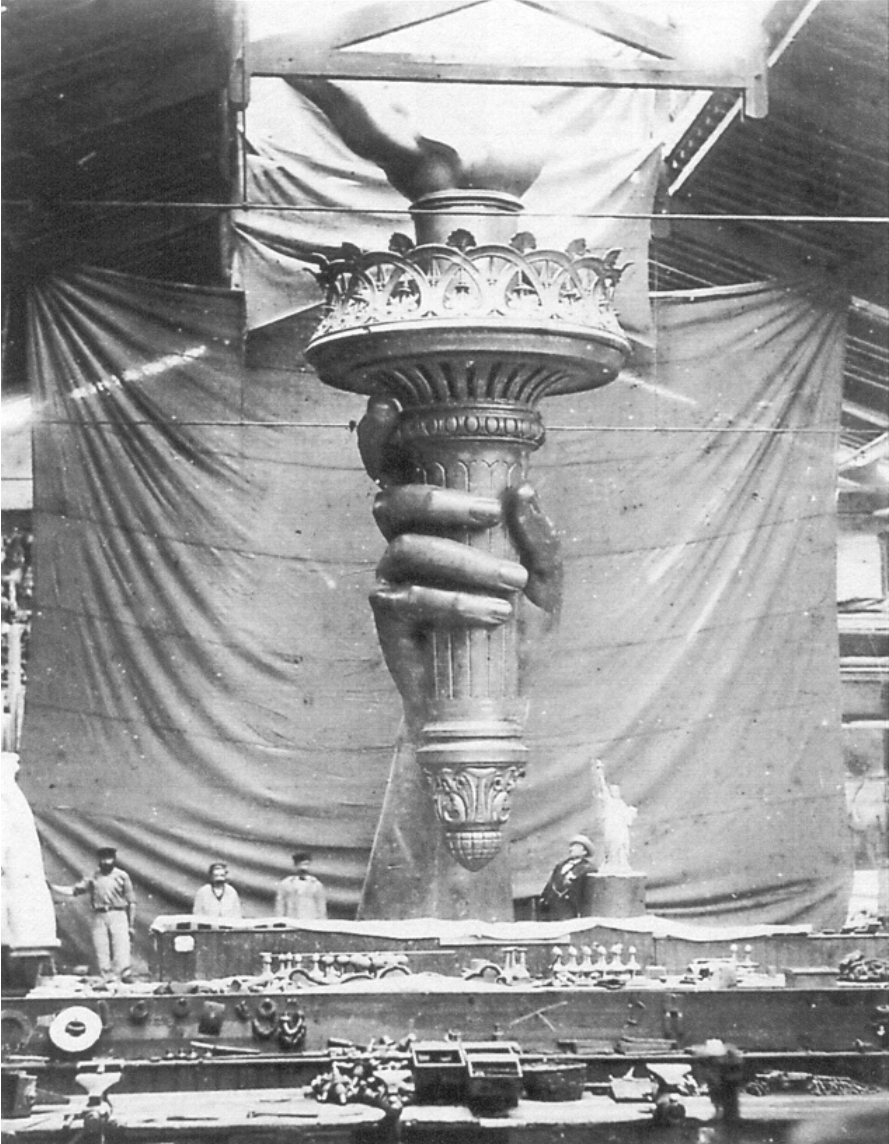
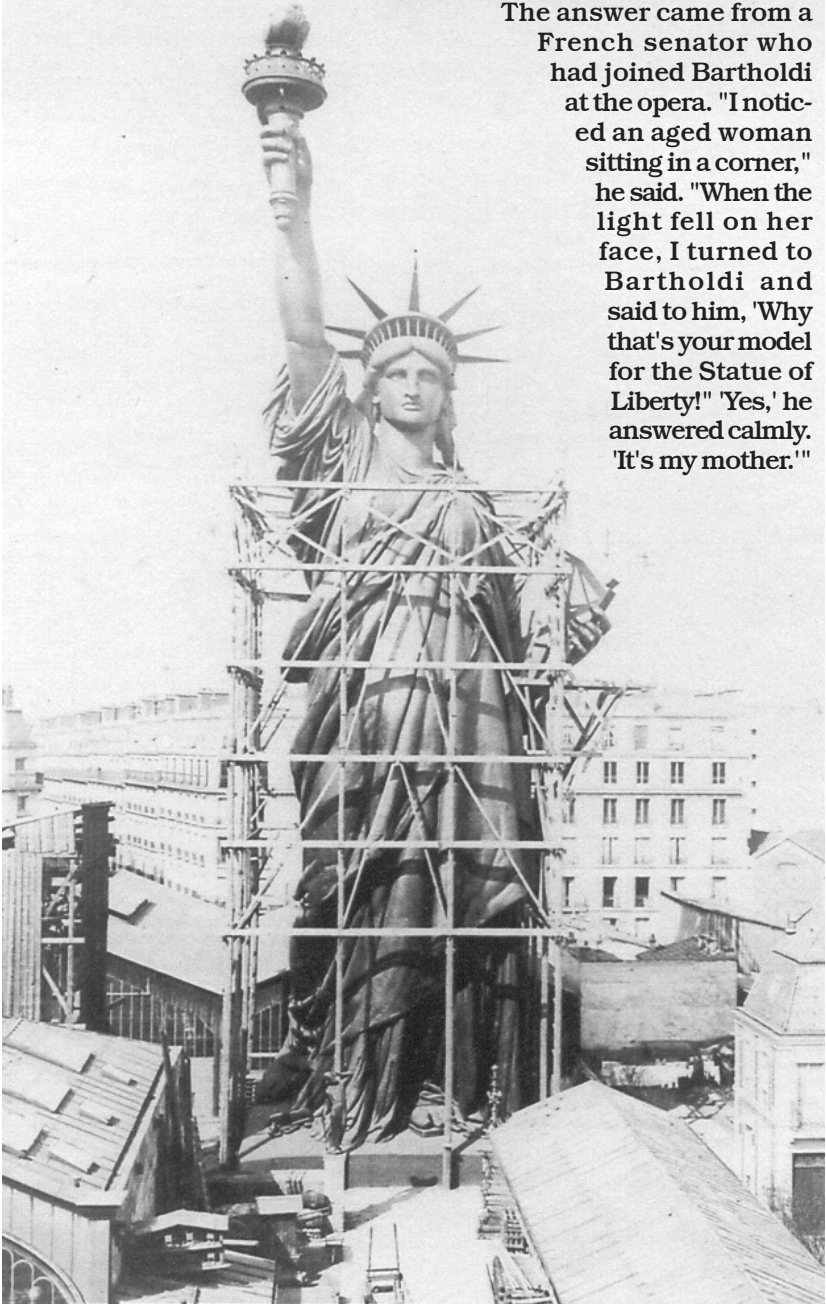


Figure 12

Whose face is on the statue?
The answer came from a French senator who had joined Bartholdi at the opera. "I noticed an aged woman sitting in a corner," he said. "When the light fell on her face, I turned to Bartholdi and said to him, 'Why that's your model for the Statue of Liberty!' 'Yes,' he answered calmly. 'It's my mother.'"



TWO FACES

Fig. 13 — Ringling Brothers Circus



The Ringling Brothers Circus

32° Alfred T. Ringling (1861-1919)

32° John Nicholas Ringling (?-1936)

32° Albert Charles Ringling (1852-1916)

32° August George Ringling (1854-1907)

32° Charles Edward Ringling (1866-1926)

32° William Henry Otto Ringling (1858-1911)

32° Henry William George Ringling (1868-1918)

All branches of this family had early and strong connections with Masonry. This is most remarkable in view of the fact that these people were German in ancestry, members of a Lutheran Church in a synod in bitter opposition to Masonry. In fact, membership in Freemasonry terminated their church ties.

Initially, The Ringling Brothers played in small towns. John, who outlived his brothers, became the best known of the brothers. When Ringling merged with Barnum & Bailey, John became head of the American Circus Corp, which also included Sells-Floto Circus, Hagenbach Animal Show, and John Robinson, Sparks, and Al G. Barnes Shows.

John financially aided Tex Rickard in building Madison Square Garden in NYC, He also engaged in oil production in Oklahoma, and was noted for his philanthropies.

August Ringling, father of the seven brothers listed above, was raised (3°) in Baraboo Lodge No. 34, Baraboo, WI, on August 19, 1891, and held membership until his death in 1898.

The seven brothers were all members of the same lodges — Baraboo Lodge No. 34, Baraboo Valley Chapter No. 49, R.A.M. St. John Commandery No. 21, K.T., and 32° AASR at Milwaukee. The brothers actually preceded their father into Masonry. The treasurer of Ringling, Dan DeBaugh, was a 33° AASR (NJ) and Grand Master of IL Grand Lodge.

Fig. 14 — Famous American Masons following our Civil War.

William M. Stewart ►
(1827-1909)

U.S. Senator from Nevada 1864-75 and 1887-1905. Born in Galen, N.Y. Moved with parents to Trumbull Co., Ohio. In 1850 moved to San Francisco and engaged in mining. Studied law, admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1854 was Attorney General of Calif. Moved to Virginia City, Nev. in 1860 and helped develop the Comstock lode. First U.S. Senator from Nevada. Member of Nevada Lodge No. 13, Nevada City.



◀ **3° William Jennings Bryan**
(1860-1925)

Secretary of State, U.S. Congressman and presidential nominee three times. Lawyer. Was member of 52nd and 53rd Congresses (1891-95). Edited *Omaha World-Herald* 1894-96. As a delegate to the Democratic convention of 1896, he wrote the famous "silver plank," of its platform and was nominated for President, but defeated by Mckinley. In Spanish-American War he was Colonel of the 3rd Nebraska regiment. In 1900 was again defeated for President by Mckinley. Nominated for third time for President in 1908. Was defeated by Taft. As Secretary of State in Wilson's cabinet (1913-

15) he negotiated 30 treaties. He was raised to Master Mason (3°) in Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, NE on April 15, 1902 and later affiliated with Temple Lodge No. 247, Miami, Florida.

TWO FACES

Fig. 15 — Famous American Masons following our Civil War.

3° Mark Twain (1835-1910)



Born **Samuel Langhorne Clemens**. American author and humorist. He was apprenticed to a printer at age 12 and was Mississippi River boat pilot for a short time. He went west as secretary to his brother who had been appointed Territorial Secretary of Nevada. Was city editor of the *Virginia City Enterprise* (Nev.) in 1862 and alternated between mining and newspaper work. From this experience he became a noted humorist and began lecturing and writing books.

Clemens founded the publishing house of C.L. Webster & Co. in 1884, and its failure nearly ruined him financially. Among his many famous books are *The Innocents Abroad*, *Roughing It*, *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, *The Prince and the Pauper*, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, *A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur*, etc.

Clemens was a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 79, St. Louis, MO. He earned his first three degrees on May 22, June 12, and July 10, 1861. He was later suspended and reinstated on April 24, 1867. He is recorded as having visited Carson City Lodge in Feb. and March of 1862.

During his trip to the Holy Land, he sent his lodge a gavel with this note: "This mallet is a cedar, cut in the forest of Lebanon, whence Solomon obtained the timbers for the temple." Clemens cut the handle himself from a cedar just outside the walls of Jerusalem. He had it made in Alexandria, Egypt, and it was presented to the Lodge on April 8, 1868.

Clemens demitted (quit the lodge in writing) Oct. 8, 1869 and presumably never again affiliated with any lodge. Whether his demit was connected in any way with the Anti-Masonic Movement is not known.

Fig. 16 — Famous American Mason. Invented the railroad sleeper car.



George M. Pullman
(1831-1897)

Former cabinet maker and shopkeeper who popularized the long-distance rail travel with his innovative sleeper and dining cars, which were called the Pullman Sleeper Cars.

At age 17 he joined an elder brother in the cabinet making business in Albion, NY. In 1859 he moved to Chicago, and there built entire blocks of brick and stone buildings. In 1858 his attention was first directed to the discomfort of long distance railway traveling, and the following year, he remodeled two old day coaches of the Chicago and Alton into sleeping cars. In 1863 he built the prototype of the Pullman car, at the cost of \$18,000. It was named the *Pioneer*.

The Pullman Palace Car co. was organized in 1867. He improved his invention with dining cars in 1868; chair cars in 1875; and vestibule cars in 1887. In 1880 he founded the industrial town of Pullman, near Chicago, where he built the company's shops. See elegant Pullman car on next page.

George M. Pullman was a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97. Albion, New York.

TWO FACES

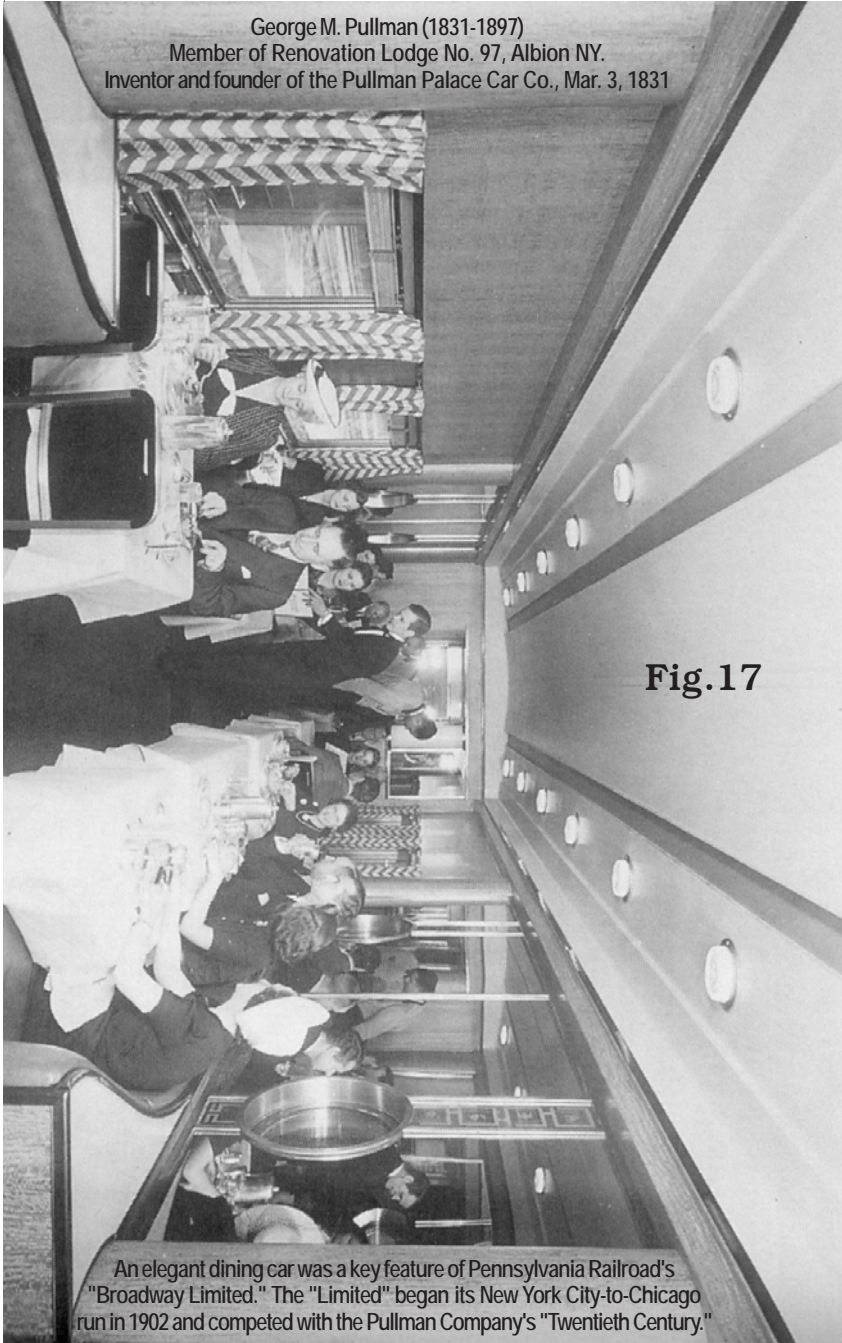


Fig. 18 — John D. Rockefeller, Sr. (left) with son John, Jr.

**John
D.
Rockefeller, Sr.
(1839-1937)**

**John
D.
Rockefeller, Jr.
(1874-1960)**



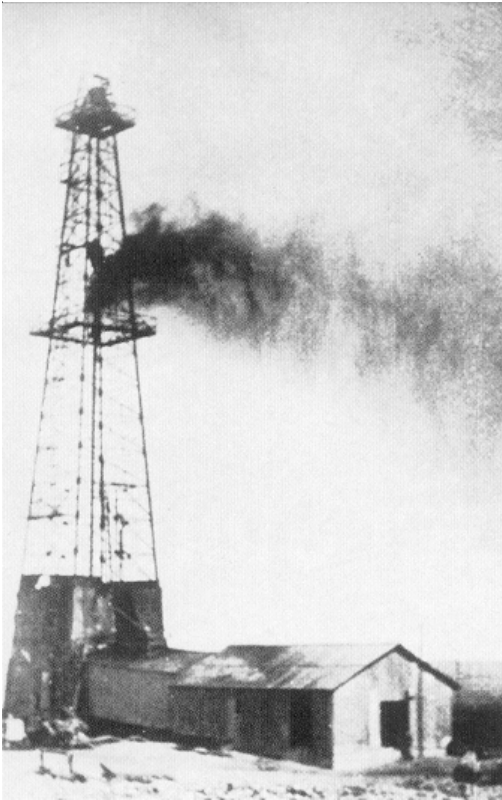
**John Sr.'s personal wealth amounted
to 2% of our nation's wealth.**

John Sr. was born in Richford, NY. After high school he went into business and showed a talent for organization. In 1875, with his brother William (1841-1922), he founded the Standard Oil Company, securing control of the US Oil trade. In the late 19th century his power came under strong public criticism. So, he withdrew from active business in 1897, and devoted the rest of his life to philanthropy. He gave over \$500 million in aid of medical research, universities, and churches, and established in 1913 the Rockefeller Foundation, "to promote the well-being of mankind." John Jr. built the Rockefeller Center.

First and second generation of Rockefellers were not members of Freemasonry. The second and subsequent generations were and are involved in the Masonic *Round Table Groups* and their appendages, the *Council on Foreign Relations* and *Trilateral Commission*. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, vol.1; 3rd ed; chps 9, 10, 19, 24, 25, 27, 30; vol. 3, chps 3-5.

TWO FACES

Fig. 19 — Crude gushes from Rockefeller' Standard Oil well, Damman No. 7, the first of the Saudi wells to produce oil.



Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. unearths Saudi Arabia's BLACK GOLD

The King of Saudi Arabia, Abd-al-Aziz ibn Saud, had authorized a team of American engineers to explore the trackless desert bordering the Persian Gulf, an arid landscape marked only by the occasional palm-fringed oasis. He hoped they would find water. A tribal leader with precarious finances, Ibn Saud believed the Americans might discover places where he could refresh his warriors' horses and camels. But the team, from Standard Oil of California, had something else on its mind.

Oil had been discovered in other countries in the region, and the engineers thought they would find more in Saudi Arabia. Over several years, they drilled more than half a dozen holes without result. In desperation, they decided to dig deeper at well No. 7. They plumbed to a depth of 4,727 feet and finally hit what would turn out to be the largest supply of crude oil in the world.

The king did not appear to appreciate the news fully at first. It was an entire year after the discovery when he and his retinue arrived in a caravan of 400 automobiles at the pumping station of Ras Tanura to witness the first tanker hauling away its cargo of Saudi crude. Henceforth the king would no longer rely for income on the pilgrims arriving in Mecca, Islam's holiest city. And his kingdom's petroleum wealth would soon emerge as a crucial factor in Middle East politics and the bargaining over global energy supplies. — by Adam Zagorin, *TIME*, "80 Days that changed the world" 2003.

Fig. 20 — Socialist utopian and inventor of safety razors and blades.

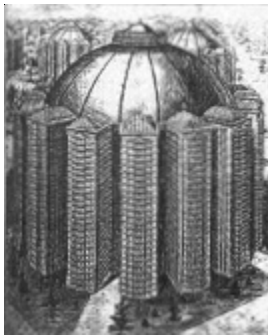
King Camp Gillette
(1855-1932)

Gillette was the inventor and first manufacturer of the safety razor.

Born in Fond du Lac, WI. Reared and educated in Chicago. At age 16 he was forced by his family's loss of possessions in the fire of 1871 to go to work as a travelling salesman of hardware.

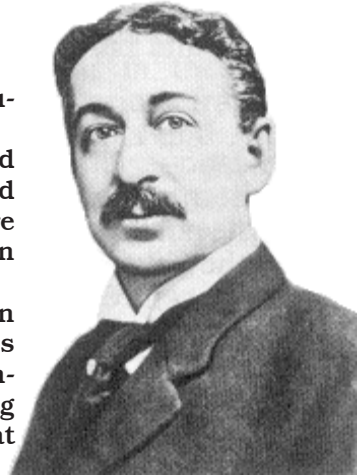
An employer who noticed his predilection for mechanical tinkering, which sometimes resulted in commercially profitable inventions, advised Gillette to invent "something that would be used and thrown away, so that customers would keep coming back."

While honing a permanent, straightedge razor, Gillette had the idea of substituting a thin double-edged steel blade placed between two plates and held in place by a "T" handle. Though the proposal was received with skepticism because the blades could not be sharpened, the manufactured product was a success from the beginning. In 1903, the first sale consisted of a lot of 51 razors and 168 blades. By the end of 1904, Gillette's company had produced 90,000 razors and 12,400,000 blades.



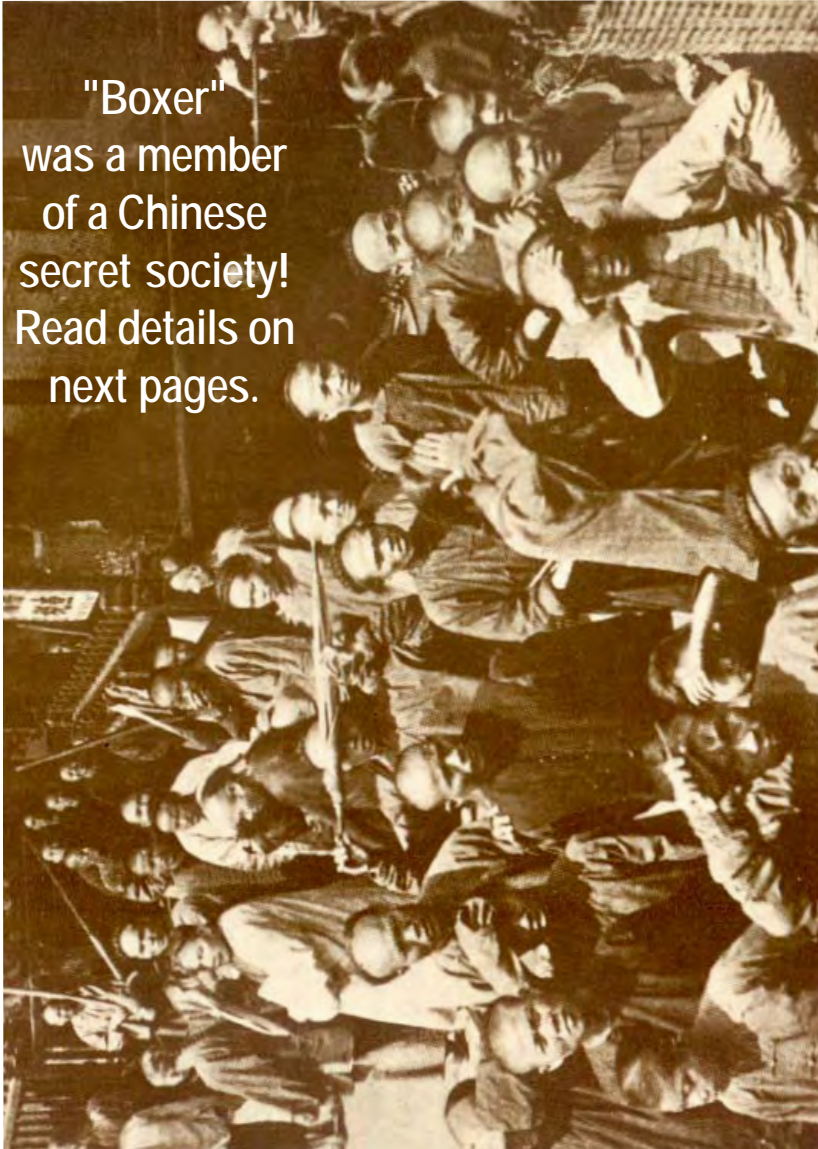
While Gillette was a young man, socialism was sweeping western and eastern Europe. Intrigued with the idea, he wrote a book in 1894 entitled *The Human Drift*, in which he envisioned an ideal city he named "Metropolis." The city would house most of the country's population in 24,000 close-packed skyscrapers, contain vast public gardens, and run on the natural power of nearby Niagara Falls. Gillette reasoned that if mankind were perfectly organized in such a place, crime and strife would disappear.

After making his millions, he turned his intellectual energies to publicizing his utopian ideals. He wrote that he found competition wasteful and envisaged a planned society in which economic effort would be rationally organized by engineers. In 1910 he vainly offered former Pres. Theodore Roosevelt one million dollars to act as president of an experimental "World Corporation" in the Arizona Territory. Twenty-three years later this same utopian ideal was tried in Russia. It took the murder of 50 million Russians to accept the idea, and 70 years to bankrupt the Soviet Union's "worker's paradise." *10,000 Famous Freemasons* lists Gillette as "a Freemason."



TWO FACES

Fig. 21 — The 2-year-long Boxer Rebellion in China was principally against foreigners, ending in a siege of foreign legations in Peking. The Rebellion was put down by an international expeditionary force. According to *Random House Dictionary of the English Language*, Boxer was "a member of a Chinese secret society that carried on an unsuccessful uprising, 1898-00."



"Boxer"
was a member
of a Chinese
secret society!
Read details on
next pages.

The Boxer Rebellion

A Chinese secret society against Christians specifically and Westerners generally. Below is over a year of news clips & analysis of the rebellion compiled by *20th Century Almanac* — World Almanac Publications NY

News report — January 1, 1900

"Two days ago an English Christian missionary was killed by members of a secret society whose name in Chinese means 'The Righteous and Harmonious Fists,' and today an Imperial Edict is issued that is ambivalent in its criticism of the incident — only one of a growing number of attacks on foreigners and Christians by secret societies. At this point, awareness of the mounting tension is limited to the international diplomatic community in Peking, but behind it lies a history of Chinese sentiment that will soon explode on the world stage.

"For some decades now, China has been increasingly exploited by foreigners; indeed, it has been invaded and divided up by commercial and governmental representatives of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Japan. Mining and railroad projects have forced large concessions from the Chinese; ports have been appropriated by foreigners for naval stations; hard-pressed for cash and credit, China has signed away much of its future income, and foreigners are gaining a stranglehold on the Chinese economy. Meanwhile, some 2000 Christian missionaries have not only gained the right to protect themselves and their families by laws of 'extraterritoriality,' they are also trying to get special privileges for their Chinese converts.

"During the 1890s, therefore, several secret societies grew up dedicated to getting rid of the foreigners, especially Europeans and Christians. The best known is The Righteous and Harmonious Fists, and because of this name and the fact that members engage in calisthenics, Westerners have taken to calling them 'The Boxers.'"

"The Boxers are a small group, but they can mobilize (at least in northern China) large numbers of Chinese who resent the foreign presence and power. And the Manchu Dynasty — ruled by the Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi as a figurehead — is itself viewed by many Chinese as a foreign element, so the Dowager Empress and her advisers are willing to exploit the resentment and let the Boxers do what the Imperial Government cannot: attack the Westerners.

"On 6 September 1899, John Hay, the US Secretary of State, sent a note to the foreign governments that were dividing China and proposed that they all support an open door' policy, guaranteeing 'no interference with the free commerce' between China and any Foreign state. One by one, these nations agreed to this policy in principle, but their verbal agreement does not change the situation." ■

TWO FACES

The Boxer Rebellion (continued)

News report — March 20, 1900

"**International.** US Secretary of State John Hay announces that all nations to whom he sent notes calling for an 'open door' policy in China have essentially accepted his stand, and that he considers their agreement 'final and definitive.' It comes too late to have much effect on Chinese relations with these foreign powers." ■

News report — May 17, 1900

"**China.** Disorder has been spreading throughout northern China as resentment against foreigners, fanned by Boxers, aggravates the age-old problems of flooding, plague, famine, and unemployment. On this day, three villages within 100 miles of Peking are burned by Boxers and 60 Chinese Christians killed. Christians begin to take refuge in Peking, Tientsin, and other treaty ports (among them a young American mining engineer, Herbert Hoover, & the son of an American missionary, Henry Luce. Most foreign powers still do not regard this as serious." ■

News report — May 28, 1900

"**China.** Attacks on and killings of foreigners and Chinese Christians have continued as the Boxers become more confident that the Imperial Court is tacitly approving. Today rioters provoked by Boxers burn the Fengtai Railway Station, junction of the Peking-Tientsin line; besiege the staff, many Belgians, in the compound; and cut the telegraph lines. The government will respond next day only by issuing another of its ambivalent edicts." ■

News report — May 31 - June 4, 1900

"**China.** A contingent of what will eventually number 426 foreign officers and men has been moved from their nations' ships (US, British, German, Austrian, Japanese, Italian, Russian, and French) off Tientsin and been assigned to guard the legations in Peking. Reports of attacks on foreign missionaries and engineers continue." ■

News report — June 1900

"**China.** The governor of China's province of Manchuria, which borders on Russia and has long been coveted by her, declares war on Russia as part of the Chinese uprising against foreigners. Attacks on Russians across the Amur River will lead to retaliation and invasion by the Russians." ■

News report — June 6, 1900

"**China.** Boxers cut off all railroad links between Peking and Tientsin, main port city for Peking." ■

Fig. 22 — The Boxer Rebellion



Chinese print:
Boxers smite fleeing Westerners.

TWO FACES

News report — June 9, 1900

"**China.** Boxers destroy the race course in Peking, a few miles from the legations and the center and symbol of diplomatic social life and Western privilege. Legation leaders refuse to evacuate women and children, but they have asked Admiral Edward Seymour of Great Britain, ranking officer of the foreign presence at Tientsin, to bring more troops to guard foreigners in Peking." ■

News report — June 10, 1900

"**China.** A relief column of some 2000 men — largely naval personnel from the several nations' ships and led by Admiral Seymour — sets out from Tientsin to relieve foreigners trapped in Peking. During the next two weeks, this international force will defeat Chinese insurgents at several points." ■

News report — June 13, 1900

"**China.** Baron von Ketteler, the German minister to China, beats two young Boxers with his walking stick; when word of this circulates, rioting and arson spread through Peking during the night. The Manchu Court has been wavering about how to deal with the Boxers, but the Empress decides to support them and their attacks on foreigners by issuing an edict that refers to Boxers as 'people's soldiers.'" ■

News report — June 16-17, 1900

"**China.** Foreign legations in Peking are now all but isolated by violence rampant in the streets. Legations send out patrols of guards who seek to confront the Boxers. On the 16th, a terrible fire set by the Boxers virtually destroys the Western Quarter, then spreads to engulf many Chinese landmarks. Meanwhile, the Taku forts guarding the port of Tientsin bombard foreign ships offshore, but the forts are captured by foreign forces." ■

News report — June 19, 1900

"**China.** After deliberations in the Imperial Palace, notes are delivered to the 11 major legations: since foreign troops are firing on Chinese. 'We break off all relations with your government.' Each legation is asked to leave for Tientsin with all its personnel, escorted by Imperial troops. A majority of foreigners wish to accept this offer, but are soon persuaded that this will mean abandoning Chinese servants and staffs to almost certain slaughter." ■

News report — June 20, 1900

"**China.** Most foreigners in the Peking legations now accept that they are under siege. But Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, decides he will go to Chinese authorities and demand more guards for those who wish to go to Tientsin. He is killed by Boxers en route, and by afternoon it is clear that no foreigners are going to get away." ■

News report — June 22, 1900

"**China.** Practically the whole foreign community in Peking, including many Chinese Christians, retreat to the British compound. In the afternoon, in an attempt to drive them out, Boxers set fire to the nearby Hanlin Yuan, the greatest library of Chinese scholarship; the flames serve only to destroy much of the library. At Tientsin the foreign community is now besieged and isolated." ■

News report — June 25, 1900

"**Russia.** Russia mobilizes its army in eastern Siberia preparatory to acting against the Chinese; the excuse is Boxer-instigated attacks on Russian territory across from Manchuria, but Russia has been seeking control of that province for some time so as to crowd out the Japanese on the Asian mainland." ■

News report — June 26, 1900

"**Japan.** Japan mobilizes 20,000 troops to help put down the Boxer uprising — but also to advance its long-term interest in gaining land and power in Mainland Asia." ■

News report — June 29, 1900

"**China.** The Imperial Court issues what is essentially a declaration of war against the foreigners in China and blames hostilities on them. This will become a license for the Boxers and their supporters to turn against foreigners and their Chinese converts with even greater ferocity. Most actions occur in northern China, particularly in Shantung Province, under the Manchu governor Yu Hsien, and in Manchuria, where the Roman Catholic bishop and others are burned alive after taking refuge in the cathedral in Mukden." ■

News report — July 6-14, 1900

"**China.** International forces in and around Tientsin — now about 14,000 launch an assault on this key port. After taking at least 800 casualties, the allies control the forts and the city by the 14th; the foreign troops proceed to loot the city, stealing or destroying millions of dollars worth of goods." ■

News report — July 16, 1900

"**International.** A report appears in London, and spreads throughout the world, that all foreigners in Peking have been massacred. Although it is soon exposed as false, the story helps mobilize governmental support for relief of the foreigners under siege." ■

TWO FACES

News report — July 19-21, 1900

"China. The Emperor appeals to France, Germany, Japan, and the USA to help 'mediate' the Boxer uprising. Foreign powers believe the Chinese should stop these attacks, which continue in parts of China." ■

News report — August 4, 1900

"China. The allied expeditionary force sets off from Tientsin for Peking, comprises of some 10,000 Japanese, 5,000 Russians, 3,000 British, 2,000 Americans, and 800 French (the Germans have not yet arrived)." ■

News report — August 14, 1900

"China. Several foreign units in the relief force have agreed to coordinate their movements into Peking, but at the last minute the Russian forces begin to move ahead, so all units race to be the first to relieve foreigners. (The British troops are first into the compound.) Before the afternoon is over, all legations are relieved, including at least 400 officers and enlisted men who had been serving as guards, many civilians, and many Chinese who had taken refuge. (In the weeks under siege, 67 were killed, 120 wounded, and five died from other causes.) In Manchuria, Russia declares it has annexed the right bank of the Amur River and is moving to seize the city of Harbin and the port of Newchang." ■

News report — August 15, 1900

"China. The Empress and some of her family, the court, and retainers flee (after executing some retainers considered disloyal, while others commit suicide) and make their way slowly to Sian, 700 miles southeast of Peking and capital of Shensi Province. (They will arrive on 26 October.) In Peking foreign troops begin to move through the city, not only inflicting losses on the Boxers, but destroying and pillaging the property of innocent Chinese. In subsequent weeks foreign civilians (including diplomats) join the troops in what becomes one of the most shameful looting on record: the famed Peking Observatory is virtually dismembered, and many artistic and cultural valuables stolen. By 28 August, the allies have taken over the Imperial City, but have been ordered to stay out of the innermost Forbidden City; now the allied leaders call on the Imperial Court to return. Elsewhere in China, Boxers continue their attacks on missionaries and their converts. The Russians advance in Manchuria." ■

News report — September 3, 1900

"China. The Russians have had their eye on Manchuria since the 16th century, and the Boxer Rebellion has given them the desired excuse

to invade and conquer it. The Russians now control both sides of the Amur River, the Russo-Manchurian boundary, and at Blagovestchensk, a Russian town with a sizable Chinese population, Russian Cossack troops drive some 5000 Chinese residents into the Amur, where they are clubbed, stabbed, and drowned. Similar incidents are reported elsewhere along the Amur, and travelers on the river report that it is virtually blood-red and clogged with bodies." ■

News report — September 14, 1900

"**China.** There are now 62,000 foreign troops in Peking and nearby cities; they are still defeating the Boxers in confrontations, but attacks on isolated Chinese Christians continue, providing foreign troops with the excuse to continue attacks on Chinese." ■

News report — October 1, 1900

"**China.** During this month German troops sent to participate in the relief of Peking arrive, led by Count von Waldersee, who assumes the role of commander of the International Relief Force. Having come too late to take part in the true relief, the Germans send out 'punitive expeditions' against the Boxers and are soon engaged in looting the Chinese populace." ■

News report — October 10, 1900

"**China.** Foreign ministers in Peking begin their first serious negotiations over what conditions their nations will impose on the Chinese. Some nations demand more severe penalties than do others, but they will agree on a compromise proposal fostered by the French Government: punishment (including death for some) of those responsible for the Boxer uprising; indemnities for governments, organizations, and individuals; dismantling of forts, including the Taku forts at Tientsin; and other terms that will force the Chinese to accept occupation in some areas. In Manchuria, meanwhile, the Russians capture the major city of Mukden on this day, part of their own plan to take over the whole province." ■

News report — November 1, 1900

"**China.** Allied military units continue to fight Boxer-led resistance in cities and outposts, while anti-Christian outbreaks continue." ■

News report — November 6, 1900

"**USA.** In the national elections, President McKinley and his Vice-President, Theodore Roosevelt, defeat the Democrats' William Jennings Bryan." ■

TWO FACES

News report — December 24, 1900

"**China.** The ministers accredited to Peking have been conferring since October and have now reached agreement, adopting terms proposed by the French. Today they meet for the first time with the Chinese representatives of the Empress and present their list of 'irrevocable conditions' before their nations withdraw troops. The Chinese, knowing the situation in Peking and elsewhere, realize they must agree to these terms and submit them to the Empress, now in Sian. (But it will be September 7, 1901 before the final agreement is signed.)" ■

News report — January 4-10, 1901

"**China.** The Dowager Empress and advisers, exiled at Sian, receive the note with the conditions from the foreign nations for withdrawing troops. At first the Empress will try to modify some of the more stringent terms, but when persuaded that the foreigners will not negotiate any further, she issues the acceptance order to her representative in Peking." ■

News report —February 1, 1901

"**China.** As negotiations proceed over final details of terms demanded by the foreigners, leaders of the Boxer uprising are named by the diplomats as 'deserving death'; many will be killed, others allowed to commit suicide, some banished, and some will flee." ■

News report — September 6, 1901

"**USA.** President McKinley, visiting the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, NY, is shot by Leon Czolgosz, regarded as a half-crazed anarchist. McKinley's wounds seem to be healing, but gangrene sets in." ■

News report — September 7, 1901

"**China.** Representatives of 11 foreign nations and of China sign what is variously known as the *Peace of Peking* or the *Boxer Protocol*. It established that China is to pay \$333 million in indemnities (with the USA to get \$25 million); permits the stationing of foreign troops in Peking; and leaves Russian troops in Manchuria. China remains hostage to foreign powers. (It is estimated that about 250 foreign missionaries, including 50 children, were killed by the Boxers; 32,000 Chinese converts to Christianity were also killed by the Boxers)." ■



13° R.A.M. William McKinley
 (1843-1901)
 25th President of the U.S.A.
 (1896-1901)

Although a Union Army major in our Civil War, he received his Masonic degrees in a southern lodge during the war.

While protecting and managing the army hospital at Winchester, Va., he was struck by the ties which he saw existing between the Union surgeons and Confederate prisoners. When he learned the reason for such a brotherly spirit in spite of war and hatred, he asked to be admitted to the Craft.

His petition was presented to Hiram Lodge No. 21 of Winchester. He was initiated May 1, 1865, passed May 2, and raised May 3.

He was made an honorary member of the Illinois Masonic Veterans



Fig. 23 — McKinley's photo is also in Section 4, Figure 37 as a Major in the Union Army during our Civil War.



Association on Oct. 28, 1898. On Oct. 23, 1899 he tendered a reception to the Supreme Council, AASR (SJ) at the White House. On May 23, 1900, during an Imperial Council meeting of the Shrine in Washington, DC, he received members of the Mystic Shrine at a reception at the White House.

On Aug. 4, 1900, he sent 2000 American troops to China to protect American missionaries during the Boxer Rebellion.

On Sept. 6, 1901, he was shot by anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, at Buffalo, NY and died Sept. 14. At his viewing Sept. 17 in Washington, DC, five comanderies of Knights Templar escorted his remains from the White House to the Capitol. At the immense funeral on the 19th, two thousand Knights Templar in uniform formed the 4th division of the funeral escort.

TWO FACES

3° Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt (1858-1919) 26th President of the United States upon the death of McKinley.



Fig. 24

Member of Matinecock Lodge No. 806 of Oyster Bay, N.Y. Received blue degrees shortly after he became Vice President under McKinley. Was made honorary member of many lodges. Delivered address at Masonic laying of cornerstone at Army War College, 1903; laid cornerstone at north gate to Yellowstone Park, under auspices of Grand Lodge of Montana, 1903; broke ground for Masonic Temple at Spokane, WA 1903; attended Masonic cornerstone laying of House of Representatives' office building, 1906, and much more. Was a proud and active Freemason.
