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 Jurisdiction No. 9—Under the Gurdon (Rectanus) the following States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

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CHRISTMAS

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THE BULLETIN

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter, Editor.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER, 1907.

Something About the Trunks.

Vicegerent John C. Ray held a concatenation at Dallas, Texas, on October 23. He had given the Scrivenoter's office ample notice of the meeting, and had requested that trunk be sent him. The trunk left Nashville by express prepaid on October 14 and was addressed to Brother E. V. Godley of the R. B. Godley Lumber Company at Dallas, Texas, which was in accordance with Vicegerent Ray's instructions. When the time came on for holding the concatenation the trunk could not be found. No records of its arrival could be obtained from the express companies. It is assumed by the Scrivenoter's office that very careful and persistent inquiries were made at the express company's offices at Dallas. Several telegrams passed between Dallas and the Scrivenoter's office, but the trunk could not be located. Apparently it had not arrived. Fortunately, however, Brother Bolling Arthur Johnson was present at the meeting and had with him a ritual. All the other paraphernalia and accessories were quickly improvised and a very successful and enjoyable concatenation was held.

The Scrivenoter's office started tracer to find the trunk. Advice came back first merely that the trunk had been duly delivered at Dallas. Later further inquiry developed that it had reached Dallas and had been receipted for on the morning of the 22d. Still further inquiry had to be made to find out who had receipted for the trunk at Dallas, and here a singular state of affairs developed. It appears that the trunk reached Dallas with practically the whole of both shipping tags torn off. The trunks go out with a shipping tag securely attached to the trunk handles at both ends. The trunk was addressed to E. V. Godley, "Linz Building," Dallas. All of one tag was gone and all of the other tag had disappeared except so much of it as had on it "Linz." The express company delivered the trunk to the firm of Linz Bros. and it was there receipted for by a Mr. Mayers, connected with the firm. The trunk was only located after a considerable search by Brother Godley, Linz Bros. explaining that the trunk came in and was mistaken for a sample trunk belonging to one of their traveling men. It seems it is a rather common thing for these sample trunks, probably somewhat resembling the Hoo-Hoo trunks, to be sent by express to the Dallas firm. Naturally, therefore, they simply took charge of the trunk, stored it away and said nothing about it.

The point that bothers us is that there was apparently no record on the books of the express companies of the arrival of a trunk from Nashville. Certainly it looks as

though there ought to be some check by the express companies on the incoming and the outgoing of stuff, way bills or something of that sort, and if these were accessible it seems that knowledge of the arrival of the trunk ought to have been given the men who inquired for it. We know ourselves, however, how little this is to be depended upon. We have had several instances where the express companies stoutly denied the arrival of the trunk when it was plainly visible in the storeroom of the company. The Scrivenoter vividly recalls the incident down at Florala, Ala., last spring where the express company was almost insolent in its insistence that the trunk had not arrived, and only under the greatest pressure permitted access to its storeroom, and there, plainly in view, was the trunk, and absolutely the only thing that looked like a trunk in the entire room. Another case developed in connection with the Denver Annual Meeting. Two of the Hoo-Hoo trunks containing books and records had been expressed nearly a week before the date of the meeting. The express office repeatedly denied the arrival of the trunks. They were plainly visible in the storeroom all the time, but as the company claimed to have no record of their arrival, the man in charge declined to permit of their removal. A couple of dollars to each of two big Irishmen got the trunks by force and the express company carried on a long correspondence in an effort to collect the charges, which were finally paid.

The Bulletin has before had occasion to speak in criticism of the way these express companies do business. If there ever was an entrenched monopoly absolutely indifferent to the interest of its patrons, it is the express monopoly. It does more business and derives a greater revenue with a smaller expenditure of money for brains and work than any other enterprise that was ever launched.

In commenting on this Dallas incident Brother Godley makes the good suggestion that these trunks ought to be stenciled or painted all over with the Hoo-Hoo emblem or some other distinguishing mark, and that the address cards should be in a metallic holder of some sort. His suggestion has been promptly acted upon, but even this will avail nothing if the trunk is all the time locked up in the freight house of the express company.

These somewhat extended and probably somewhat ill-natured remarks are intended to impress on the minds of the Vicegerents and other members to whom the trunks are likely to be expressed, that a good deal of trouble and disappointment may very frequently be avoided by going aggressively at the agent, describing the trunk, flatly asserting that he knows it has arrived and that it must be produced, or at least that a search of the premises must be permitted. Several times during the past eleven years it has happened that a trunk sent from the Scrivenoter's office has not been received by the Vicegerent holding the concatenation. Without a single solitary exception subsequent investigation has always developed that the trunk was at the point to which it had been shipped, but had either not been delivered or had gone to the wrong man. Once or twice when the trunk has had to be hastily shipped by one Vicegerent to another it has failed to arrive, but the Scrivenoter's office is proud of the record that in handling more than a thousand concatenations, from London to Shanghai, China, and from Canada to the City of Mexico, there has been not a single failure to connect when the fault in some way has been directly due to the Scrivenoter's office.

With eight new trunks just put into commission and Brother Godley's good suggestions put into effect there ought to be no disappointments in the future.

NOTES & COMMENTS.



Who is the greatest man in the world? You can have three guesses, but you ought to be able to call his name right off the bat.

He is more widely known than any of the celebrities of the earth and is the only man whom everybody loves. Once every year he does that which The Hague Conference has twice failed to do—during his reign there is a universal feeling of peace and good will. His name is Santa Claus.

An old, old man is Santa Claus. His long beard is gray and his hair is white as the snow on the mountain peaks; but every year at Christmas time he forgets all his million birthdays and becomes a child again. He becomes a child without sin or sorrow, and to make the world fit for him to live in he goes from land to land for weeks before and works his magic upon men. The greedy cease to quarrel over their gold as he passes by; old enemies forget their hatred and life-long friends renew their love. For a little while there are no more wars. The whole world is at peace. Among men there is neither fear nor envy nor hate, but good will alone. Then, when earth is like heaven because of abounding love, Santa Claus becomes a child again, and all mankind grows young with him. They forget the past, with its debts and griefs; they forget the future, with its burdens. They remember nothing but that God is good and that happiness is the purest worship.

Christmas is the festival of childhood and the spirit of Christmas is Santa Claus. He teaches us that the most important fact in the world is not age, with its disappointments, its fixed beliefs and its despair, but youth, with its eternal hope. The salvation of mankind lies not in the old, but in the new; not in resignation, but in faith. The most enduring things in the world are not its hatreds and cruelties. They last too long, but they pass away. That which never passes but grows ever stronger as earth grows older is the spirit that makes Christmas what it is. It is the deep soul of the universe slowly conquering the selfish heart of man. At Christmas time we yield altogether to its gracious influence for a day or two. Some time we shall yield to it perpetually and live forever by its law. What matters the name of the spirit that saves the world from perdition and gives us glimpses of a possible heaven? We may call him God if we like; or Love, as Jesus did; but at Christmas, which is the children's time, it is well to give the blessed spirit the children's name and call him Santa Claus.

There are a few narrow-minded people in the world who think it is wrong to teach the story of Santa Claus. Once a sissy man, who is editor of a certain magazine, wrote the following, which is tommyrot:

The first thing to do is to disentangle the sorry mess we have made of Christmas in its double meaning of the Holy Child and Santa Claus. We are perilously near the root of the whole present version of the modern Christmas at this very point, and it is a fact worthy of notice how much the modern Sunday school has done to emphasize this mix-up. Just consider, for one moment, the marvelous inconsistency of the average Sunday school in this respect: For an entire year our children are taught about Christ and what He has done for the world, and particularly is the childish mind told how Christ came into the world and what He came for. This goes on for a whole year, and then comes the season when the school celebrates what we accept as the time when He came into the world, and would you not think that in any celebration of that time, the time of all times, Christ's own birthday, His birth would be emphasized? But no! Instead of the Holy Child we have substituted, in nine out of every ten Sunday school celebrations, a pagan idea: a gnome or elf who comes down the chimney and gives gifts! In other words, instead of the holiest example that ever lived to teach our children, we have Santa Claus standing in the pulpit as the children's preacher or saint at Christmas! And then a Sunday school superintendent—with Santa Claus standing by his side, please bear in mind—was surprised last Christmas when he asked the question of "Whose birthday is this, children?" and over 80 per cent of the scholars answered: "Santa Claus's!" And afterward this man deplored to me the hopelessness of bringing Christ to the minds of children!

The rank donkey who holds such views as these is ignorant alike of religion and of the real nature of children. One of the crassest of our mistakes in dealing with childhood, according to Havelock Ellis, the English scientist, lies in our failure to recognize the essential irreligiousness of the child-mind. Boys and girls cannot be religious, he argues, for the very excellent reason that the capacity for religious feeling is not developed, in any real sense, until the age of puberty. He says that the mind of the child is "at once logical and extravagant, matter-of-fact and poetic—or rather myth-making."

That seems contradictory, doesn't it? But here is the explanation: "This combination of apparent opposites, though it seems almost incomprehensible to the adult, is the inevitable outcome of the fact that the child's dawning intelligence is working, as it were, in a vacuum. In other words, the child has not acquired the two endowments which chiefly give character to the whole sum of the grown person's beliefs and feelings—the child is without the pubertal expansion which fills out the mind with new personal and altruistic impulses and transforms it with emotion that is often dazzling and sometimes distorting. And the child has not yet absorbed, or even gained the power of absorbing, all those beliefs, opinions and mental attitudes which the race has slowly acquired and transmitted as the outcome of its experiences."

Mr. Ellis believes, in short, that for the most part, the ideas of religion cannot be accepted or assimilated by children. I believe that he is right about it. And I mean no irreverence when I say that, in my opinion, the proper time for a youth to become naturally interested in religion is coincident with the period when he begins of his own accord to wash his neck and ears and to formulate the opinion that girls are not such contemptible creatures after all. "Not only," declares Mr. Ellis, "are boys and girls under 12 years of age incapable of understanding conceptions of life that transcend immediate experience, but the child whose spiritual virginity has been prematurely tainted will never be able to awake afresh to the full significance of those conceptions when the age of religion at last arrives."

But are we, it may be asked, to leave the child's restless,

inquisitive, imaginative brain without any food during all those early years? "By no means," replies Havelock Ellis. He writes on this point:

The life of the individual recapitulates the life of the race, and there can be no better imaginative food for the child than that which was found good in the childhood of the race. The savage sees the world almost exactly as the civilized child sees it, as the magnified image of himself and his own environment, but he sees it with an added poetic charm, a delightful and accomplished inventiveness, which the child is incapable of. The myths and legends of primitive peoples—for instance those of the British Columbian Indians, so carefully reproduced by Boas in German and Hill in English—are one in their precision and their extravagance with the stories of children, but with a finer inventiveness. It was, I believe, many years ago pointed out by Ziller that fairy tales ought to play a very important part in the education of young children, and since then B. Hartmann, Stanley Hall and many others of the most conspicuous educational authorities have emphasized the same point. Fairy tales are but the final and transformed versions of primitive myths, creative legends, stories of old gods. In purer and less transformed versions the myths and legends of primitive peoples are often scarcely less adapted to the child's mind. Julia Gayley argues that the legends of early Greek civilization, the most perfect of all dreams, should above all be revealed to children. The early traditions of the East and of America yield material that is scarcely less fitted for the child's imaginative uses. Portions of the Bible are in the strict sense fairy tales, that is legends of early gods and their deeds which have become stories. In the opinion of many these portions of the Bible may suitably be given to children, but it must always be remembered, from the Christian point of view, that nothing should be given at this early age which is to be regarded as essential at a later age, for the youth turns against the tales of his childhood as he turns against its milk-foods.

Once upon a time Satan appeared to a sour old deacon in the night and told him it was wicked to have a Christmas tree in the church. So the deacon, who thought the devil was an angel, went to the minister and said he had been commanded to keep the Christmas tree out of the church that year. Now the minister stood in great awe of that deacon, first because he was old and sour and crabbed; secondly, because he was the richest man in the church; and thirdly, because he was so terribly pious. Therefore on the next Sunday morning the minister told the children in Sunday school that they could have no Christmas tree that year because it was wicked to make merry in the church and because it was much better for them to spend Christmas eve thinking of their sins than to pass its sacred hours in gaiety and mirth; and, worst of all, because there was no such man as Santa Claus and it was sinful to lie about him and talk as if he really existed. So the nice girls who were dressing dolls for the infant class sent them to the Hottentots; and the boys who had popped corn to hang in long, beautiful strings on the evergreen boughs ate it up; and the dear old woman who had molded a pan of little tallow candles to stick up among the dolls and toys like tiny stars fed them to the pigs; and all the children in that Sunday school spent Christmas eve thinking of their sins.

Of course they had a great many sins to think of. Everybody has when he sits down and really makes a business of reckoning them up. At first the boys and girls were scared when they found out how wicked they had been; but finally they said to themselves, "Well, we had a good time sinning these sins, anyway, and nobody ever has a good time being pious. So we'll just go right on sinning." Which they did, of course, and they all came to bad ends. One pretty little girl grew up to be a woman suffragist. Another became a book agent. One of the most promising of the little boys turned out a corporation lawyer and the sour old deacon's only son ended his days in Congress, bringing his father's gray hairs in sorrow to the

grave. All these dreadful results came from not having a Christmas tree in the church that year!

This December once more, the discovery is made that the "Christmas tree" has nothing to do with the birth of Christ or of Christianity, but is a "heathen custom." We are told that the priests of Odin in Germany and the Druids in England, who worshiped under trees in the summer, probably originated the habit of bringing a tree into the house in winter for the great winter feast of the year. This discovery or some other like it, is made every three or four years at least. I have recently discovered that the first Christmas tree was a palm, and that it grew in Egypt—which is interesting in that Egypt is the land Hoo-Hoo came from originally. Gurdon, Arkansas, is the place where Hoo-Hoo was rediscovered by Bolling Arthur Johnson. No doubt the palm was selected by Osiris to represent one of the signs of the zodiac—most of our Christmas customs trace back to the sun worshipers. Along about the close of December the days begin to lengthen—the dark and dreary nights to shorten. The heathens celebrated the "return of the sun" with joyous festivities. And well they might, for the sun is the source of life on this planet and without its light and heat nothing could exist.

About the time when Christians celebrate the Christmas season the Jew celebrates his "Hanukah Festival," the date of which is determined by the Jewish (lunar) calendar. The synagogue and home are illuminated; religious songs of joy resound everywhere. Sabbath schools have their festivals; young folks hold their special entertainments; the old freely mingle with the young in the joys of the synagogue and home.

But while the spirit of rejoicing is largely the same with Christian and Jew, the inspiring cause of it is held to be widely different. The Christian celebrates the anniversary of the birth of Him whom he proclaims and worships as the Son of God. The Jew celebrates the anniversary of the victories of the Maccabees. The Syrian enemy had desecrated the Temple. Desolate had stood the altar. The courts, where formerly the people had gathered for worship, had become overgrown with thorns and thistles. Within the sanctuary the heartless foe had erected an idol and had commanded Israel to worship it. The faithful had refused to comply and had suffered the death of martyrs. This cruelty had at last aroused a valiant family, called the Maccabees. They had gathered the faithful around their banner, and, though few in number, they had gone forth against the enemy, and, after several brilliant battles, had utterly routed the mighty foe. Into the Temple they proceeded, cleansed it of its pollution, built the altar anew, and restored the sanctuary. Amidst song and music they illumined and rededicated the House of God. For eight days there was great rejoicing among the people. And Judas, the head of the Maccabees, ordained that for all the generations to come the days of the *Rededication* (Hanukah) of the Temple should be remembered with gladness and delight.

Inspiring as are the Maccabean memories, and deserving as they are of celebration, it is very doubtful whether the Hanukah would have been today the joyful festival that it is had there not been other contributive causes. Had the proud victories achieved been the underlying thought of the Hanukah rejoicing the story of the Maccabees would have found its way into the Scripture instead of into the Apocrypha, and larger mention would have been made of it in the Talmud.

There is a closer connection between Christmas and

Hanukah illuminations and rejoicings than is generally supposed. Both sprang from a festival that antedated the birth of Christianity and Judaism by thousands of years. Both are echoes of an old Solar festival.

The Maccabees could conquer the heathen enemy, but not heathen customs and practices that had rooted themselves in Israel. One of these was the participation in the great festivities that pervaded the whole Gentile world during the winter solstice at the close of the month of December, and in the whirl of which the Jew was caught. As others made merry the Jew made merry, as others illumined their homes at nightfall he lighted his lights, and called the festival "The Feast of Lights," at first disguising the real origin, and in time forgetting it altogether, for neither the author of the Second Book of the Maccabees nor Josephus seems to know the reason why Hanukah is called the "Feast of Lights." And neither of these seemed to have known of the miracle to which a later writer must have sought recourse, to give a Jewish religious sanction for the observance of a heathen practice—the miracle of a little cruse of oil having been found in the Temple at the time of its rededication, containing about enough of consecrated oil for one night's illumination, but which, by miraculous intervention, illumined the Temple for the eight successive nights of the celebration.

It is remarkable that a custom of un-Jewish origin, that has no Biblical sanction at all, and but very scant Talmudic authority, should have acquired so strong a hold upon Jewish life and sentiment, and that the practice of burning Hanukah lights should have come to be regarded as one of the most orthodox of Jewish observances. Yet it is no more remarkable than is the place the Christmas festival has won for itself in the Christian home, and the lighting of the Christmas-tree candles has won for itself in the heart of the Christian. Doubt, as some still may, as to the origin of the Hanukah lights, every doubt has been swept away, even by orthodox Christian scholars, as to the origin of Christmas and the Christmas tree. The Hanukah lights and the Christmas tree are but different developments and expressions of the same original birthday celebration of the Sun-God.

There is, in fact, that spirit in this festival which neither Judaism nor Christianity could crush, which the one as well as the other was obliged to assimilate, and though a thousand other "isms" may try their strength on it, they will find it unconquerable. It is not a festival of man's make. It has its origin in Nature, and therefore it appeals mightily to human nature. It is not one nation's nor one people's nor one creed's nor one locality's festival. It belongs to all humanity. It is the homage the sun commands of all the earth, the tribute man pays to the sun, through whose agency he enjoys light and food and warmth and cheer.

All children like to listen to stories of great warriors—tales of strong men who overcame enemies and obstacles. Fighting appeals to children—it lays hold on a primal instinct. The story of Hercules and his twelve tasks is a fascinating story. So is the story of Samson, who also had twelve labors. While Hercules was the Greek god of strength, his twelve labors is the echo of an ancient solar epic which glorifies the deeds of Shamash through the twelve signs of the zodiac. Shamash is a word meaning "sun." It is believed by some writers that the name "Samson" is derived from Shamash and that it means "sunlike," or solar. Probably there was a Jewish hero whose deeds reminded the Israelites of Shamash, and so his adventures were told with modifications which naturally made the solar legends cluster around his personality.

The similarity of Bible stories to some of the pagan legends does not by any means lower Christianity to the level of paganism—on the contrary, it raises paganism to the dignity of religion. Pagan myths, in spite of their crudeness, are born of the same yearnings, the same devotion, the same hopes, that animate the hearts of Christians. Paganism belongs to the period of nature worship. Christianity seeks to lead the soul "through nature up to Nature's God."



America Has the Finest Robber Castle.

The robber castles on the Rhine cannot compare with the Rockefeller place at Tarrytown.—Discoveries in Every-Day Europe.

A famous pair of whiskers abroad is that belonging to his majesty, Leopold, King of the Belgians. They are long and white and glossy and just above them in the center is a nose



THE BELGIAN HAIR.

like the beak of an eagle. The eyes of the king are sharp and piercing and the ensemble of whiskers, nose and eyes forms a countenance not easy to forget.—From a Press Dispatch.



From an Eastern city comes a sad story of a pawnbroker. He was enjoying a beauty sleep when a furious knocking at the street door brought him to the window with a jerk. "What's the matter?" he shouted. "Come down," demanded the knocker. "But—" "Come down!" The man of many nephews hastened downstairs and peeped around the door. "Now, sir?" he demanded. "I wan'sh know the time," said the reveler. "Do you mean to say you knocked me up for that? How dare you?" The midnight visitor looked injured. "Well, you've got my watch," he said.

Ice is regarded with a superstitious reverence in Italy, France and England. Common waiters are not allowed to touch the precious product. Instead, the head waiter hands it out in infinitesimal fragments with a pair of sugar-tongs. Recently the London newspapers have been clamoring for the advent of some enterprising American with an ice plant. Most of the London editors are Americans or have been in America, and their palates yearn for long, cold things with straws in them in preference to the yeasty British beer.—Discoveries in Every-Day Europe.

Prosperity gives some appearance of higher sentiments, even to persons of mean spirit.—*Plutarch*.

Brother Luke Russell, of the Sherrill-Russell Lumber Company, Paducah, Ky., has a great love for dogs, especially bull terriers. He has several of this breed and is going to start a kennel. His dogs are high-bred canines and are very handsome. The picture of one of them is shown herewith.



KAISER,
A Bull Dog of High Degree. The Property of Luke Russell.

Brother Russell is Vicegerent for the Western District of Kentucky and is arranging for a concatenation at Paducah to be held some time in February. The Paducah concatenations are famous throughout Kentucky and are always well attended.



In Italy.

The Arno is a nice little river, with some pale-green water in it and lovely stone terraces along the shores. Florentine washer-women tidy up their clothes in the stream. The sewage goes somewhere else. Europeans know how to treat rivers decently. They all have to work, but they are kept sweet and clean. A European river forty feet wide handles as much freight as an ordinary American railroad, while the Rhine carries more business to a block than half the Hudson River. Splendid tug-boats, fine barges and handsome steamers do the work, with anchored chainboats to pull the big loads up the rapids.—Discoveries in Every-Day Europe.

"Your speech sounded fine," said the attentive listener; "but, do you know, I can't remember half a dozen words of it!" "That's good," answered Senator Sorghum; "the art of speech-making consists in pleasing the ear without furnishing any data for subsequent contradiction."—Washington Star.



A New Yorker, recently returned from England, where he saw much of the tinsel and tin armor pageantry by which various anniversaries have been celebrated at Oxford and elsewhere, tells this: A Roman in costume approached a fellow-lined character and asked: "Are you Appius Claudius?" "No," responded the other dejectedly. "I'm not as 'appy as Claudius; I'm as un'appy as 'ell!"

The German parcel-post carries its burdens in freight-cars and does a whopping business. At every good-sized German station a string of these cars can be seen discharging parcels of all sorts and sizes. Everything goes, and goes for a few pennings.—Discoveries in Every-Day Europe.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has recently made a tour of Canada. It is said that he owns land in British Columbia and that he is greatly interested in the future of that country. In an interview with a newspaper man at Toronto, Mr. Kipling told all about his impressions and opinions in regard to the great Northwest. What he said was moderately interesting, but the way he said it was most remarkable, judging from the following description:

From his position of comfort, leaning back in a red plush fauteuil, he would bend forward when emphasizing a point, glare from a knitted brow until the point had been made clear, when the eyes would shut to open immediately, the brow would lift with a quick action, and the whole face break into a smile of Rooseveltian proportions.

Accompanying these monkey-shines were the following sensible views enunciated by Mr. Kipling:

"If houses and people and farms meant prosperity, then I should say that Canada is prosperous. What a glorious country it is!"

"I could imagine nothing better for a young man than to live in a country with such a future. Such a difference from the time I saw it before. Then I saw it at rest, but this time it was at work, with all the farms taken up as far as the eye could reach, and so many growing centers of population. I saw the harvesters at work on every side and could see the smoke of the threshers backward and backward until there was just a little line on the horizon. The change is the most wonderful I ever witnessed."

Mr. Kipling then went on to describe more fully his opinion on the Asiatic problem on the Pacific coast. After reiterating his statement, made a few days ago, that the only solution was the importation of thousands of workmen from Europe, he launched into the servant question, a natural process, as most of the cooks in the northwest are orientals, as girls cannot be obtained. The servant girl problem on the coast, in his opinion, is a serious one:

"While white men are building and developing the country the woman is making strong the foundations of the state by building the home," he said. "A woman cannot be a homemaker in the highest sense of the word and a kitchen drudge at the same time. Build and develop and make a nation of your country with white men. Make secure its foundations by relieving your women of drudgery. Give them servants. Use your white men to build and develop, use your inferior people to do domestic drudgery.—Don't put mental tasks upon your women that will exclude from their energies the greater, nobler work of making the home."



In Germany.

Beer mugs in Germany have a sort of Plimsoll mark cut in the side, so you can tell when one is legally loaded. When you get your half-litre for 2 cents the foam must be all above the government line. Here's where the Kaiser is ahead of T. R.

Only dukes or drummers ride first class in the German trains. The first-class carriages are lined with red plush, and, as both dukes and drummers are scarce, usually run empty. The second-class cars are roomy and sociable.

Rhine scenery is rather dreary, and most of the Rhine towns look like Piermont-on-the-Hudson, where the sun goes down every afternoon at 12:30. The hillsides seem covered with shale, out of which grow the grapevines.—Discoveries in Every-Day Europe.

A Queen Rebuked.

Common rumor says that Queen Victoria of Spain has received a serious "falking to" from King Edward, and, in fact, that she came to England for that express purpose. The Spanish throne is not exactly founded upon a rock, and with a pretender on one side of the frontier and unprecedented hard times on the other, Spanish sentiment is not at the moment one of those things that can be ignored. It is all very foolish, of course, and

even contemptible, but the foolish and the contemptible are factors in modern government. There can be no doubt that the popularity of the queen among her subjects has waned, and for no other reason than that she has treated the contemptible with contempt. She insisted upon nursing her own child and she was rightly applauded, but she offended Spanish precedent to a serious degree. If she had stopped there all would have been well after a time, but she allowed her English prejudices to get the upper hand in other ways and sometimes the offense that she gave was needless. Spain is a kingdom of precedents. Because a thing has been done for centuries it acquires all the binding force of a divine commandment, and the queen's departures were received not merely with consternation, but with resentment. At bull fights, for example, she holds her fan steadily in front of her face so that she may neither see nor be seen. Anglo-Saxon sentiment will say, "Quite right, too," and from one point of view it may be quite right. When Queen Victoria accepted the Spanish throne it was to be assumed that she would assimilate Spanish customs and that such reforming zeal as she might have would take tactful and more effective forms. There is always a price to be paid for influence and authority, and the queen should have ascertained the price before the goods were delivered. It is freely said that Queen Victoria took an English yardstick to Spain with her and that she uses it ruthlessly and conspicuously to appraise the value of everything Spanish. It might be thought that a lady who could so readily change her religion to suit the requirements of a tempting throne might change some other things with equal ease, but that she has not done so has become nothing less than a danger to the throne. No one knows better than King Edward that the "divine right" theory is not so strong on its legs as it was once, and it is said that he has told his young kinswoman that she had best walk warily with the Spanish people, and that when she married a king she married also a kingdom.—London Correspondence to The San Francisco Argonaut.



Florence supports a good vaudeville theatre, half enclosed and half under canvas. You can buy drinks and smoke. It seemed a little odd to see two New York knockabout artists doing a hobo turn in Tuscany. They won little applause, but excited some astonishment by their make-up. There are no tramps in Italy, and the point was lost.—Discoveries in Every-Day Europe.

The Canadian in England.

A land that is a garden all rose-grown,
Of muffled lawn and odoriferous lane;
A land of languid rivers and repose,
And ivied green and quiet rain!

An ordered land that broods on yesterday,
Of haired content with other years,
Of haunted dusks and hills that harbor dreams—
A country old in time and tears!

But, oh! my heart goes, homesick, back to-day—
Back to the wide free prairie's sweep,
Back to the pines that brought the sunset near,
Back where the great white Rockies sleep!

For I am tired of dusk and dream and rose,
Of ghosts, and glories dead and gone.
I want the outland trail, the upward sweep,
The New World and the widening dawn!

—Arthur Stringer.



Out of Place.

Of the eleven Egyptian obelisks in Rome ten are topped with ornate bronze crosses, which give them a bizarre effect hardly thought of by Pharaoh's designers.—Discoveries in Every-Day Europe.

Mark Twain's biography is appearing serially in the "Sunday Magazine." The story of his life sheds an interesting light on the personal character of the great writer.

It seems that Mark Twain is wonderfully lacking in certain mental attributes. He never could solve a puzzle or answer a conundrum. He could not get far in the reading of the commonest and simplest contract, with its "parties of the first part, parties of the second part," etc., without losing his temper. He says:

Ashcroft comes up here every day and pathetically tries to make me understand the points of the lawsuits which we are conducting against Henry Butters, Harold Wheeler and the rest of those buccaners. But dally he has to give it up. It is pitiful to see, when he bends his earnest and appealing eyes upon me and says, after one of his efforts, "now you do understand that, don't you?"

I am always obliged to say, "I don't, Ashcroft. I wish I could understand it. But I don't. Send for the cat."

Yet this is the man whose clear vision has always been a source of joy to me. Mark Twain is the only man who ever told the world the truth about the things he saw on his travels. He informed us that the "Southern Cross" does not look like a cross at all, but is a kite-shaped group of stars. All my life I had thought of the Taj Mahal as glittering with rubies, emerald, garnets, etc. Instead of that, the whole effect of the beautiful mausoleum is a pure and lustrous white. Mark Twain tells all about it. Other writers say it is "studded with gems. Mark Twain alone tells us that a "gem" is not necessarily a colored stone. He tells exactly what stones are used in the decoration of the splendid mausoleum erected at Delhi by a sorrowing king. When Mark Twain went to a place, he saw what was there—other travelers saw what they expected to be there. Yet when (as told in his biography) he tried to see if the burglar alarm would ring while the window was closed, he opened the window the first thing! The alarm had been out of fix and would ring even when the "mahogany room" was closed. Finally Mark Twain disconnected it from that room. At length he thought perhaps the alarm might be in order, so he hitched it on again—and then went and opened the window. His wife tried in vain to make him understand that if he wanted to see if the alarm would ring while the window was closed he must not go and open the window!

Well, well! The study of the mind is interesting. And I like Mark Twain all the better since finding out his limitations. I hate the sort of person who can do everything with equal facility and learn one thing as well as another. Nobody is very appealing who has not some closed doors in his mind. Our limitations are as interesting as our abilities. All-around folks are tiresome—a deadly bore.

Oliver Wendell Holmes had no head for figures. For a long time he deplored this fact, but when he saw an adding machine for the first time he felt better—he was glad he did not have a mind like a "calculating hand-organ."

To go back to Mark Twain and the burglar alarm. It seems that the thing worked all right on one occasion. This is the way Mr. Clemens tells about it:



When the Burglar Alarm Worked.

That burglar alarm led a gay and careless life, and had no principles. It was generally out of order at one point or another; and there was plenty of opportunity, because all the windows and doors in the house, from the cellar up to the top floor, were connected with it. However, in its seasons of being out of order it could trouble us for only a very little while; we quickly found out that it was fooling us, and that it was buzzing its blood curdling alarm merely for its own amusement. Then we would shut it off and send to New York for the electrician—there not being one in all Hartford in those days. When the repairs were finished we would set the alarm again and reestablish our confidence in it.

It never did any real business except upon one single occa-

tion. All the rest of its expensive career was frivolous and without purpose. Just that one time it performed its duty, and its whole duty, gravely seriously, admirably. It let fly about 2 o'clock one black and dreary March morning, and I turned out promptly, because I knew that it was not fooling this time. The bath-room door was on my side of the bed. I stepped in there, turned up the gas, looked at the ammeter and turned off the alarm—so far as the door indicated was concerned—thus stopping the racket. Then I came back to bed. Mrs. Clemens opened the debate:

"What was it?"

"It was the cellar door."

"Was it a burglar, do you think?"

"Yes," I said, "of course it was. Did you suppose it was a Sunday school superintendent?"

"No. What do you suppose he wants?"

"I suppose he wants jewelry; but he is not acquainted with the house, and thinks it is in the cellar. I don't like to disappoint a burglar whom I am not acquainted with, and who has done me no harm; but if he had common sagacity enough to inquire, I could have told him we kept nothing down there but coal and vegetables. Still, it may be that he is acquainted with the place, and that what he really wants is coal and vegetables. On the whole, I think it is vegetables he is after."

"Are you going down to see?"

"No; I could not be of any assistance. Let him select for himself; I don't know where the things are."

Then she said, "But suppose he comes up to the ground floor?"

"That's all right. We shall know it the minute he opens a door on that floor. It will set off the alarm."

Just then the terrible buzzing broke out again.

I said, "He has arrived. I told you he would. I know all about burglars and their ways. They are systematic people."

I went into the bath room to see if I was right, and I was. I shut off the dining room, and stopped the buzzing, and came back to bed.

My wife said, "What do you suppose he is after now?"

I said, "I think he has got all the vegetables he wants and is coming up for napkin rings and odds and ends for the wife and children. They all have families—burglars have—and they are always thoughtful of them, always take a few necessities of life for themselves and fill out with tokens of remembrance for the family. In taking them they do not forget us; those very things represent tokens of his remembrance of us, and also of our remembrance of him. We never get them again; the memory of the attention remains embalmed in our hearts."

"Are you going down to see what it is he wants now?"

"No," I said, "I am no more interested than I was before. They are experienced people, burglars; they know what they want; I should be no help to him. I think he is after ceramics and bric-a-brac and such things. If he knows the house, he knows that is all that he can find on the dining room floor."

She said, with a strong interest perceptible in her tone, "Suppose he comes up here?"

I said, "It is all right. He will give us notice."

"What shall we do then?"

"Climb out of the window."

She said a little restively, "Well, what is the use of a burglar alarm for us?"

"You have seen, dear heart, that it has been useful up to the present moment, and I have explained to you how it will be continuously useful after he gets up here."

That was the end of it. He didn't ring any more alarms.

Presently I said, "He is disappointed, I think. He has gone off with the vegetables and the bric-a-brac, and I think he is dissatisfied."

We went to sleep, and at a quarter before eight in the morning I was out, and hurrying, for I was to take the eight-twenty-nine train for New York. I found the gas burning brightly—full head—all over the first floor. My new overcoat was gone; my old umbrella was gone; my new patent leather shoes, which I had never worn, were gone. The large window which opened into the arbor at the rear of the house was standing wide. I passed out through it and tracked the burglar down the hill through the trees; tracked him without difficulty, because he had blazed his progress with imitation silver napkin rings and my umbrella and various other things which he had disapproved of; and I went back in triumph and proved to my wife that he was a disappointed burglar. I had suspected he would be, from the start, and from his not coming up to our floor to get human beings.

Things happened to me that day in New York. I shall tell about them another time.

The Ballad of the Angel.

"Who is it knocking in the night,
That fain would enter in?"
"The ghost of Lost Delight am I,
The sin you would not sin,
Who comes to look in your two eyes
And see what might have been."

"Oh, long ago and long ago
I cast you forth," he said,
"For that your eyes were all too blue,
Your laughing mouth too red,
And my torn soul was tangled in
The tresses of your head."

"Now mind you with what bitter words
You cast me forth from you?"
"I bade you back to that fair hell
From whence your breath you drew,
And with great blows I broke my heart
Lest it might follow, too."

Yea, from the grasp of your white hands
I freed my hands that day,
And have I not climbed near to God
As these his henchmen may?"
"Ah, man, ah, man! 'twas my two hands
That led you all the way."

"I hid my eyes from your two eyes
That they might see aright."
"Yet think you 'twas a star that led
Your feet from height to height?
It was the flame of my two eyes
That drew you through the night."

With trembling hands he threw the door
Then fell upon his knee.
"Ah, armed vision cloaked in light,
Why do you honor me?"
"The Angel of your Strength am I
Who was your sin," quoth she.

"For that you slew me long ago,
My hands have raised you high;
For that you closed my eyes—my eyes
Are lights to lead you by
And 'tis my touch shall swing the gates
Of Heaven when you die!"

Friends and credit pursue the man who does not need them.



HIS FEARS WERE GROUNDFLESS.



Stands Third in Texas Record.

The concatenation held by Vicegerent W. M. Baugh at Kirbyville, Texas, stands third of all "Lone Star" concatenations in the number of men initiated. Sixty-seven were sent down the line. The town was in reality turned over to Hoo-Hoo that day and the occasion was a memorable one, as the following interesting despatch to the Houston Post shows, and it tells also in splendid style of the day's doings:

The Hoo-Hoo arrived on yesterday from all quarters of the Hoo-Hoo land, and the city was turned over to them. You can depend on it they made their presence felt and known, as many of the sixty-seven public kittens will freely confess.

Every citizen of the town was a member of the reception committee, and all did their duty well. The Hoo-Hoo were cordially received and royally entertained.

The arrangement committee had everything in readiness and the forty-three Hoo-Hoo and the sixty-seven kittens were accorded a welcome that will live long in the minds and hearts of the Hoo-Hoo, and the kittens will feel the effects of it many days if the drug stores have not a mammoth supply of liniment and foot case on hand.

Snark of the Universe J. S. Bonner, of Houston, "Coal Oil Johnnie" of Texas, who has but recently been honored by being elected to the most honored position in Hoo-Hoo land, together with William Baugh, High Priest of Isis in the Osirian Cloister, and Vicegerent for Southern District of Texas, and a tried and true team, conducted the assembled kittens through the mysteries (and what was coming to them) of Hoo-Hoo.

Promptly at nine minutes after 9 o'clock the public kittens were hooked up to different movable objects, such as mule back, sawdust carts, a cable and astride a rosin covered pole, and the parade from the skating rink was begun, which continued up Di Street to Main, thence up Main Street to the college campus, thence around the college and back again over the same route amid such a din as was never heard in Kirbyville before. A continuous round of fireworks was kept up during the entire parade.

After the Hoo-Hoo had finished their honors a banquet was spread, which substantiated the claims of the Five Million Club that Texas products, when prepared by Texas caterers, stand proudly before the commonwealths of the nation conscious of the fact that Texas stands without a peer. A. J. Mays, proprietor of the Mays Hotel, was the caterer, and Kirbyville feels justly proud (and they are warranted in it) of him, and the 110 Hoo-Hoo and the forty invited guests wish him long life and will always respond to most any invitation at which he is to preside as caterer.

As the banquet was nearing a close shouts of "John Henry," "Our John Henry," were begun and everyone present took up the call. Mr. Kirby in his usual and most happy vein responded to the demand for a speech, and for about fifteen minutes he blended humor with love and pathos.

J. S. Bonner, Snark of the Universe, was next called on, and in an address upon the Order edified and entertained his hearers. He is conceded to be one among the most, if not the most, enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo in the world. Upon a second call from the assembled Hoo-Hoo and guests he gave his famous negro sermon, which struck the keynote and for many minutes pandemonium reigned.

Mr. W. M. Baugh, who has but recently been elected to the high position of High Priest of Isis and holds the position of Vicegerent for Southern District of Texas, was next called upon for a talk. He made a decided hit.

It was a great concatenation, the third largest ever held in Texas; Fort Worth has had one with nine-two kittens; Houston one with seventy-two kittens, and Kirbyville comes third with sixty-seven kittens.

Kirbyville is gratified to know that this is the first time that Snark of the Universe Bonner has ever conducted a concatenation in the State of Texas in his present capacity.

It was a gala event for Kirbyville, and the people will long remember the visit of this body of distinguished and representative business men with great pleasure.

Mr. Kirby and many other prominent Hoo-Hoo frankly stated that this concatenation was one of the best conducted that they had ever attended, and were loud in their praise of the hospitality of the progressive town of Kirbyville.

More than 2,500 people witnessed the parade.

Snark, J. S. Bonner; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. M. Baugh; Junior Hoo-Hoo, H. K. Nussbaum; Bojtim, J. D. Feagh; Scribe-noter, W. H. Sharp; Jabberwock, H. A. Stone; Custodian, W. T. Hooker; Arcanoper, W. H. Preston; Gurdon W. W. Bland.

20463 Tom Calvin Bass, Kirbyville, Texas; city salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20464 Eugene Kennett Blair, Silsbee, Texas; the Inspector Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20465 Louis Turner Braswell, Kirbyville, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company.

20466 James Lee Buck, Roganville, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company.

20467 Samuel Thomas Coats, Kirbyville, Texas; business manager Sabine Oil & Timber Company.

20468 Albert Abner Cole, Roganville, Texas; salesman J. B. Faircloth Lumber Company.

20469 Daniel Henry Cooper, Odella, Texas; woods superintendent Nona Mills Company.

20470 Andrew Todd Davis, Brookeland, Texas; city sales agent A. Gilmer Lumber Company, Remlig, Texas.

20471 Joseph Watson Fleming, Kirbyville, Texas; president and general manager the Fleming-Morton Co.

20472 Juriah "Saw Mill" Fuller, Brownel, Texas; assistant manager of mill Kirby Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.

20473 Leslie Carpenter Garrison, Brownel, Texas; assistant manager Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20474 Sam Reuben Gerson, Silsbee, Texas; owner and manager Gerson Lumber Company.

20475 William Obed Gilchrist, Brownel, Texas; woods superintendent Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20476 Andy Z. Goolsbee, Brownel, Texas; assistant manager Brownel, Texas, Kirby Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.

20477 David Edward Gunter, Roganville, Texas; assistant manager Kirby Lumber Company.

20478 Jesse Buford Gunter, Brownel, Texas; local salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20479 Robert Lee Hancock, Brownel, Texas; local salesman Kirby Lumber Company.

20480 James Augustus Herndon, Kirbyville, Texas; manager Mill "T," Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20481 John Caswell Hines, Pinedale, Texas; the and timber inspector Garrison-Norton Lumber Company.

20482 Charles Compagnie Ingram, Kirbyville, Texas; newspaper man Beaumont Enterprise, Beaumont, Texas.

20483 Jesse Littleton Johnston, Kirbyville, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company.

20484 John Girard Kelcher, Kirbyville, Texas; relief superintendent of logging Kirby Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.

20485 George Henry Kimmey, Brownel, Texas; local salesman Kirby Lumber Company.

20486 William Sherman LaFollette, Kirbyville, Texas; half owner Butler & LaFollette.

20487 John Edward Lowe, Evaldale, Texas; woods superintendent Kirby Lumber Company.

20488 William Lowe, Buna, Texas; woods and logging superintendent Kirby Lumber Company.

20489 Julius Henry McDonald, Woodville, Texas; manager mill at Woodville Kirby Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.

20490 James Elias Mayo, Call, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20491 Arlington Lusk Mays, Kirbyville, Texas; manager Mays-Keller Lumber Co., Letton, Texas.

20492 Charles Andrews Mixson, Kirbyville, Texas; partner and manager Mixson & Howard, Newton, Texas.

20493 John Madison Morgan, Kirbyville, Texas; owner Newton-Morgan Manufacturing Company.

20494 Grover Cleveland Morris, Silsbee, Texas; the Inspector Kirby Lumber Company, and Nona Mills Company.

20495 William Hampton Newton, Kirbyville, Texas; proprietor and manager W. H. Newton Manufacturing Company.

20496 William Henry Norman, Kirbyville, Texas; assistant superintendent Kirby Lumber Company.

20497 William Pope, Kirbyville, Texas; assistant manager Kirby Lumber Company.

20498 Everett Reese Pratt, Pinedale, Texas; assistant manager Garrison-Norton Lumber Company.

20499 George Washington Randall, Kirbyville, Texas; woods and logging superintendent Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20500 Samuel Wallis Randall, Kirbyville, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company.

20501 Andrew King Ratcliff, Silsbee, Texas; woods superintendent Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

20502 Frank Morris Roberts, Call, Texas; logging superintendent Orange Lumber Company, Orange, Texas.

- 26503 A. W. Rogers, Kirbyville, Texas; woods superintendent Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26504 Edwin Lee Rogers, Fuqua, Texas; local salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
- 26505 Oscar Scott, Kirbyville, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
- 26506 James Chapman Selman, Mobile, Texas; store manager Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26507 Edmond Augustus Simmons, Kirbyville, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
- 26508 John Joseph Simmons, Kirbyville, Texas; owner Kirbyville Banner.
- 26509 Roland Morgan Simmons, Kirbyville, Texas; editor Kirbyville Banner.
- 26510 J. B. Simpson, Brownell, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
- 26511 Lee William Smith, Bogartville, Texas; assistant manager Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26512 Fred Jay Smith, Evadale, Texas; assistant manager Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
- 26513 John Lawson Smith, Evadale, Texas; assistant logging superintendent Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26514 Baxter Stallcup, Mobile, Texas; sales agent Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26515 Morton Eugene Stearns, Brownell, Texas; assistant superintendent Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26516 John Henry Strahan, Brownell, Texas; assistant manager Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26517 James King Sullivan, Adsul, Texas; assistant manager Adams-Sullivan Lumber Company.
- 26518 Edgar Lorenzy Swearingen, Call, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26519 Charles Allen Vanderburg, Evadale, Texas.
- 26520 H. Eugene Walls, Rye, Texas; manager E. R. Cummings Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
- 26521 Walter Jay Waters, Pinedale, Texas; salesman Garrison-Norton Lumber Company.
- 26522 Hez W. Waters, Call, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26523 Forest Elby Weaver, Fuqua, Texas; assistant manager Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26524 Wiley Winston Williams, Kirbyville, Texas; city salesman and assistant superintendent Kirby Lumber Co.
- 26525 Sam Houston Williams, Jr., Call, Texas; assistant superintendent Kirby Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.
- 26526 Francis Marlon Williamson, Kirbyville, Texas; city salesman Kirby Lumber Company.
- 26527 Jasper Carl Williamson, Kirbyville, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
- 26528 Thomas Ashery Wilson, Kirbyville, Texas; store manager Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
- 26529 William Bennet Zachary, Call, Texas; salesman Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.

Concatenation No. 1411, Kirbyville, Texas, October 19, 1907.

High Time at Hattiesburg.

For some days prior to the concatenation held at Hattiesburg, Miss., on October 12, those who had signified their intention of joining the Order wondered at the mysterious doings between Jack Kennedy and S. N. Acre. For a while Brother Acre disappeared entirely from the town, but what he did in that interval was unfolded to the candidates in the initiation hall. There were thirty-two to work upon, and the nine, headed by Vicegerent Acre, as Snark, with J. E. Wilder as Junior, and a number of other old timers filling the various chairs, saw their duty and did it. The initiation was held up in the Kennedy Building, away above the street, and far from any hope of rescue from passers-by. The belated wanderers along the street below realized that what was going on in the din of the hall above must have a lot of fun to it from the amount of laughter that was heard. Taking it altogether it was one of the most unique concatenations held in Southern Mississippi in a long while.

After the initiation ceremonies were over all adjourned to Fabacher's where the "Session-on-the-Roof" was held. Brother Wilder presided as toastmaster, and even the kittens showed from their merriment at the banquet that the fun started in the initiation ceremonies had not by any means run its course.

Snark, S. N. Acre; Senior Hoo-Hoo, A. G. Little; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. E. Wilder; Bojum, J. H. Comer; Scrivenoter, C. R. Ketchum; Jabberwock, H. S. Hagerty; Custocattin, R. B. Loveland; Arcanoper, R. P. Anderson; Gurdon, L. H. Dreyfus.

- 26530 Isaac Richard Anderson, Ellisville, Miss.; general manager and owner Anderson Lumber Company.
- 26531 Lake Thomas Arnold, Lucas, Miss.; Arnold Lumber Co.
- 26532 Charles Bourne, Jr., Hattiesburg, Miss.; buyer The Robt. H. Jenks Lumber Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 26533 Lawrence Edwin Brogan, Seminary, Miss.; stockholder Conner Lumber Company.
- 26534 William Elmer Brogan, Seminary, Miss.; Conner Lumber Company.
- 26535 Bartley B. Campbell, Hattiesburg, Miss.; lumber buyer Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 26536 John Virgel Campbell, Hattiesburg, Miss.; inspector Brookhaven Lumber & Manufacturing Company.
- 26537 Charles Blake Carothers, Hattiesburg, Miss.; office man and buyer American Car & Foundry Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- 26538 John Cleveland Cooley, Hattiesburg, Miss.; vice president and manager Interior Lumber Company.
- 26539 Walter Turner Cosby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; office Gress Manufacturing Company.
- 26540 Godfrey Emil Dahlstrom, Hattiesburg, Miss.; buyer Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, St. Louis, Mo.
- 26541 William Delton Dyal, Hattiesburg, Miss.; member W. D. Dyal Lumber Company.
- 26542 Samuel Thomas Easterling, Hattiesburg, Miss.; buyer Lindsley Lumber Company.
- 26543 Walter Percy Emerson, Hattiesburg, Miss.; general freight and passenger agent Mississippi Central Railroad Company.
- 26544 Marion Jay Epley, Hattiesburg, Miss.; stockholder United States Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa.
- 26545 Wallace John Fraser, Hattiesburg, Miss.; accountant Lindsley Lumber Company.
- 26546 Bernard Louis Halig, Hattiesburg, Miss.; J. J. Newman Lumber Company.
- 26547 Jefferson Carter Hosen, Kansas City, Mo.; special agent Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance.
- 26548 Loyd Houseknecht, Clyde, Miss.; master mechanic the A. G. Little Lumber Company.
- 26549 Edgar Daniel Lofton, Clyde, Miss.; filer and superintendent the A. G. Little Lumber Company.
- 26550 David Wayne Love, Seminary, Miss.; woods foreman Conner Lumber Company.
- 26551 Robert Bruce McLeod, Hattiesburg, Miss.; treasurer Claude L. Nabus Lumber Company.
- 26552 West Leary McPherson, West Jackson, Miss.; city salesman Enochs Lumber & Manufacturing Company.
- 26553 Louis Lambert Major, Hattiesburg, Miss.; superintendent and general manager J. J. Newman Lumber Co.
- 26554 Floyd Williams Monk, Kola, Miss.; planing mill foreman Kola Lumber Company.
- 26555 Percy Prettyjohn Pitcher, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Gress Manufacturing Company.
- 26556 Hubert D. Poole, Hattiesburg, Miss.; owner H. D. Poole.
- 26557 Otho R. Singleton Poole, Hattiesburg, Miss.; one of the owners Union Manufacturers & Supply Company.
- 26558 Towns Lamar Smith, Hattiesburg, Miss.; manager southern office O'Neil Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.
- 26559 Murray Lamar Waggoner, Hattiesburg, Miss.; mill superintendent J. J. Newman Lumber Company.
- 26560 Charles Seymour Wilmarth, Hattiesburg, Miss.; traffic manager Perry County Lumber Company.
- 26561 Edward Wood, Hattiesburg, Miss.; secretary and treasurer Lindsley Lumber Company.

Concatenation No. 1415, Hattiesburg, Miss., October 12, 1907.

Hard Times Concatenation.

The concatenation held by Vicegerent Cal. Welbon, at Everett, Wash., on November 6, was called the "Hard Times Concatenation," and the Vicegerent's call for the meeting was as clever as could be. It was as follows:

To the Beloved Hoo-Hoo—Greeting: A concatenation will be held in the beautiful city of Everett on Wednesday, November 6, at the hour when the curfew bell rings—8 p. m. All trains, trolley lines and steamboats will make the proper connections, and the city authorities have acquiesced.

There will be something doing every minute after 8 o'clock, and the many actual and prospective candidates will contribute to the solemnity of the occasion.

Many eminent men in financial, transportation, "frenzied finance," political and agricultural affairs have been invited to be present—also the members of the Order.

Many novellas will be presented. For example: A box car, empty and unattached, has been secured at an enormous expense; a lumber manufacturer who has secured an order under the new rate will be present and will be given the box car. Poetry, alleged or otherwise, will not be tolerated, and every shingle mill in the state will be closed down at 6 o'clock on the evening of the concatenation.

Showing Missourians Something.

Two concatenations in swift succession were held by Vicegerent Burt J. Wright during the month of November. One was at Moberly, Mo., on November 16; the other was at Maryville, Mo., November 23. At the Moberly concatenation seven men were initiated and Brother Wright had as Junior Hoo-Hoo Brother E. N. Wood, who demonstrated to the kittens that while they were from Missouri, there were some things in this life that had not before been shown to them. What was lacking in number among the attendance of old Hoo-Hoo was made up in enthusiasm.

Snark, B. J. Wright; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. C. Frank; Junior Hoo-Hoo, E. N. Wood; Bojum, G. B. Rex; Scrivenoter, W. J. Dameron; Jabberwock, C. B. Floyd; Custocattin, T. H. Newell; Arcanoper, C. J. Harris; Gurdon, W. F. Davis.

26571 Harold Gilmer Buckner, Moberly, Mo.; traveling salesman Van Cleave Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.

26572 William Elzie Crutchfield, Huntsville, Mo.; manager Huntsville yard C. J. Harris Lumber Co., Moberly, Mo.

26573 Dennis Monroe Fields, Paris, Mo.; proprietor D. M. Fields.

26574 George John Friedmeyer, Pilot Grove, Mo.; manager C. J. Harris Lumber Company.

26575 Emerald Willey Hobson, Holliday, Mo.; mgr. J. C. Frank.

26576 James Allison Joseph, Kansas City, Mo.; staff representative American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.

26577 Maurice Browning Powers, Paris, Mo.; O. G. Powers & Son.

Concatenation No. 1417, Moberly, Mo., November 16, 1907.

Tell a Story, Do a Dance, or Sing a Song.

On Saturday, November 23, Maryville, Mo., was invaded by the Hoo-Hoo of Northwest Missouri, and a concatenation was held that night which was one of the best that has been seen in this part of the country for a long time. The concatenation was under the direction of Burt J. Wright, of Kansas City, Vicegerent for Western Missouri, and the Kansas City delegation consisted of Brothers Wright, Gorsuch, Joseph, Floyd, Bennett and Stichel. Brothers Parcher, McNeal, Ed and Roy Curfman, of Maryville, had been working on the proposition for several weeks with a view to giving the visitors a good time, and during the day were busy showing the brethren around the beautiful little city of Maryville, which boasts of a population of over 5,000; twenty-one miles of sewer; ten miles of paved streets; ten churches, and only two saloons, which pay a yearly license of \$4,050 each. The city has all modern improvements, such as electric light, water-works, etc., and is building a new normal school to cost \$357,000.

The Elks of Maryville very kindly loaned the use of their lodge room, and considerable paraphernalia for the concatenation, and the banquet which followed was given in the Elks Club across the street from the lodge room. The concatenation did not get well under way until about 9 o'clock in the evening, as some of the night trains which brought one or two of the candidates, and some Hoo-Hoo, were late. This, however, did not interfere with the affair as all had to stay in town until the next morning and there was no hurry. The concatenation once started things came the candidates' way very fast, and they were kept moving at a lively pace until the close of the ceremony, about 1 a. m. It may be said at this point that this was one concatenation where none of the work, either on the floor or that contained in the ritual, was slighted, and a special effort was made by the officers to make the ritualistic work as impressive as possible.

Brother Wright acted as Snark, and the floor work was done by Brother Gorsuch, ably assisted by Brothers Floyd and Parcher, and as there were a lot of instruments of torture, hand all the candidates, except two, who were not in the best of health, were in turn given a lengthy in-

Owing to the fact that many of the members will be compelled to walk to Everett to attend, this concatenation will be in the nature of a Hard Times Social. Crackers and cheese served at the door.

If you find a candidate don't tell him what you are going to do to him; get his money and do him afterward.

Come, and bring a candidate. Also notify us if you will be faithful yours,

CAL. WELBON, Snark.

There were only nine candidates initiated—a small number for a Washington concatenation—but this did not in any way detract from the pleasure of the evening. Instead it gave the officiating nine an opportunity to thoroughly demonstrate to each the mysteries and the benefits of the Order. Among those who were initiated was Col. Roland Hill Hartley, of the Clark-Nickerson Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber mills in the country. It is predicted that Mr. Hartley will make one of the best Hoo-Hoo that has been initiated in the last two or three years. His speech at the banquet was one of the features of the occasion.



VICEGERENT C. T. WELBON,
Who held the successful concatenation at Everett,
Wash., November 6.

The toastmaster at the "Session-on-the-Roof" was Brother Falconer, speaker of the House of Representatives, who is an enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo. The occasion throughout was a delightful one and amply repaid all who attended.

Snark, Cal. Welbon; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. G. Startup; Junior Hoo-Hoo, T. M. Shields; Bojum, J. C. Fox; Scrivenoter, P. H. Olwell; Jabberwock, M. L. Wilker; Custocattin, C. C. Finn; Arcanoper, E. L. Connor; Gurdon, W. B. Terrell.

- 26562 James Dick Britton, Everett, Wash.; general manager Hyena Mill Company.
- 26563 Guy Washington Conner, Silvans, Wash.; secretary and manager Lake Goodwin Shingle Co., Seattle, Wash.
- 26564 Roland Hill Hartley, Everett, Wash.; Clark-Nickerson Lumber Company, and Clough-Hartley Company.
- 26565 Edwin Leroy Heath, Hartford, Wash.; president Heath Shingle Company.
- 26566 Lewis Stanwood Mitchell, Seattle, Wash.; salesman The Caldwell Bros. Co.
- 26567 Oliver Kenneth Mowat, Edmonds, Wash.; secretary and treasurer Mowat Lumber Company.
- 26568 Will James Raubinger, Seattle, Wash.; California Pole & Piling Company, San Francisco, Cal.
- 26569 Delos Elmer Servis, Elma, Wash.; treasurer Servis & Hillis.
- 26570 Charles Eureka Wilson, Edgecombe, Wash.; president Hill-Wilson Co.

Concatenation No. 1416, Everett, Wash.; November 6, 1907.

tion during which time their agility, ability and various senses were fully tested. After the medical examination at the beginning of the concatenation, wherein one belligerent member was rather roughly used because he would not answer questions satisfactorily, the candidates were all in a receptive frame of mind and were willing to complete the tasks imposed without much urging. However, they all qualified in good shape to become Hoo-Hoo and testified that the initiation had come up to their expectations.

About 1 o'clock the old cats and the newly born kittens adjourned to the Elks' clubhouse where they had a substantial lunch, with the usual liquid refreshments, and for the next half hour the brethren were busily engaged in getting outside of the edibles and drinkables. Brother Joseph was then called upon to act as toastmaster, and in turn called on a number of those present for a short talk or a story. In this way time passed rapidly, and it was well toward 3 o'clock when adjournment was had, and a lot of tired Hoo-Hoo sought their beds to catch a few winks of sleep before taking the morning trains for home.

Shark, B. J. Wright; Senior Hoo-Hoo, C. M. McNeal; Junior Hoo-Hoo, H. A. Gorsuch; Bohum, T. I. Bennett; Scrivenoter, E. C. Curfman; Jabberwock, C. L. Parcher; Custocatlan, C. B. Floyd; Arcanoper, S. H. Allen; Gurdon, R. J. Curfman.

20578 Jacob "Cement" Awall, Maryville, Mo.; yard manager Curfman Bros.

20579 John Arthur Baker, Maryville, Mo.; traveling salesman Carr & Adams, Des Moines, Iowa.

20580 Letroy Alfred DeBord, Mullan, Mo.; president L. A. DeBord & Co.

20581 Melvin Curry Harris, Northboro, Iowa; junior partner J. R. Harris & Son.

20582 William Ezra Lowry, Princeton, Mo.; salesman Norton Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo.

20583 Harry Lee Marrs, St. Joseph, Mo.; salesman William Buchanan, Texarkana, Ark.

20584 Jesse Othelo Miller, Skidmore, Mo.; J. O. Miller.

20585 Donald Charles Morris, Picking, Mo.; manager Picking Lumber Company.

20586 John Jacob Price, Lexington, Mo.; yard foreman and office assistant Lambert Lumber Company.

20587 Emmett Foster Scott, Maryville, Mo.; yard foreman E. C. Phares Lumber Company.

20588 Luther Jean Stormfeltz, Princeton, Mo.; manager T. W. Ballew.

20589 Corneo Clyde Trapp, Graham, Mo.; partner P. L. Trapp & Son.

Concatenation No. 118, Maryville, Mo., November 23, 1907.

Coming Concatenations.

Birmingham, Ala.

As previously announced in The Bulletin, Vicegerent Richard Randolph will hold a concatenation at Birmingham, Ala., January 8, during the meeting of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Kansas City, Mo.

The usual big concatenation is in prospect at Kansas City in January, during the meeting of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association. It will be the twentieth annual meeting of that great organization. More than usual elaborate arrangements for the lumber meeting are being made. A special committee on programme has already been set to work. It is composed of L. L. Seibel, John Halloran, Ed. R. Hogg, W. M. Johns (president of the association), J. R. Moorehead, J. H. Foresman and H. A. Gorsuch, the well known and popular secretary of the association. All these lumbermen are leading lights in the business in the south west.

Headquarters for the meeting are to be at the Coats House and a number of distinguished speakers will address the meeting. The exact night upon which the concatenation will be has not yet been announced, but that it

will be a rousing good concatenation goes without saying. It will be held by Vicegerent Burt J. Wright. He will doubtless have with him several members of the Supreme Nine.

Omaha, Neb.

The Nebraska Retail Lumber Dealers' Association meets in annual session in Omaha on January 22 and 23. The night of the 23d has been fixed by Vicegerent J. F. Gresly for his concatenation and he expects to make it the most notable one ever held in the Nebraska lumber history. It will not be his effort, however, to have an exceptionally large number of initiates. His plan is to hold a series of concatenations over the state so as to better cover the different sections and to sustain interest all over his field. For this reason he will not make an effort to initiate all his material at this annual concatenation.

Obituary.

Curtis Adams (No. 15941).

The announcement of the death of Brother Curtis Adams came to the Scrivenoter's office in a brief telegram sent by Brother A. L. Lindsley. The telegram runs as follows:

"Curtis Adams (No. 15941) died this morning 1 o'clock."

Brother Adams was connected with the Headley Lumber Company, of Lexington, Ky., and was initiated into the Order at the meeting held at Gulfport, Miss., December 28, 1905. Brother Adams was about 33 years of age, having been born at Hazel Green, Ky., May 5, 1875. For some time he had resided at Hattiesburg and was quite popular with the lumber people of Southern Mississippi, with whom in recent years he has been thrown in closest contact. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and was a good and loyal Hoo-Hoo.

A Scotchman who recently took the street car trip on the Gorge Route, the New York side of Niagara River, was much disgusted with the hawkers of views and "Teddy Bears," who make the afternoon hideous and do their best to spoil Nature's grandeur. As he alighted from the car he looked angrily at the shouting vendors and then at the Whirlpool Rapids. "What's the use of having a big river like that," he said, "if you don't drown those fellows in it?"

A man has no right to stone his wife, but he may rock his baby.—Chicago News.



WELSH RABBIT—HANG IT ALL! HERE THEY'VE GOT MY NAME SPELT WRONG AGAIN.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

At every annual meeting the discussion in the business sessions has developed the fact that a very large percentage of the members of the Order are entirely unfamiliar with the Constitution and By-laws. At the Oklahoma City Annual Meeting consideration of this fact led to the adoption of a suggestion that hereafter the Constitution and By-laws of the Order be printed in every issue of The Bulletin.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—Name.

Section 1. The name of this organization is the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

ARTICLE II—Object.

Section 1. The object of the Order is the promotion of the Health, Happiness and Long Life of its members.

ARTICLE III—Membership.

Section 1. It being the purpose of this Order to gather together in fraternal relations people engaged in lumber trade, membership in this Order shall be limited to white male persons over the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, who possess one or more of the following qualifications:

First—They shall be so engaged, either in the ownership or sale of timber lands, timber or logs, or the manufacture or sale of lumber at wholesale or retail as that it shall be their main or principal occupation, and that it shall be the business which is recognized in the community in which they reside as their vocation. There shall not be admitted under this paragraph bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, inspectors, sawyers, filers, foremen, nor the ordinary laborers of lumber enterprises. It is the intent and meaning of this section that every application from a person who does not come clearly and without question within the provisions of the first paragraph of this limitation, must be referred by the Vicegerent Snark to the Snark and Scrivenoter with a full statement of all facts bearing on the case before any action shall be taken thereon.

Second—Newspaper men. By this term being meant only the publishers, proprietors, or persons regularly connected with newspapers.

Third—Railroad men. By this term being meant only general officers, general and assistant freight, passenger and claim agents, purchasing agents, commercial traveling, soliciting and contracting freight (not station agents). This means the officials of railroads who come in contact with the patrons of the road. It does not mean office assistants, clerks, secretaries or collectors.

Fourth—Saw-mill machinery men. By this term being meant persons engaged in the manufacture or sale to lumber manufacturers of saw-mill or planing mill machinery.

Fifth—Only such persons as come strictly within the limitations above made are eligible for membership in the Order, and such persons may be initiated under proper application, payment of initiation fee and election to membership and initiation as provided by the ritual of the Order. Membership shall be limited to 99,999 living members in good standing.

Sec. 2. Each applicant for membership shall fully fill out the final application blank. This application must not be voted on until a certificate thereon has been indorsed by two members of the Order in good standing. The applications shall be balloted on collectively. In case the ballot is not clear a second ballot shall be had, and if two or more black balls be cast the ballot shall be had by sections until a final result. In case two black balls be cast the applicant shall be rejected. Any applicant rejected shall not be balloted on again within six months of the date of his rejection.

Sec. 3. If any Vicegerent shall knowingly or by culpable negligence admit to the initiatory ceremonies of the Order any person not legally entitled to same under the provisions of this article, he shall, upon due proof thereof to the Snark and Scrivenoter, be removed from his office by the Snark and, in the discretion of the Supreme Nine, if the violation be flagrant, be expelled from the Order; and any member of the Order who shall sign the certificate on any application herein referred to, if the facts stated in such application with reference to the present business interests of the applicant are not true, shall upon due proof thereof submitted to the Scrivenoter, be expelled by the Supreme Nine. It shall be no defense that the member was deceived into signing the certificate. Any member endorsing certificate on an application for membership must know of his own personal knowledge the truth of the facts to which he certifies.

Sec. 4. Whenever a removal or suspension shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this article, the Scrivenoter shall immediately bulletin the fact to every member of the Order in good standing.

Sec. 5. This Order retains the ownership of every handbook and button issued to its members, such being furnished only for the proper and legitimate use of the members in accordance with the Constitution, By-laws and Ritual of the Order. Whenever any member, to whom such property is furnished, ceases, either by suspension or expulsion, to be entitled to the benefits and privileges of the Order, the right is hereby reserved to demand and enforce the return of the same to the Scrivenoter.

Sec. 6. The handbook shall be issued between the first of February and the first of April each year and shall be sent only to members who have paid dues for the preceding year.

Sec. 7. The initiation fee shall be \$9.99, which, together with the current year's dues, must accompany the application.

The annual dues shall be one dollar and sixty-five cents (\$1.65), of which amount sixty-six cents (66 cents) shall be applied as an annual subscription to The Bulletin.

Sec. 8. Honorary membership in this Order may be granted upon application filed with the Scrivenoter by the Vicegerent of the State within which the applicant resides; provided, that such application shall be endorsed by nine members of the Order in good standing; the honorary membership fee shall be \$99.99 and shall accompany the application; and no further fees, dues, or assessments of any nature shall be levied on such membership. The honorary members shall be required to take the first obligation in the Ritual, but no further initiatory ceremonies shall be necessary.

Sec. 9. Life membership in this Order may be granted upon application by any one eligible under the Constitution at a regular meeting, upon payment of \$33.33, and no further dues or assessments of any nature shall be levied on such member. Life members shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of Hoo-Hoo. They shall be required to take the first obligation in the Ritual, but no further initiatory ceremonies shall be necessary.

ARTICLE IV—Officers.

Section 1. The elective executive officers of the Order shall be Snark of the Universe, Senior Hoo-Hoo, Junior Hoo-Hoo, Bohum, Scrivenoter, Jabberwock, Custocatlan, Arcanoper and Gurdon. The above named officers shall constitute the Supreme Nine, and shall perform such duties as are prescribed in the Ritual and Constitution and By-laws of the Order.

Sec. 2. The above named officers shall be annually elected by a majority of the votes cast at the Hoo-Hoo Annual, by roll call of states, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. In case of the death or resignation of an elective executive officer the Supreme Nine shall have power to appoint a successor who shall fill the unexpired term caused by such a vacancy.

Sec. 4. The appointive executive officers of the Order shall consist solely of Vicegerent Snarks. Each state of the United States or similar political grand division of any other civilized country having nine or more members shall be entitled to a Vicegerent Snark, the particular title of this officer to be Vicegerent Snark plus the name of the foreign country or political grand division of this country which he represents.

Second—When in the judgment of the Supreme Nine the interests of the Order demand they may appoint two or more Vicegerent Snarks for any state, dividing the territory equitably for such purpose.

Third—Except as may be hereinafter provided, the jurisdiction of Vicegerent Snarks shall be limited to the territory to which they are appointed, and to the conduct of the work of initiation (in the absence of the Snark) and for those purposes which may be necessary to the proper initiation of candidates to exercise all the powers and execute all the duties of the Snark of the Universe.

Fourth—For the purpose of extending the growth of the Order the Supreme Nine shall attach to the territory of Vicegerent Snarks such contiguous territory as may be without the requisite number of Hoo-Hoo to entitle it to a Vicegerent Snark; provided, that, when there shall be nine Hoo-Hoo within any such attached territory, they may petition the Supreme Nine for the appointment of a Vicegerent Snark. That officer having been chosen and installed by legal appointment, the authority of the first Vicegerent Snark shall cease by limitation, and without further provision than an official notification thus acquired shall be subject to redivision thereafter, as provided in Section 4 of this article.

Fifth—The Vicegerent Snark shall be appointed by the Snark of the Universe, by and with the consent and approval of the Supreme Nine, and shall serve until the next Hoo-Hoo day succeeding his appointment, or until his successor shall be appointed, unless removed for cause.

Sixth—The Supreme Nine shall cause to be issued to each Vicegerent Snark by the Snark of the Universe and Scrivenoter a warrant of authority, which shall explicitly define his powers and jurisdiction, this warrant to be accompanied by such instructions for the conduct of concatenations, initiations and admissions as it may deem wise. The Supreme Nine, through the same agency, shall have power to revoke such authority, and appoint such successor to fill the unexpired term.

Sec. 5. The judicial and advisory officers of the Order shall consist of the House of Ancients, a body originally instituted at the annual meeting of 1893, and made up of former Snarks of the Universe; each Snark, upon the successful termination of his office in the Supreme Nine, to be given the title of "Past Snark," and to become a member of the House of Ancients. It being the duty of the Order to invest the Past Snark at that time with an emblematic ring, as a token of regard from the Order and the badge of authority within the scope of these provisions.

Second—The chief officer of this body shall be entitled the "Seer of the House of Ancients," this office to be held by Boiling Arthur Johnson, founder of the Order, his badge of rank—the Emblem of Revelation—a nine-pointed diamond star, to be worn by him until his death, and then transmitted as a legacy from him to the "House of Ancients." This emblem shall thereafter be worn by that member of the body who is chronologically the next living "Past Snark," the title of "The Seer of the House of Ancients" to descend, with the Emblem of Revelation, in perpetuity—the emblem to be ever worn by succeeding Seers as a perpetual token of esteem for him through whom were transmitted the secret legends and traditions upon which the Order is founded; and there shall be neither fashioned or worn in Hoo-Hoo another emblem of like form, design or import.

Third—It shall be the duty of the House of Ancients to act as a standing committee on Constitution and By-laws to digest and consider any proposed changes in the laws of Hoo-Hoo which may seem wise, may originate from that body or from any other source, it being the privilege of every active member of the Order to file with the House of Ancients any suggestions which may seem wise to him, it being the duty of the House of Ancients to report to each Annual Concatenation.

tion any revision which it believes to be for the good of the Order.

Fourth—The House of Ancients shall constitute an Advisory Board to which the elective executive officers of the Order may refer any problems of constitutional polity upon which that body shall disagree, or for any other reason shall desire the cooperation of those who have held elective offices so positions in the past, it being understood that questions so referred shall be settled by a joint vote of both bodies, the ruling to stand as law until the next Annual Concatenation, when all such joint proceedings shall be referred to the concatenation assembled for a sustaining approval or veto; the decision of the Annual Concatenation to become final, unless otherwise determined by amendments to the Constitution, as hereinafter provided; this system to build up practical, initiative and referendum legislation.

Fifth—It shall be the duty of the House of Ancients to prepare and preserve the historical and archaeological lore of Hoo-Hoo, and it shall also be the custodian of the copyright of the Order, and entrusted with its care and protection from improper and unlawful uses.

Sixth—The members of the House of Ancients shall have power to conduct concatenations the same as any member of the Supreme Nine.

ARTICLE V—Supreme Nine.

Section 1. The Supreme Nine is vested with full authority to administer the affairs of the Order in accordance with its ritual, Constitution and By-laws in the interim between the Hoo-Hoo Annuals, and shall, through the Scribe, make a full report of its doings to the Order at each annual meeting, and its action on any matter shall be subject to review at such meeting.

Sec. 2. The Osirian Cloister shall constitute the Upper Chamber of Hoo-Hoo, and all Vicegerent Snarks who shall have served one year in that capacity, and all ex-members of the Supreme Nine, may be eligible to membership therein. It shall be competent for the membership of the Cloister, under its own regulations, to prescribe rituals and initiatory ceremonies for the admission of its members; rules and regulations governing the business of the Cloister, including the imposition of such fees and dues as may be found necessary; to regulate and enlarge the limits of eligibility by such vote as may be prescribed in its By-laws, and if deemed advisable, to make alteration in the name under which the Cloister now exists. The Cloister shall perform the rite of embalming the retiring Snark preparatory to his incarceration in the House of Ancients.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Nine shall appoint regular times for meeting, and may hold such special meetings as may be required, provided that no special meeting shall be held unless day more than it would take him to reach the place of such meeting by the route necessary for him to travel, unless he shall in writing have waived his right to such notice; and when summoned by the Snark of the Universe and the Scribe to attend any such special meeting, he shall be paid from the funds of the Order his necessary expenses for such meeting.

Sec. 4. No measure shall be passed by the Supreme Nine except upon the affirmative vote of five of its members.

ARTICLE VI—Meetings.

Section 1. Hoo-Hoo Day is the ninth day of the ninth month of the calendar year. On that day shall occur the regular annual business meeting of the Order, at a place to be selected by vote of the Order, in default of which it shall be selected by the Supreme Nine, the first session of which shall convene not later than the ninth minute after nine o'clock p. m. of said day.

Sec. 2. The entire membership in each state in good standing shall be the basis for voting at the Hoo-Hoo Annual, and members present from such state. States not represented at the annual shall have no vote.

Sec. 3. Every member of the Order should attend the meeting on Hoo-Hoo Day if possible, or, failing to be present, he must forward to the Scribe, in time to be read at the meeting, a letter telling how Hoo-Hoo hath used him during the month, so that it may be known where every member of the Order is on that day.

Sec. 4. In the permanent record of Hoo-Hoo Day, the Scribe shall note the attendance as follows:

First—Members deceased; for the loving memory of those who have gone beyond is always with us.

Second—Those who respond by letter or telegram.

Third—Those who are present in person.

Sec. 5. Concatenations are meetings held for the initiation of members, and no business shall be transacted thereat. Whenever six or more applicants are ready for initiation, and an authority blank signed by the Vicegerent Snark and an authority blank signed by the Supreme Nine, authorizing the holding of such concatenations.

Sec. 6. At concatenations the Vicegerent Snark shall appoint members of the Order to fill the ritual stations of those members of the Supreme Nine who may not be present in person.

Sec. 7. The Snark of the Universe may hold concatenations anywhere upon the issuance of authority blank, as may also any member of the Supreme Nine.

ARTICLE VII—Numbers.

Section 1. The general numbers of the members of the concatenation numbers, and in the order concatenation reports may be received by him.

ARTICLE VIII—Suspension and Expulsion.

Section 1. Dues shall be payable on Hoo-Hoo Day for the year ensuing. The Scribe shall issue as a receipt for dues

a special card, and no member shall be admitted to any meeting or concatenation, after January 1, 1908, who does not present such certificate. Members shall be delinquent for unpaid dues on the Hoo-Hoo Day succeeding that on which dues become payable. Within thirty-three days after Hoo-Hoo Day, the Scribe shall send notice to each delinquent member, notifying him that in thirty-three days thereafter he will be suspended, if such dues are not paid; and if dues be not paid within the thirty-three days, he shall be placed on the suspended list, and such list shall be published to all Vicegerents.

Sec. 2. When the Scribe sends out the notices, herein provided for, he shall prepare a list of those to whom it is sent in each Vicegerency and transmit the same to the Vicegerent Snark, who shall adopt such means to secure the collection of such dues as he may see fit, rendering his account for the expense incident thereto to the Scribe.

Sec. 3. Suspended members may be reinstated upon the payment of all back dues and upon the approval of the Vicegerent of the state in which such member lives or of the Scribe of the Order.

Sec. 4. If any member of this Order shall violate its Constitution, By-laws or Ritual, or engage in any unlawful or disreputable business, or in any manner bring public shame or disgrace to this Order or its membership, he may be suspended or expelled only in the following manner: There shall be filed with the Scribe a written statement of the offense charged, signed by the member making the charge and verified under oath, and supported by such affidavits of other persons as he may desire to present, together with a copy of the same. The Scribe shall file the original and transmit the copies to the accused by registered mail, without the name signed thereon, which shall be furnished by the Scribe on demand if defense is made. The accused shall have thirty-three days after the receipt of the charges made in which to make answer, which shall be prepared under oath, and may consist of the statement of others as well as himself. When the Scribe shall have received the answer of the accused, he shall transmit a copy of all the papers in the case to each member of the Supreme Nine, who shall determine the innocence or guilt of the defendant, and in case of conviction fix such penalty as they may deem proper.

In case the accused shall not make answer, within the time herein prescribed, he shall stand suspended until such answer shall be filed.

If any member shall make a false or malicious charge against another member, he shall be subject to suspension or expulsion by the Supreme Nine, and in any case in which the accused may be acquitted the burden of proof shall be upon the complainant to show that he acted in good faith in case the acquittal shall result from a failure to prove the facts alleged, but not when the acquittal results from the construction of the law.

Sec. 5. Whenever a member of this Order is suspended the Scribe shall demand of him a return of his handbook and button, which shall be retained by the Scribe during the period of his suspension. Whenever a member of this Order is expelled, the Scribe shall demand a return of his handbook and button, and if the same shall not be returned within thirty-three days, he shall proceed to the recovery of same by action of law.

ARTICLE IX—Amendments.

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of the represented membership of the Order as provided in Article VI hereof at any Hoo-Hoo annual.

BY-LAWS.

1. In the absence of the Snark from any Hoo-Hoo annual his place shall be taken by the next officer in rank who is present. In case of temporary vacancy in any position, the acting Snark shall have power to temporarily fill such vacancy.

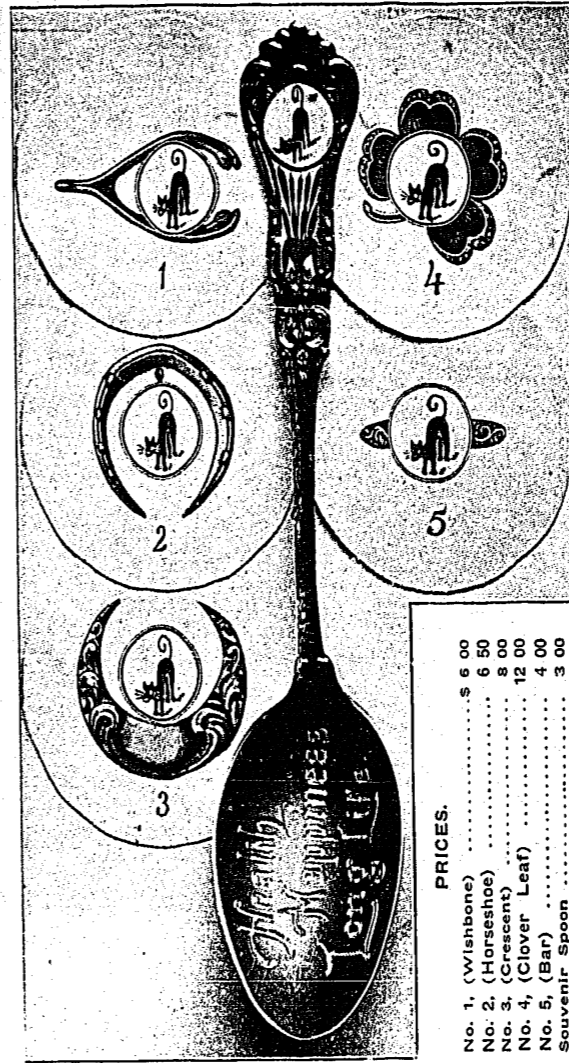
2. The Scribe shall be custodian of the funds of the Order, and shall give bond satisfactory to the Supreme Nine in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), the cost of said bond being defrayed by the Order. He shall pay out moneys only on vouchers countersigned by the Snark and Senior Hoo-Hoo. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), and be allowed necessary expense for the proper conduct of his office.

3. The accounts and disbursements of the Scribe shall be annually audited within nine days of each approaching annual by a competent accountant appointed by the Snark for that purpose; and the certified report of such auditor shall accompany the annual report of the Scribe. Such necessary expense as may attach to such auditing shall be paid upon proper voucher.

4. In case of the death of a member of the Order in good standing his number and name shall be retained in all official but surrounded by black lines. In case of the resignation, pension or expulsion of a member, his name shall be dropped from the rolls of the Order.

5. It shall be the duty of the Vicegerent Snark, at the close of each concatenation, to remit to the Scribe \$5, together with one year's dues, for each regular member initiated, which amount shall cover the dues to the next Hoo-Hoo Day. He shall remit ninety dollars (\$90) for each honorary member, and twenty-three dollars and thirty-four cents (\$23.34) for each of our Constitution. He shall also remit the balance of funds received at any concatenation which has not been expended in the necessary expenses of the concatenation, rendering a detailed account of same, attested by the acting Scribe and he may pay his necessary expenses for attending such concatenation, and those of such other members as he may deem necessary to call upon for assistance in the work.

6. The Hoo-Hoo Annual shall be governed in its deliberations by Roberts' Rules of Order, unless otherwise provided for.



PRICES.	
No. 1. (Whiskbone)	6 00
No. 2. (Horseshoe)	6 50
No. 3. (Crescent)	8 00
No. 4. (Clover Leaf)	12 00
No. 5. (Bar)	4 00
Souvenir Spoon	3 00

The Practical Side.

The men whose Hoo-Hoo names appear in the notices below are out of work and want employment. This is intended as a permanent department of The Bulletin, through which to make these facts known. It is, or should be, read by several thousand business men who employ labor in many varied forms, and it can be made of great value in giving practical application to Hoo-Hoo's central theme of helping one another. It is hoped the department will receive very careful attention each issue.

Some of our members advertising in The Bulletin fall to advise me when they have secured positions so an old ad keeps running for months and months. To avoid this I have adopted the plan of running the ads as long as three months and then if I have heard nothing from the advertiser I will cut his ad out. If at the end of the three months he still wishes me to continue it he must advise me.

WANTED—Yellow pine sales manager of good record, thoroughly experienced in the North and West, wants to correspond with a firm desiring a man of ability and one who is reliable, a hard worker and can produce results. Address Box 624, Dallas Texas.

WANTED—By an educated man on or about January 1, a position with some reputable wholesale or retail lumber concern. Have had ten years' experience in the retail business; of good appearance and fluent talker; 32 years of age; best references. Address "S. T. J." care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as foreman of planing mill or box factory; am thoroughly competent; have been with one of the biggest concerns of the South until they shut down on account of the financial situation. Can furnish references. Address "Fred," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position on road with some good lumber, sash, door and blind concern. Have had experience and can furnish references. Have had six months' experience in traveling Tennessee and Kentucky. Address "Lake," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position with some good yellow pine concern. Have had experience of ten years as inspector, bookkeeper and finally as manager. Have been with good concerns; am out now on account of financial conditions. Can furnish references, and want to get with some good concern. Address "Gulf," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager for retail lumber yard. Have had experience in selling farmers and contractors; can make plans, take off quantities, and am considered in Canada a good buyer. I would accept position as salesman for first-class firm. Address "Ridgway," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by able and energetic young man as sales manager or assistant with good yellow pine concern. Seven years' experience in wholesale and manufacturing departments. Can furnish high-class references. South preferred. Address "Energetic," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as general foreman or stock biller and draftsman. No "booster," and not afraid of work. Twenty years' experience. Address "L. D.," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position with some good lumber firm as manager or bookkeeper either retail or wholesale in good size town in North Dakota or the coast states. Washington preferred. Have had seven years' experience in retail yards as bookkeeper and manager in North Dakota. Can give good references as to ability and character. Can accept position January 1, or could arrange to before if necessary. Address "W. H. S.," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as southern buyer for yellow pine concern. Would like to establish purchasing office in the south. Address "Southern Buyer" care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as sales manager or assistant sales manager with yellow pine concern. Address "Sales Manager" care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as barrel saw filer by first class man. Experienced in north and south. Can furnish best references. Married and sober. Can accept position at once. Address "L. G. W." care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of lumber company. Have had fifteen years' experience in lumber business and cooperative stock business, the last five years of which have been as manager. Address "F. L." care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper and office man, preferably in lumber business in which I have had experience. Can furnish references from lumber people. An efficient. Address "Quapaw" care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of saw and planing mill plant, either pine or hardwood; thoroughly understand the business from stump to market; have had ten years' experience and have been manager of one of East Tennessee's largest hardwood and flooring plants for four years; can furnish best of references. Address "B. N." care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of retail lumber yard. Am not choice as to position, but prefer some point in the west. Have had seventeen years' experience in retail lumber business and bookkeeping. Can furnish best of references. Address R. S. Cox, Rush Springs, I. T.

WANTED—Position as traveling salesman, seven years' experience in yellow pine, cypress and hardwoods, preferable territory Ohio and Kentucky or Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. References as to character and ability. Address "H. C." care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as buyer in south on salary and expenses. Can buy car sills 6x9, 36 to 40, rough, \$16 to \$17; car decking 2x6 to 10, 9 to 18 ft., rough, \$10 to \$16.50, remitting \$3 per thousand; dimension 2x4 to 12, 10 to 20 ft., rough, \$10 to \$12; car siding 1x4 to 6, 9 to 18 ft., 9 and better, \$11 to \$12.50, rough, 12x12 to 16 timbers, 16 to 24, \$20 to \$24. Can give prices on my stock. Would like to arrange to purchase from small mills, allowing them to draw at sight for 80 or 90 per cent net face of invoice when I do not see stock loaded. Where I see stock loaded draft will be for full amount of invoice. There are hundreds of brokers in this section buying from small mills and making good money. Can make good margin for party for whom I buy. Can also buy all kinds of hardwood. Address "T. J.," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by an experienced yard foreman and shipping clerk. Am thoroughly experienced in grades of yellow pine lumber for both interior and export trade. Would accept position with some reliable export firm as buyer or inspector. Am employed at present, but can come at once. Am married, 38 years of age, strictly sober and a hustler. Can furnish good recommendations as to my ability and can furnish reference from present employer. Address Lock Box 228, Hammond, La.

WANTED—Good position with some good lumber concern. Have had three years' experience as yard salesman, surveyor, etc., and also in bookkeeping for lumber business; 27 years old and married; can furnish references. Address Shirley C. Noble, H Gardner St., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Position with some good retail lumber establishment; 32 years old; have had 11 years' experience in the retail business; can give references as to ability, character, habits, etc.; prefer position in Tennessee, Georgia or Virginia. Address "Lacy," care J. H. Baird, Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by young lumberman a responsible position in office in California, near San Francisco preferred. Thoroughly experienced in Oregon pine and Washington cedar. Well posted in the car business with the eastern trade; also bookkeeper. Address "W. B. H.," 122 Linden St., Oakland, Calif.

WANTED—By a thoroughly competent saw mill man a position as foreman or assistant superintendent of yellow pine plant. Have been sawing in the heaviest mills of the South the last fourteen years. Am thoroughly familiar with the manufacturing of lumber and the handling of machinery and can command the very best of labor. The very best reference furnished and would be glad to have you look up my record as to ability and character. Address W. A. McGregor, Hattiesburg, Miss.