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Australia—W. J. Boorman, E. S. & A. Bank Bldgs., King & George Sts., Sydney, N. S. W.

THE JURISDICTIONS.

Jurisdiction No. 1—Under the Snark (Hadley) the following States: Eastern Canada, Winnipeg, New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.
Jurisdiction No. 2—Under the Senior Hoo-Hoo (Hoag) the following States: Washington, Western Canada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming.
Jurisdiction No. 3—Under the Junior Hoo-Hoo (McGrath) the following States: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.
Jurisdiction No. 4—Under the Bojum (Hogan) the following States: California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico.
Jurisdiction No. 5—Under the Scrivener (Baird) the following States: Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Kentucky.
Jurisdiction No. 6—Under the Jabberwock (Richardson) the following States: North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.
Jurisdiction No. 7—Under the Custocatian (Carpenter) the following States: Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi.
Jurisdiction No. 8—Under the Arcanoper (Johnson) the following States: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.
Jurisdiction No. 9—Under the Gurdon (Ives) the following States: Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa.

THE BULLETIN

VOL. XV.

NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER, 1909.

No. 168



A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOO-HOO

THE BULLETIN

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter, Editor.

Published Monthly by the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Entered at the Postoffice at Nashville, Tennessee, as second class matter.

TERMS TO MEMBERS.

One Year.....\$6 Cents. Single Copies.....6 Cents.

THE BULLETIN is the only official medium of Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo recognized by the Supreme Nine, and all other publications are unauthentic and unauthorized.

NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER, 1909.

Dates of Meeting Changed.

Shark Hadley, after conference with different members of the House of Ancients, has changed the date of the meeting fixed to occur at Chicago in November from November 9th and 10th to November 17th and 18th. This is the third Wednesday and Thursday in the month. This change was deemed a wise one on account of some meetings early in the month which would prevent the attendance of two or three members of the House of Ancients. The date now fixed is thought to be as convenient for all the members of the House of Ancients as well as the Supreme Nine as any that could be named.

The meeting, it will be remembered, is to occur at the new La Salle Hotel at Chicago. Mr. B. A. Johnson and others have taken up with this hotel all matters of arrangement and will have the hotel provide suitable room for the meeting.

A plan has been suggested of securing an attendance at this conference of lay members of the order. The plan suggested is to have each member of the Supreme Nine and each member of the House of Ancients designate a number of members to be accredited as delegates, attendance on the meeting to be urged on such delegates.

Wide publicity is to be given to the meeting and the objects for which it is called, through the lumber papers and otherwise, it being the hope that a very large attendance can be secured.

Coming Concatenations.

Vicegerent Clyde McCallum, of the Central District of North Carolina, announces a concatenation to occur at Fayetteville on November 19th. This meeting will mark the beginning of a period of greater activity in North and South Carolina than has been seen for a long time. These two states fall in the jurisdiction this year of Supreme Jabberwock D. W. Richardson, of Dover, N. C. Brother Richardson is determined to have all the states in his jurisdiction show up with a good record this year, and he has a valuable coadjutor in Vicegerent McCallum.

Vicegerent T. H. Calhoun, of the Southern District of Georgia, writes the Scrivenoter that he is now preparing to hold a concatenation at Waycross, Ga., on November 26. He has already secured a number of applications and expects to have more. This will be the first concatenation to be held in Georgia for quite a while.

Four concatenations have been fixed to occur early in October, but as the dates for all these will have passed before this issue reaches its readers, specific mention will not be made. It suffices to say that the Hoo-Hoo year starts off with quite a rush, promising a good record for the year.

The following clipping from a recent issue of the New York World is sent in by Brother George H. Winsor, of the Ferguson Contracting Co., New York. He suggests that this natural born Hoo-Hoo should now be accredited as a life member of the order. The clipping has evidently attracted a quite wide attention among members of the order. It has been reprinted in various daily papers and has been sent in by several of our members:

Nine Ought to be Lucky for This Baby.

"Nina" might be an appropriate name for the little son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Johnson, West Meadows, near Setauket, L. I. He was born nine years after their marriage at 9:09 a. m., the ninth day of the ninth month of the year 1909.

On September 15 a very disastrous railroad wreck occurred near Nashville, as the result of which two mail cars on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway were destroyed by fire with all their contents. Two days before a large deposit had been made in the First National Bank of Nashville, of Hoo-Hoo money which had accumulated here during the absence of the Scrivenoter at the annual meeting at Hot Springs. These checks were destroyed in the fire, and it has been a tedious and vexatious undertaking to identify and secure duplicates. The identity has now been secured of all but one, the bank reporting a check drawn by A. C. Crowder for \$1 deposited on the 14th and burned on the 15th. This check cannot be identified. There is no member of Hoo-Hoo of the name given and no record on the cash book of a check for \$1 from any man whose name looks like A. C. Crowder. Of course the check may have borne more than one endorsement; may have been, as is frequently the case, a check given in exchange for currency by a friend to facilitate remittance of a small sum by mail. The only further information we have as to the check is that it was drawn on a bank at Jackson, Miss.

If this notice comes to the attention of any man who remitted us between September 5 and September 14, the sum of \$1 by check on a Jackson, Miss., bank, and whose check has not been returned to his bank, he can save the Order the loss of the sum indicated by communicating the facts to the Scrivenoter.

Read Carefully.

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made whereby the following banks are designated as subdepositories of the fund of Hoo-Hoo, each bank named being authorized to receive dues and other moneys due the Order, to issue temporary receipts therefor and to report collections daily to the Scrivenoter's office when the regular form of acknowledgment (admission card) will be promptly mailed each payee. This arrangement is entered into for the convenience of our members residing in and near the leading centers where Hoo-Hoo membership is large:

Hibernia Bank & Trust Company, New Orleans, La.

The American Trust & Savings Bank, northeast corner Monroe and Clark Streets, Chicago, Ill.

The Scandinavian American Bank, Seattle and Ballard Station, Wash.

The Lumberman's National Bank, Houston, Texas.

Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Seaboard National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTES & COMMENTS



"Bright with a glory celestial
Is the goal that we never attain."

The North Pole was merely a goal post which man has set up for the converging ambitions of all nations. The glory celestial will soon fade, now that the goal has been attained—if indeed it really has been reached. A magazine writer reminds us that one of our popular novelists has told of an explorer who upon his deathbed destroyed all the evidence of his discovery of the Pole because he felt that it would be wrong to rob the human race of this inspiration of heroic endeavor—one of the few ideals of a materialistic generation. A long-drawn wail is now heard from those who are of romantic temperament. Cook, Peary and Shackleton have taken away our only playgrounds and there is no spot on the whole round earth where men may exercise their imaginations!

What then is the value of the great discovery? A western editor dolefully reflects: "We have been all our lives used to longing for the discovery of the Pole. There is nothing left to be wanting, now that we no longer have this ungratified ambition." Another journalist, reviewing the whole question, says of the long search for the Pole: "It has been one of the noblest, most useless of quests. The Pole cannot even hold the flag—it floats away."

The London papers seem to be disappointed because Dr. Cook did not report his achievement in a "dithyrambic style." Surely there is a humorous side to this. A dithyramb is supposed to have been a poem in honor of Bacchus, the mythological god of wine and revelry—a song sung by a band of revelers to the accompaniment of flutes; hence, in general, a poem written in wild irregular strain. Dr. Cook apparently is a plain sort of man who does not go in for dithyrambs. The London Daily Mail growls:

The whole business of his amazing march at breathless speed for Arctic travel across vast distances of ice to a point never before reached by man is treated as if it were the story of a man walking across a field to a haystack.

Another English paper expresses its objection thus:

We demand of Dr. Cook how the North Pole looked. He tells us it looked "like a silver twenty-five cent piece." We want to know his sensations when he stood alone on the top of the earth. He tells that he felt cold. We ask him in what exalted language he proclaimed his triumph. He tells that he shouted, "Bully for you, Frederick!"

Perhaps it is not quite fair to say, as one American reviewer has said, that the Pole was but a fictitious aim like any game—a prize as valueless as a crown of wild olives. The fact that nothing of any special interest was found there will help to rid the human mind from error. In ancient times returned travelers always told of strange races of dwarfs and giants and of fabulous birds and animals. Coming back from the Arctic, Cook and Peary have nothing to say of the Garden of the Hesperides which Apollodorus placed there. They have found no evidence of the Garden of Eden, which since its removal from the valley of the Euphrates has been supposed to be there. It seems, too, that the French astronomer, Bally, was mistaken in supposing that Plato's lost Atlantis was at the Pole. In short, the World's Lost Articles Department is found empty and bare.

Even though it gives us a wrench to lose our illusions, the sooner the better, for truth is mighty and must prevail. Dr. Cook says the North Pole is a flat field of ice. Everybody knew that, and yet it gives us a jolt to be told by an eye witness. The San Francisco Argonaut admits:

Even those of us who had ostensibly repudiated all fairy stories, could not avoid feeling that the Pole was somehow different from common earth or ice. Perhaps it was the persistence of a visual image acquired in youth of the world as a papier-mache globe with a real brass rod as an axis. Perhaps we had so far refined our conception as to see it like a telephone central with 300 wires all coming together at the top.

The Bewildered Guest.

It was not asked if I should like to come,
I have not seen my host here since I came,
Or had a word of welcome in his name.
Some say that we shall never see him, and some
That we shall see him elsewhere, and then know
Why we were bid. How long I am to stay
I have not the least notion. None, they say,
Was ever told when he should come or go,
But every now and then there bursts upon
The song and mirth a lamentable noise,
A sound of shrieks and sobs, that strikes our joys
Dumb in our breasts; and then some one is gone.
They say we meet him. None knows where or when.
We know we shall not meet him here again.

—William Dean Howells.

Good Influence of Motor Cars.

A prominent English novelist thinks that the decline of the novel is due in large measure to motor cars. This, if true, goes a long way toward making up for many of the bad things attributed to the automobile.

It speaks more for the hardness and the ambition for distinction among men than for the common sense of the race that for centuries the North Pole has been an object of search—a thing to which multitudes of lives and untold treasure have been devoted. Scientific men, indeed all men, have known during all this time that the region of the North Pole is an ice-field, desolate, bleak, unspcakably cold, and of course of no utilitarian value. Nobody has ever shown that anything of practical worth to the race could be gained by visitation to this hyperborean region. Men have sought the Pole not in the spirit of enthusiasm for service to the race, nor even out of curiosity, for it could not possibly be other than an ice-field. The purpose has been that of mere adventure, inspired partly by the spirit of hardihood but chiefly by the thirst for distinction. The proof of this assertion lies in the fact that none of the long line of seekers for the Pole have ever exhibited any very profound scholastic or humanitarian enthusiasm in any other connection.—Argonaut.

Trouble Ahead for Cook.

Having been a Brooklyn Democrat, we fear that Dr. Cook is a gold bug. Yet it will be observed that he likened the North Pole to a quarter of a dollar, and in several places he describes polar objects as silver. His connection with Mr. Bradley will have to be explained, for that person seems to be a plutocrat. There is no sure thing that the doctor is free from trust and corporate influence. He has monopolized the Pole and somebody has offered him \$250,000 for 250 lectures. Shall the gods of the Chautauquas submit to that in silver? It is probable also that he is an imperialist. These are only a few of the considerations which must be taken into account relative to this Democrat who has achieved fame so suddenly. He must give an account of himself.—New York World.

If we would take as good care of our good health as we do of our bad health, says Good Health, we would have more of the former and less of the latter. We set our good health down in a draft and let it get its feet wet; we infringe on its sleep time and gorge it with unsuitable food at irregular hours. We load it with nerve-racking cares and duties, and reply to its frantic appeals for rest with, "You haven't time." We squeeze it with clothing; we distract its ears with noise and its lungs with bad air.

But we put our bad health in a quiet room, on a soft couch. We robe it in a comfortable gown; we give it pure air at stated intervals; we put ice on its head and hot water at its feet; we feed it with food convenient for it. We take away all care and responsibility; we give it a soothing draught to rest it, and we pay a doctor \$2 to come and leave it a scrap of paper and say that it will be better tomorrow. One might think we preferred bad health to good health.

Office of Hardy Lumber Company, Denver City, Colo., September 15, 1909.—The Bulletin: Ever nice to see you in a spot a kitten? He usually wears the emblem—at times, perhaps for a year, after that never. So as a general rule, the man with the button on is a new one. Respectfully,
GUY W. HARDY.

Every Hoo-Hoo should, of course, wear his button. It is difficult to remember it at all times, for inevitably it must occasionally be left by inadvertence on the lapel of the "other coat." But the man who habitually leaves off the emblem shows a lack of interest in the Order.

From time to time a check sent by a member in payment of dues and deposited by the Treasurer is returned to this office unpaid and endorsed by the bank on which it was drawn: "No funds." In all such cases, of course, a courteous letter is written the member, and usually the matter is fixed up promptly. Sometimes there is great delay, and several courteous letters have to be written. In one or two instances the amount was a hard loss to the Order and the members were annoyed. Even if only one letter is written, it takes time and involves extra book-keeping. It is to be hoped that the members will exercise reasonable care in this connection, and thus obviate embarrassment for themselves as well as delay and trouble for the Treasurer's office.

Public men should be anxious as to the contents of their pocketbooks. Who can tell what unforeseen incident may cause their exposure? M. Pataud of Paris is the latest victim of an indiscretion from which a natural caution should have saved him. M. Pataud, it will be remembered, was the leader of the recent great French strikes, and as such it was his right to possess one in whom the ordinary temptations of life are as nothing. But the contents

of his pocketbook told a very different tale, and this damning evidence came to light as the result of a personal altercation. The most startling exhibit was a photograph showing the people's tribune in bathing costume, which was of course innocent enough and suggestive of no more than a laudable love of cleanliness. But alas! M. Pataud was carrying upon his shoulder a lady whose costume was somewhat more scanty than his own. Perhaps a Paris populace might have forgiven this, but the offense for which there was no forgiveness was in the form of a restaurant bill showing that a "dinner for two" had cost the labor leader the considerable sum of \$7.20. For a leader of the proletariat, of the downtrodden masses, this seems a good deal to pay for a dinner!

Office of Trower Bros., San Francisco, Cal., September 21, 1909.—Dear Brother Baird: I enclose some clippings which may be of interest to you bearing on the race problems that you have written so strongly and wisely about in recent Bulletins. We of the West are learning to have a wider sympathy for the South on this question. Fraternally,
FRANK W. TROWER.

One of the clippings referred to in the foregoing letter is a reprint, in the San Francisco "Call," of the opinion of Herbert Spencer, the great English scientist, on the subject of the intermarriage of the white and colored races. His conclusions on the subject were summed up in a letter to an official of the Japanese government in 1892. The letter was first published after Spencer's death by the London Times in 1904 and later was inserted by Lafcadio Hearn in the book, "Japan: an Attempt at an Interpretation." Extracts from the letter have been quoted occasionally, but that part which deals with the mixture of Caucasians with Asiatics is herewith given in full. It was addressed to Baron Kaneko Kentaro, who had asked Spencer's advice on the subject under discussion. Spencer wrote as follows:

To your question respecting the intermarriage of foreigners and Japanese, which you say is "now very much agitated among our scholars and politicians," and which you say is "one of the most difficult problems," my reply is that, as rationally answered, there is no difficulty at all. It should be positively forbidden. It is not at root a question of social philosophy. It is at root a question of biology. There is abundant proof, taken furnished by the intermarriages of human races and by the interbreeding of animals, that where the varieties mingled diverge beyond a certain slight degree the result is inevitably a bad one in the long run.

I have myself been in the habit of looking at the evidence bearing on this matter for many years past and my conviction is based on numerous facts derived from numerous sources. This conviction I have within the last hour verified, for I happened to be staying in the country with a gentleman who is well known and has had much experience respecting the interbreeding of cattle and he has just, on inquiry, fully confirmed my belief that when, say of the different varieties of sheep, there is an interbreeding of those which are widely unlike the result, especially in the second generation, is a bad one—there arise an undesirable mixture of traits and what may be called a chaotic constitution.

And the same thing happens among human beings—the Europeans in India, the halfbreeds in America show this. The physiological basis of this experience appears to be that any one variety of creature in course of many generations acquires a certain constitutional adaptation to its particular form of life and every other variety similarly acquires its own special adaptation. The consequence is that, if you mix the constitution of two widely divergent varieties which have several times become adapted to widely divergent modes of life, you get a constitution which is adapted to the mode of life of neither—a constitution which will not work properly, because it is not fitted for any set of conditions whatever. By all means, therefore, prevent intermarriages of Japanese with the

I have for the reasons indicated entirely approved of the regulations which have been established in America for the

straining the Chinese immigration, and had I the power I would restrict them to the smallest possible amount, my reasons for this decision being that one of two things must happen. If the Chinese are allowed to settle extensively in America they must either, if they remain unmixed, form a subject race standing in the position, if not of slaves, yet of a class approaching to slaves; or if they mix they must form a bad hybrid. In either case, supposing the immigration to be large, immense social mischief must arise, and eventually social disorganization. The same thing will happen if there should be any considerable mixture of European or American races with the Japanese.

Another clipping, also from the "Call," consists of a letter from a negro woman, one "Mrs. E. Erskine" and also a short sketch of her and her ancestors. In her letter she gives her views on the race question, which are of no value whatsoever, her main argument being that the races are mixing right along outside the bonds of marriage—and this to her is proof that nature has made no division of the races. Besides, she says her great-grandfather was a white man—an eminent statesman! She adduces no proof of this, but says "everybody on the plantation knew" that her grandmother was the statesman's daughter. This assertion in itself invalidates the whole story, of course—nobody on the plantation would have known it if it had been true!

A dispatch from Oxford, Pa., to the Philadelphia North American throws more light on the race problem as it exists in the State of Pennsylvania. For years, possibly ever since the war, the white and negro pupils have been attending the same school in a certain township. This summer a new building was erected for the use of the members of the thirty-two negro families that patronized the school. The building furnished accommodations equal to those provided for the whites, but the negroes rebelled and have banded together in an association that will refuse to patronize the school established for negroes alone. They do not deny that they have advantages and accommodations equal to those furnished the whites—they are indignant simply because a distinction is made on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude.

This incident has brought to light a change of feeling among the white people of Pennsylvania towards the negro race.

All the members of the school board, says the North American dispatch, are most prominent residents of the township, and the feeling of the white population is entirely on their side. In addition to this it is also shown that in taking this step the school board of this township is simply following a precedent set by other townships in separating schools of the two races.

It appears from a statement made by one of the school board that experience in other communities had taught them that the children of the two races both made better progress in their studies when separated.

The Nashville Tennessean published the following editorial on the subject of Pennsylvania's race problem:

The more experience the Northern people have with the negro, the closer do they come to the Southern view of the negro question.

The negroes have taken the case into court by applying for a writ of mandamus to compel the school board to let them attend the same school that the whites attend. But in this fight they will lose as they would in any Southern State.

Judge Sadler, of Cumberland County, decided several years ago that the laws of Pennsylvania did not compel the mingling of white and negro children in public schools. He held that all the Constitution demanded was equal educational advantages. He held that the school directors of Carlisle had provided such equal educational facilities, and dismissed the suit which had been instituted to prevent the separation of the races in the public schools.

William Lloyd Garrison, who died at his home at Lexington, Mass., a few weeks ago, at the age of 71, was the son of that William Lloyd Garrison who was a conspicuous figure in the events which led up to the war between the states. Through the columns of a journal called the Liberator, the elder Garrison thundered against the institution of slavery. He was one of many, who, though meaning well, no doubt, were far from being well informed as to actual conditions and as to the best methods of abolishing the system against which they preached.

A knowledge of facts is the first thing a reformer should have, but it is usually the last thing he acquires.

A reformer is nearly always far removed from the environment of those whose lives he seeks to regulate. Thus it was with the northern abolitionists. John Brown, who sought to stir the slaves in Virginia to insurrection, was a contemporary of the eloquent Garrison. He had a numerous progeny and his home was never better than a pioneer's cabin. His wife rocked her babies in a sugar trough while her husband was away pushing his ideas of "freedom." At the same time, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was struggling with poverty and malaria, trying to fulfill the obligations of a preacher's wife in a frontier community.

These people, touching life at but few points and coordinating but a narrow range of thought, advocated most drastic measures to revolutionize the whole life of a great people and to overthrow a system which had grown up as a natural result of preceding conditions and which inevitably would have been abolished in time, through the gradual growth of sentiment and by reason of economic changes.

John Brown was hanged at Harper's Ferry. The author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, growing more prosperous as the year's passed on, went to live in Florida in her old age—and became completely soured on the negroes!

And now there is a race problem in the north for which the Garrisons the Browns and the Beecher Stoves left no remedy. Pennsylvania is stirred up on the mixed-school question. Burlington, Vermont, is indignant because a colored regiment of cavalry has been stationed there. One cannot but be reminded of the puzzled query Emerson put to the old-time abolitionists: "Why this amazing love for black folk a thousand miles away?"

What of the Children.

Looking down from lofty banks upon the waters of Lake Washington, hidden away by clustering trees from the eyes of a world that looks with disfavor and suspicion on the mingling of yellow blood and white, is Bellevue, a little settlement, half yellow, half white; a community of white wives and yellow husbands, of children neither yellow nor white.

A few squallid little shacks struggling along a clearing back from the shore of the lake, a few little vegetable gardens from which dirty, almond-eyed, yellow-skinned men eke out a miserable existence for themselves, a few weary-eyed, overburdened white women and a few dirty, ragged, frowsy children in whose veins pulses at once, the blood of Occident and Orient—that is Bellevue.

I spent two hours in Bellevue, talking with the women. I did not talk with the men, because the men would not talk. It was clear that to them a visit of a newspaper reporter was a suspicious circumstance. Knowing full well, perhaps, the bitter feeling in the Northwest against them and their race, they were, with one exception, surly, frowning, when pressed to talk, an ignorance of English. To the women, the visit was clearly a pleasant diversion. They talked freely, and during the two hours, there was not one of those women who could be led to say that she was not satisfied with her life and surroundings. Yet in only two or three instances was there a face illumined by a smile. In all that they said, these white helpmeets of the yellow men, most of them care-worn and clearly in poor health, gave an impression of forced cheer-

fulness, a vague hint that they were not quite up to the task of living the life they had chosen.

Mrs. Matsura, wife of Bellevue's laundryman, was once a Methodist missionary in Japan. There she met Matsura. An attachment grew, which resulted in her abandoning her work and her people for a life of poverty in practical exile. The Matsuras have one child, a daughter.

The Matsuras' nearest neighbors are the "Papa" Haraguchis. Haraguchi was the one man in the colony who was not surly. Mrs. Haraguchi was once the wife of a well-to-do Kirtland, Wash., merchant.

In Bellevue, too, is the home that shelters Gaudro Aoki and his white girl-wife, who was Helen Emery, the daughter of Archbishop Emery, of the Episcopal diocese of California. Helen Emery's flight with Aoki last fall, and her subsequent marriage to him stirred the country from coast to coast. Denied lodgings elsewhere, the Aokis found refuge in Bellevue. Mrs. Aoki is now just recovering from a serious illness following the recent birth of a daughter. Her mother is with her.

The Aokis and those other mismatched women and men have found refuge in Bellevue, because Bellevue is an American village without an American soul. Its people seldom penetrate outside its confines, to mingle with Americans, the white neighbors who regard them with a tolerance that is bred largely of contempt.

Bellevue, as it exists today, plays no part in the affairs of, and means little or nothing to the world, to America.

But what of the Bellevue of the future? What of the children of Bellevue and the children's children?—San Francisco Call—clipping sent by E. W. Trower.



Negro Draws the Color Line.

A new light is thrown on the race question by the following press despatch from Marshfield, Oregon, under date of September 24:

Marshfield negroes refuse to attend the separate school established in this city for Chinese and blacks.

When the school was opened this week, with Mrs. Penneck as teacher, there was only one pupil, the little son of Gow Why, the Chinese merchant.

There are several negro children in the city, but their mother objects to their attending the separate school and wants them with the white children.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Up to Date.

Eliza crossed the river on the ice.

"Trying for the Polar record for my race," she explained.—New York Sun.

Each person may daily generate sufficient energy to accomplish all his duties and pleasures, and to keep himself in health, if only he will let go of the things he needs not to hold to.

Barbaric people prize gold and make much use of silver. But the measure of a civilized nation's greatness is the proportion of iron it consumes.



A TWO-CYLINDER RUMABOUT

Where Carelessness is Inexcusable.

We are told that almost every surgeon of wide experience has in the course of his practice closed a wound, leaving therein a roll or piece of gauze which he had used in dressing it. This is charitably or professionally called "an accident." To the uninitiated it represents carelessness so gross as to be utterly inexcusable. This view was taken by a Spokane jury, lately called upon to pass upon an injury inflicted upon a woman by a so-called "surgical accident," which consisted in sewing up a roll of gauze in an incision by a surgeon who had, some two years before suit was brought against him, operated upon the complainant. In view of the flagrant carelessness of the act, the suffering that followed and the menace to the patient's life during the period of two years, the damages awarded—\$389—were small indeed. Considering, however, that it is almost impossible to convict a doctor who is in good and regular standing in his profession, of malpractice, the verdict carried some moral weight and may be instrumental in preventing a repetition of a "surgical accident" of this type in that community.

Lack of judgment or skill are incidents in surgery that may be excused, even when human life is sacrificed to such deficiency. But surgical carelessness is quite another thing and wholly inexcusable. It is indeed very rare, relatively speaking, but it should be absolutely non-existent. To defend a surgeon who is guilty of gross carelessness in the treatment of a patient who has committed his or her life into his hands is to place individual interests above the honor of a profession that is at once exalted and sacred.—Oregonian.

Opportunity knocks at your door once every minute. If you are knocking you won't hear.

If you are doing drudgery and longing for better things, you won't hear.

Opportunity knocks in your work, not at it. Stop—Look—Listen!

Think of yourself as surrounded by myriad opportunities: opportunities to do your work better and with less lost motion and more joy than ever before.

Opportunity knocks at your finger tips: let your thought, your interest, pour into your movements and listen for the knock.

Opportunity is not a ghost who knocks here today and there tomorrow. It is your soul that grows up within you and prompts you to work and better work, to thought and higher thought.

Opportunity grows through happy work and healthy thought—the Siamese twins and gold-dust twins of the soul.—Nautilus.

The so-called briar pipe is not made of briar at all, but from the root of a particular kind of heather, called in French *bruyere*, which grows on the hillsides of the Tuscan Alps in north Italy and on the mountains of Corsica. English tradesmen, finding the correct word *bruyere* somewhat difficult for the British tongue, reduced it to briar, and in this way the corruption crept in and was established by popular usage. Originally Swiss peasants made snuff-boxes of this wood, and when snuff-taking became unfashionable, the peasants turned their attention to manufacturing the root into pipes, for which a ready market was at once offered.

Old people have wisdom, but they would rather have hair. They have experience, but they would trade all its lessons for hope and teeth.



Rest for the Weary.

The Business Man's always so Terribly Tired. He wouldn't see Shakespeare unless he were hired; And Fitch and Hank Ibsen are under the ban, So we'll fix a show for the T. Business Man.

The scenery: First comes the Cannibal Isle, With monarch in blackface and chorus in smile; Then Broadway at Midnight, and June in Japan— (It's bound to go great with the T. Business Man.)

For songs: Seventeen of those lyrical flights, Which best are expressed by a whirlwind of lights; The rhymes will be awful, the metres won't scan, Except in the brain of the T. Business Man.

As byplay we'll knock some one down with a bat, Or kick him (Right Centre), there's humor in that; A slam in the trunkey is funnier than A garrulous jest to the T. Business Man.

The plot: Holty—Tolty, and likewise What Not! How dare you suggest such a thing as a plot! To putter with plots we should have to trepan The oaken bough head of the T. Business Man.

So bring up the slapsicks and bring up a van, Of curvulus broilers (see poster for plan)— A song that's sauculous! a catching cancan— And we'll sell out the house to the T. Business Man! —St. Louis Republic.

Senator Aldrich favors putting the Ultimate Consumer's hide on the free list.—Chicago Evening Post.

Three Chances.

"Baltimore has three saloons to one policeman."

"That gives you three guesses as to where the policeman is."

"Why do you call that horse Summer Boarder?" "Because," answered Farmer Comtossel, "he don't do nothin' but eat and kick."—Washington Star.

"If you please, suh," said the colored citizen, "I come for my 'freedom papers.'"

"Your 'freedom papers?'"

"Yes, suh; ain't you the man what married me?"

"I'm the man; but what do you want me for now?"

"Well, suh, I ain't got no education auff ter say it lak' the law say it, but I wants you to onmarry me—onjine me—put me asunder—make me one again, not two, an sen' me on my freedom honeymoon."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Your political antagonist is calling you every name he can think of," said the agitated friend. "Don't interrupt him," answered Senator Sorghum. "It is better to have a man searching the dictionary for epithets than going after your record for facts."—Washington Star.

Means or Mortgages.

Since the first of January automobiles to the value of more than \$40,000,000 have been registered in this commonwealth. Prosperity or extravagance?—New Bedford Standard.

Knicker—How long does your wife plan to be away? Bocker—Two trunks.—New York Sun.

Nathan Straus, discussing the absurd difficulties that confront sanitists in their endeavor to pass laws compelling the pasteurization of milk, said:

"The legislators who oppose this law bring forward arguments about as weak as that of the Maine milkman.

"A lady, summering in Maine, said to her milkman severely: "Look here, this milk of yours is half water and half chalk. What do you mean by advertising it as pure?"

"Madam," said the milk manufacturer, with reproachful dignity, "to the pure all things are pure."—Argonaut.

Terminal Facilities.

"You speak of Grindleigh as a man of 'much literary finish.' What do you mean by that?"

"Well, he once wrote a book of more than 700 pages. It fell dead and he quit writing."—Commercial-Appeal.

Bing: So you have succeeded in tracing back my ancestors? What is your fee?

Genealogist: Twenty guineas for keeping quiet about them. —Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Life is an unceasing round of getting the health to do something to injure our health to take a rest to get back our health to dive in again and so on until the last bell rings and the preacher comes to give us credit, whether we did anything worth while or not.—Life.

On one point the nations of the world are agreed, namely, that Cook and Peary started something.—Oregonian.

"You say you enjoy having book agents come around?" "Yep," answered Farmer Comtossel. "But you are not fond of reading?" "No. But I have made several book agents pay 10 cents a glass for condensed milk, an' I purty near sold one of 'em a horse."—Washington Star.

It was in the old days of legend that the dish ran away with the spoon. But we still have the cup that cheers.—Puck.

Much has been said of the modesty and reticence of the Wright brothers of aeroplane fame. That they are able to give a clever reason for their reserve is indicated by this story: "You see," said the financial agent of the two Dayton sky-fliers, "the Wrights are what you might call too shy and too modest. I said so once to Wilbur, and do you know what he answered?" Mr. Flint paused long enough to chuckle. "Wilbur said to me, 'Mr. Flint, the best talker and the worst flier among the birds is the parrot.'"

No Wonder.

The average woman, says one of them, can see ten times further than the average man. To this an anguished writer in the London Daily Chronicle responds as follows:

Man, as one old saying goes, Rarely sees beyond his nose; Woman, to make sure of that, Sits in front and wears her hat.

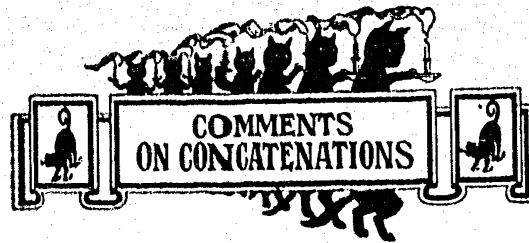
Why He Quit Wishing.

"I wish I were dead," a man once remarked. "That wish," said his wife, "is the only wish you can make that you are sure will some day come true." Then, when he got to thinking of what she said, he quit wishing it.—Arlington Globe.

The Irishman—Sure an' me ancestors wur kings, Old have ye know.

The Yankee—That's nothing. Mine were acas.—Boston Post.





Closing Old Hoo-Hoo Year.

At Los Angeles, Cal., on September 8, Vicegerent Brown Higman held a concatenation, closing the last Hoo-Hoo year for the Southern District of California, in a most successful manner. Fifteen were initiated. A detailed account of what transpired that night has not yet reached the Scrivener, but Hoo-Hoo is in safe hands when the boys of southern California are out upon a frolic, and from the history of their Los Angeles concatenations, and from some personal letters we have received, the affair was an elegant one in every detail. Brother Higman had a strong Nine assisting him, and Brother J. T. Bate made an excellent Junior, furnishing much merriment for the occasion.

- Snark, Brown Higman; Senior Hoo-Hoo, R. W. Brown; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. T. Bate; Bojurn, J. H. Browne; Scrivener, H. R. Bingham, Jabberwock, F. M. Jenifer; Custodian, G. H. Casler; Arcanoper, A. B. Snow; Gurdon, A. L. Jurden.
- 23456 Alvin John Barkow, Los Angeles, Cal.; salesman Pacific Sash & Door Company.
- 23457 Wilfred Towler Cooper, San Francisco, Cal.; agent J. R. Hanly Co.
- 23458 John Grinnell Cushing, Los Angeles, Cal.; salesman Hicks-Hauptmann Lbr. Co., San Francisco, Cal.
- 23459 John Griffin, Los Angeles, Cal.; manager Pacific Coast Planing Mill Company.
- 23460 Edwin Fred Holdeemann, Santa Monica, Cal.; secretary and manager Ray City Lumber Company.
- 23461 James Edward Holton, Los Angeles, Cal.; traveling freight and passenger agent Wabash R. R. Co.
- 23462 Eugene Arnold Lewis, Los Angeles, Cal.; superintendent Pacific Sash & Door Company.
- 23463 Donald Hugh McDonald, Los Angeles, Cal.; salesman San Pedro Lumber Company.
- 23464 Charles Laird Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.; vice president Pacific Sash & Door Company.



J. C. MCGRAW,
of Little Rock, Ark., elected Junior Hoo-Hoo at
recent Annual Meeting.

- 23465 Edmund Alvares Nicholson, Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary Pacific Sash & Door Company.
- 23466 Ernest Edward Patten, Los Angeles, Cal.; shipping clerk Newkirk, Osburn Mill & Lumber Company.
- 23467 Fred E. Perry, Los Angeles, Cal.; member Pacific Sash & Door Company.

- 23468 Frank Aaron Walter Heltz, Los Angeles, Cal.; president Los Angeles Mill & Lumber Company.
- 23469 Freeman Mell Saunders, Los Angeles, Cal.; agent Pennsylvania Railroad.
- 23470 Frank Shafer, Los Angeles, Cal.; general freight agent Independent S. & S. Co.
- Concatenation No. 1571, Los Angeles, Cal., September 8, 1909.



GEORGE W. HOAG,
of Spokane, Wash., elected Senior Hoo-Hoo at
recent Annual Meeting.

Annual Concatenation at Seattle.

Formal report of the big annual concatenation at Seattle, Wash., on September 9 appears below. A class of fifty-six was initiated as will be seen. In the absence of Vicegerent W. B. Mack, Mr. P. D. Roe, Vicegerent for British Columbia, filled the position of Snark. A committee of three, consisting of T. M. Shields, D. H. Cale and E. Clark Evans was appointed to assist the Junior Hoo-Hoo, Mr. Thomas H. Claffey. Mr. Claffey is one of the best known all-round efficient Junior Hoo-Hoo on the Pacific Coast, and with the assistance of the three men named, they do say that he did some sundry new things to a number of these fifty-six initiates. The log-rolling contest he introduced was especially effective and is likely to become a permanent feature of the Junior work on the coast.

More than two hundred members of the Order were present at the concatenation and every man enjoyed the concatenation to the utmost. The Session-on-the-Roof following the initiation was held in the cafe of the Elks Club. E. R. Ingersoll, of the New York Central lines, acting as toastmaster. He said that Hoo-Hoo was fast becoming an order recognized everywhere throughout the country.

Mr. Fred H. Gilman, one of the speakers, took occasion to urge for a position on the Supreme Nine George W. Hoag, of Spokane, speaking particularly of that gentleman's initiation of 109 candidates at a concatenation last winter at Spokane, held in connection with a meeting of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association. As a result of Mr. Gilman's speech a committee was appointed to draft a telegram to the Annual Meeting in session at Hot Springs making known the wishes of the Pacific Coast membership.

A distinguished visitor was Mr. F. W. Trower, of San Francisco, ex-Vicegerent of that State. In his response to toast he said that he had come to Seattle especially to attend the concatenation at the request of the Hoo-Hoo of California, who desired that the meeting endorse San

Francisco as the place for holding the next Hoo-Hoo Annual. His speech resulted in a telegram being sent to Hot Springs asking that San Francisco be selected.

At the conclusion of the speechmaking E. W. Sawyer, manager of the Hoo-Hoo House, announced that visitor's



CHARLES P. IVES,
of Baldwin, Kas., elected Gurdon at recent
Annual Meeting.

caris would be issued to all the new initiates, an announcement that was received with much applause. The toastmaster announced that at 1 o'clock the following afternoon a ball game between picked teams of lumbermen would be held at Dugdale's Park, followed by an entertainment at the Hoo-Hoo House at 4 o'clock, and a formal dance in the House in the evening, to all of which every one present was cordially invited.

In this pleasing way closed the high class social session held in connection with the concatenation.

On the next day the ball game occurred as scheduled between a team of Portland lumbermen and a team of Seattle lumbermen. The visitors from Portland won by a score of 8 to 5.

At the close of the ball game Supreme Bojurn Charles E. Patten called the meeting to order at the Hoo-Hoo House. In a brief speech he said that the members had assembled to celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of Hoo-Hoo, which was organized in 1892 by nine congenial spirits of the Order, and has reached a membership today of approximately 25,000; that it was the custom to meet on the ninth day of the ninth month, and the national Annual was that day being held at Hot Springs, Ark. He said the Pacific Coast members of Hoo-Hoo were holding a Pacific Coast annual today on account of being unable to attend the one at Hot Springs. Mr. Patten then introduced Mrs. Murray, who sang so well she was forced to respond to an encore, both numbers being loudly applauded. Mr. Patten then introduced as speaker W. I. Ewart, stating that Gov. M. E. Hay, of Washington, and Senator Samuel H. Piles were unable to be present.

Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Rossman, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Owens, Mr. Graham; instrumental solos by Mrs. Redelsberger, and the programme was ended with "Harrigan," by Thomas M. Shields, together with several of his Irish stories. At the conclusion of the exercises a photograph of those present was taken by the exposition's

official photographer on the steps of the beautiful Forestry Building across the street from the Hoo-Hoo House. The dance in the evening was greatly enjoyed by all, and at 10:30 the Hoo-Hoo and their ladies marched in a body down through the Pay Streak and had lots of fun doing stunts on the "joy wheel" and in the "crazy house" until a late hour. Hoo-Hoo day at the fair was one of the big days, it also being California day at the fair, and will long be remembered by Hoo-Hoo.

- Snark, P. D. Roe; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. C. Miles; Junior Hoo-Hoo, T. H. Claffey; Bojurn, E. R. Ingersoll; Scrivener, W. P. Lockwood; Jabberwock, Cal. Welton; Custodian, A. L. Remlinger; Arcanoper, E. S. Eckenbuck; Gurdon, C. C. Flinn.
- 23471 Robert Bruce Allen, Seattle, Wash.; editor Pacific Lumber Trade Journal.
- 23472 James Paul Austin, Seattle, Wash.; American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
- 23473 Samuel Thomas Barthelmy, Seattle, Wash.; travelling salesman Mfg. Dist. Co.
- 23474 Henry Ward Beecher, Seattle, Wash.; manager Seattle office Chas. C. Moore & Co. Eng., Babcock & Wilson.
- 23475 William Clifford Bidwell, Tacoma, Wash.; salesman C. T. Patterson Co., Ltd., of New Orleans, La.
- 23476 George Smith Blakeley, New Westminster, B. C., Can.; manager T. J. Trapp & Co., Ltd.
- 23477 James DeKoven Brown, Snohomish, Wash.; editor Snohomish Daily Tribune.
- 23478 Walter Scott Brown, Seattle, Wash.; manager Kilbourne & Clark Co.
- 23479 William Stevens Burnett, Seattle, Wash.; timber manager Merrill-Ring Co.
- 23480 Asher Miner Clark, Belmont, N. Y.; director Clark Bros. Co.
- 23481 Darrin "Boller" Corbet, Seattle, Wash.; salesman Chas. C. Moore & Co.
- 23482 Parley Walter Davis, Eureka, Cal.; secretary Eureka Mach. Supply Company.
- 23483 Thomas "Joint" Elliott, Seattle, Wash.; manager Queen City Lumber Company.
- 23484 Alder "Milwaukee" Ellis, Seattle, Wash.; freight agent Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad.
- 23485 Robert Mills Evans, Seattle, Wash.; sales engineer Western Electric Company.
- 23486 Francis Joseph Fitzpatrick, Seattle, Wash.; assistant manager A. G. Nussle Co., Vancouver, B. C., Can.
- 23487 Harry Rohrer Getz, Seattle, Wash.; city salesman Joshua Oldham & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 23488 George Fossil Griffin, Buckley, Wash.; sales manager Valley Mill Company.
- 23489 Ralph Volney Hanchett, Big Rapids, Mich.; salesman Hanchett-Swage Works.
- 23490 Rodney Seth Hardy, Seattle, Wash.; manager Seattle Branch Lambert Hoisting Eng. Co.
- 23491 Carlton Ernest Higgins, Seattle, Wash.; sales manager Sumner Iron Works.
- 23492 George Washington Johnson, Seattle, Wash.; assistant general land agent Puget Mill Company.
- 23493 Joshua Frank Jones, Tacoma, Wash.; manager lumber dept. West Coast Shingle Company.



D. W. RICHARDSON,
of Dover, N. C., elected Jabberwock at
recent Annual Meeting.

- 23494 Felix Lermit LaMar, Seattle, Wash.; assistant manager Chicago Lumber & Case Company.
- 23495 John Percival McCarthy, Calgary, Alta., Can.; secretary and treasurer J. R. Jaynes Lumber Company.
- 23496 George K. Macaulay, New Britain, Ct.; manager New Britain Lumber & Coal Company.

- 23497 Elmer George Olson, Emmett, Wash.; White River Lumber Company.
- 23498 Hal Jacques O'Neil, Seattle, Wash.; manager Barlow Co. Lumber Company.
- 23499 Samuel Victor Peach, Port Townsend, Wash.; manager The Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23500 Arthur "Almer" Pennington, Seattle, Wash.; salesman Puget Sound Manufacturing Company.
- 23501 George Richard Porter, Vancouver, B. C.; manager Puget Sound Lumber & Coal Company.
- 23502 Eugene Fife Randolph, Seattle, Wash.; manager Lester W. Fife Company.
- 23503 Joseph Smith Reid, Bellevue, N. V.; secretary Clark Day Co.
- 23504 Oscar Wilhelm Bauer, Rainier, Seattle, Wash.; Allen Portland Lumber Company.
- 23505 John Francis Ryan, Everett, Wash.; salesman Western Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23506 Roger "Red" Sande, Seattle, Wash.; member of firm H. H. H. Lumber Co.
- 23507 Albert Eugene Skelton, Seattle, Wash.; assistant manager Foster W. Devel Co.
- 23508 James Allan Sloan, Dallas, Tex.; salesman Willamette Falls Lumber Company.
- 23509 Frank Stone, Seattle, Wash.; secretary Seattle Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23510 William Arthur Sza, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23511 Frank Wilson, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23512 Frank Eugene Sprague, Seattle, Wash.; secretary and branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23513 Raymond Smith, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23514 John Roy Thompson, Seattle, Wash.; secretary Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23515 Tom "Tommy" Young, Vancouver, B. C.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23516 Walter "Doc" Young, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23517 William Edward Webb, Jr., Vancouver, B. C.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23518 Walter "Red" Webb, Vancouver, B. C.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23519 Harry "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23520 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23521 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23522 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23523 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23524 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23525 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23526 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23527 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23528 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23529 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.
- 23530 Fred "Doc" Webb, Seattle, Wash.; branch manager Puget Sound Lumber Company.

Special Feature

Following is a list of the members of the Hoo-Hoo Club for the year 1909. The list is arranged in alphabetical order of the members' names. The names of the members are as follows:

23531 Robert Whittemore Cameron, Portland, Ore.; salesman F. L. Botsford Co.

23532 Herbert William Carrell, Rupert, Idaho; manager Nibley-Chamuel Lumber Company.

23533 Walter Ray Carley, Klamberly, Idaho; manager Nibley-Chamuel Lumber Company.

23534 York Denton, Richfield, Idaho; local manager Weeter Lumber Company.

23535 Charles Doty, Shoshone, Idaho; local manager Weeter Lumber Company, Richfield, Idaho.

23536 Earle Wayne Dunean, Wendell, Idaho; manager Weeter Lumber Company, Pocatello, Idaho.

23537 Samuel Lisle Dunean, Gooding, Idaho; manager Weeter Lumber Company.

23538 Harry Eugene Grothe, Burley, Idaho; manager Weeter Lumber Company.

23539 William Carl Hall, Kimberly, Idaho; manager at Kimberly, Idaho, of Weeter Lbr. Co., Pocatello, Idaho.

23540 Morgan Griffin Heap, Twin Falls, Idaho; president City Lumber Company.

23541 Mort Edgar Jemison, Twin Falls, Idaho; manager and secretary Twin Falls Lumber Company.

23542 George Thomas Kisting, Jerome, Idaho; manager at Jerome of Weeter Lumber Company.

23543 Ernest Jesse Osterlander, Jerome, Idaho; president Osterlander Lumber Company.

23544 Rufus C. Parks, Melner, Idaho; manager Weeter Lbr. Co., Pocatello, Idaho.

23545 John J. McVertine, Twin Falls, Idaho; secretary Adams-Plywood Lumber Company.

23546 James Albert Quinn, Twin Falls, Idaho; yard manager Twin Falls Lumber Company.

23547 Frank Marie Ripley, Pocatello, Idaho; Weeter Lbr. Co., Pocatello, Idaho.

23548 Edward William Schmitt, Shoshone, Idaho; manager Idaho Lumber Company, Blackfoot, Idaho.

23549 Frank Carl Scott, Twin Falls, Idaho; assistant manager Nibley-Chamuel Lumber Company.

23550 Joseph Seegans, Shoshone, Idaho; local manager Nibley-Chamuel Lumber Company.

23551 Albert John Sheldon, Twin Falls, Idaho; assistant manager Twin Falls Lumber Company.

23552 Donald Sales Simpson, Gooding, Idaho; secretary and treasurer Simpson-McCree Lumber Company.

23553 Walter Kenneth Stubbins, Jerome, Idaho; manager Nibley-Chamuel Lumber Company.

- 23554 Robert Whittemore Cameron, Portland, Ore.; salesman F. L. Botsford Co.
- 23555 Willmar Thomas Hankins, Star, Ore.; secretary Row River Lumber Company.
- 23556 Onslow Harry Jarret, Saginaw, Ore.; superintendent The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, Eugene, Ore.
- 23557 Cloyd Paul Jones, Cottage Grove, Ore.; owner Cottage Grove Manufacturing Company.
- 23558 Michael George Laffarn, Portland, Ore.; timber inspector O. R. & N. Co. and So. Pacific Co.
- 23559 Volney Chadwick London, Cottage Grove, Ore.; partner Cottage Grove Manufacturing Company.
- 23560 Morris Alman McKibben, Cottage Grove, Ore.; manager McKibben Bros.
- 23561 Alexander Smith Nicol, Star, Ore.; assistant secretary Row River Lumber Company.
- 23562 John Alfred Tomsett, Springfield, Ore.; superintendent Booth-Kelly Lumber Company.
- 23563 Homer Grant Utley, Portland, Ore.; traveling salesman Shmonds Manufacturing Company.
- 23564 Henry Horatio Veatch, Cottage Grove, Ore.; general manager Griffin & Veatch Co.
- 23565 Christian Jensen White, Junction, Ore.; owner C. J. White.
- 23566 Charles Rollin Wicks, Star, Ore.; manager Star Lbr. Co.
- 23567 Alvinus Brier Wood, Cottage Grove, Ore.; manager Oregon & Southeastern Railroad Company.

Concensation No. 1574, Cottage Grove, Ore., Sept. 25, 1909.

The following from the Atlanta Journal of recent date is a highly interesting account of a journey through the woods of a party of men well known in the lumber trade, one of whom, Mr. Huron H. Smith, of Chicago, is a Hoo-Hoo. Mr. Smith is collector for the Field Museum Department of Natural History of Chicago:

Ruddy with the sun, brimming over with health and filled with tales of the forest, a party of five scientific explorers reached Atlanta yesterday from a 10-day camp in the mountainous woodlands of north Georgia. They were Prof. Alfred Akerman, of the chair of forestry at the University of Georgia; B. T. Miller, of Columbus; Wallace M. Kirby, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ralph G. Spiegle, of Philadelphia, and Huron H. Smith, collector of the Field Museum of Chicago (No. 22584).

Their excursion in the wilderness was not only unique, but it will also prove highly serviceable in the quest now being made for broader and more accurate knowledge of forests in general and Georgia's forests in particular. Professor Akerman and his companions set out on last June 18, from Mineral Bluff, a picturesque point near the North Carolina border. Thence they pushed their way 18 miles through a rugged country and in the very heart of the woods took up their abode.

Camped in a Cabin.

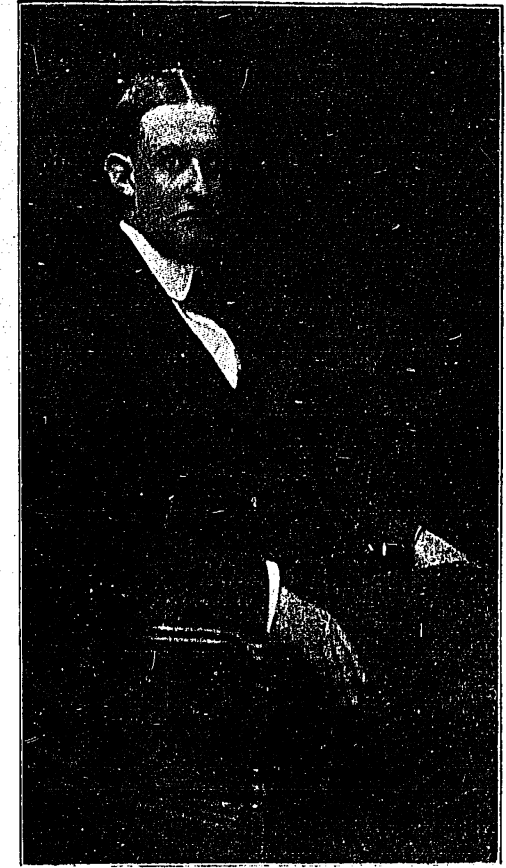
They found a rudely built little cabin deserted years ago by some mountaineer and this served them as a house. They made them bunks from scattered logs and having nailed these to the sides of the cabin provided a bed of pine boughs. They devoted 18 hours a week to careful study of the trees about them. Of this time, six hours were spent in forest botany; six in "silver culture;" two hours in forest conservation and protection from fire, insects, fungi, etc.; two hours in measurement and two in practical lumbering. For this latter purpose, they visited a mountain saw mill and witnessed actual operations.

Paddled in Bark Canoe.

The camp was pitched on 2,000 acres belonging to Dr. W. H. McIlhatten, of Macon, who gave them carte blanche of everything on the tract except the trout in his lake. The explorers say they didn't bother the trout. On this single stretch of land they found over 90 different varieties of trees and Mr. Smith carried home 1,400 different specimens for the Chicago museum. A better illustration of the breadth of Georgia's forest resources could scarcely be found.

the finest they had ever attended. Mr. George H. Kelly acted as toastmaster and after the banquet started the speechmaking by complimenting Snark Rosenberg for the very fine manner in which the concatenation had been pulled off. Speeches were then made by Snark Rosenberg, W. E. Brown, V. C. London, A. B. Wood and others who were in attendance, and also by Fred Conley, who is manager of the Commercial Club of this city and who had been invited to the banquet. In the course of his remarks he stated that the city was pleased to welcome such an organization to the place and from the further fact that Cottage Grove is a lumberman's town, there being over thirty mills within a radius of twenty miles of that place.

During his remarks Snark Rosenberg stated that he was going to try to pull off a concatenation in the far southern part of the state during the spring and every one of the kittens who went through promised to go and "get square."



F. L. JOHNSON, of Chicago, elected Arcanoper at recent Annual Meeting.

The Snark wishes to express his special thanks to Mr. Kelly and Mr. Hagen for the assistance given during the concatenation.

- 23549 Francis David Beaulieu, Cottage Grove, Ore.; partner Beaulieu & Woodard.
- 23550 Charles Henry Burkholder, Cottage Grove, Ore.; president Burkholder-Woods Co.
- 23551 Lewis Albert Cates, Cottage Grove, Ore.; proprietor and editor The Cottage Grove Sentinel.
- 23552 Harold Patterson Diamond, Portland, Ore.; buyer F. L. Botsford Co.
- 23553 James Earle Fiekle, Dorena, Ore.; salesman Chambers Lumber Company.
- 23554 Mark Pomeroy Garoutte, Cottage Grove, Ore.; superintendent Brown Lumber Company.

- 23555 Willmar Thomas Hankins, Star, Ore.; secretary Row River Lumber Company.
- 23556 Onslow Harry Jarret, Saginaw, Ore.; superintendent The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, Eugene, Ore.
- 23557 Cloyd Paul Jones, Cottage Grove, Ore.; owner Cottage Grove Manufacturing Company.
- 23558 Michael George Laffarn, Portland, Ore.; timber inspector O. R. & N. Co. and So. Pacific Co.
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Obituary.

F. A. Felton (No. 177).

Francis Alexander Felton (Hoo-Hoo No. 177), died at Georgetown, Ind., on September 12. His death was the result of an accident; he tripped over a wagon tongue, and falling to the ground received a severe contusion of the head. Paralysis of his entire right side resulted, and he died after two weeks of suffering without having regained the power of speech.

Brother Felton, as his number indicates, was one of the oldest members of the Order. He was initiated at New Orleans November 23, 1892, in the first year of Hoo-Hoo's existence. Brother Felton was born in Massachusetts, March 19, 1833. At the time of his initiation he was connected with Hall & Brown Woodworking Machinery Company, of St. Louis, being located in New Orleans. Prior to that time he had been connected with several other well known wood working and saw-mill machinery concerns. Later for many years he was located at Milwaukee, Wis. It will be recalled by many of our members that he took a deep interest in the annual meeting held at Milwaukee some years ago, and made himself very active as one of the entertainers. At the time of his death Brother Felton was connected with J. N. Nash, of Milwaukee, and was actively engaged in business up to the time of the accident which resulted in his death.

Thos. W. Dobbins (No. 646).

The Order has lost another old and honored member in the death of Brother Thomas Williams Dobbins, of Lima, Ohio. His death occurred at 9 o'clock on September 9 last, a remarkable coincidence that has been commented on in connection with Brother Dobbins' long continued and well known interest in Hoo-Hoo. Brother Dobbins received a stroke of apoplexy about six years ago and has not been in robust health since. His decline in health was rapid during the three weeks preceding his death.

Brother Dobbins was born at Poland, Ohio, April 26, 1834. He was educated in the public schools at that place, the late President William McKinley being one of his classmates. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry and at the close of the war removed to Lima, first engaging in farming. In 1872 he entered the lumber business, in which he continued until 1895, when he practically retired. His son, W. T. Dobbins, succeeded him in the lumber business, which was carried on as The Laurens-Hull Lumber Company. Brother Dobbins was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Antioch Temple, Toledo. He is survived by his widow, four children and four grand children.

Brother Dobbins was initiated in Hoo-Hoo October 3, 1893, at Cleveland, Ohio.

W. J. Matson (No. 8013).

Brother William Jenks Matson (Hoo-Hoo No. 8013), died at his home in Marion, Va., on August 21 last, from an attack of heart failure following an illness from typhoid fever. He had been ill about a month, but was apparently on the road to rapid recovery. His sudden death from heart failure was a great shock to his friends and relatives. At the time of his death Brother Matson was Vicegerent for the Western District of Virginia, and since his initiation has always been a loyal and enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo, his efforts contributing much to the upbuilding of the Order in his part of the old dominion. Brother Matson became a Hoo-Hoo at Marienville, Pa., March 12, 1901, at which time he was located at Falls Creek, Pa. At the time of his death he was with the U. S. Spruce Lumber Company. He was born at Brookville, Pa., October 28, 1871.

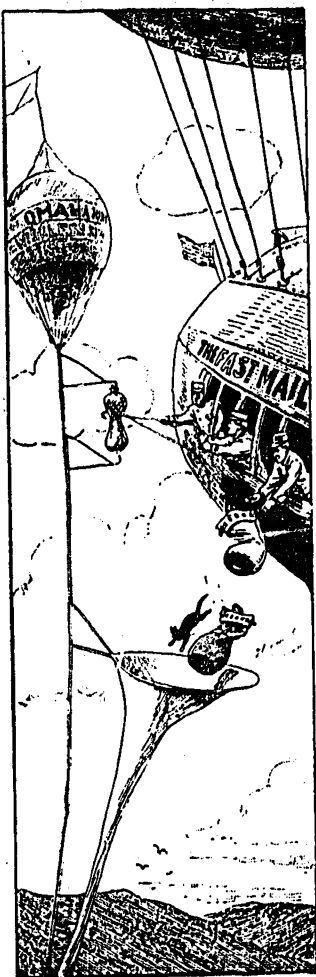
Music.

All other arts touch earth with drooping wings:
The scene that on the pictured canvas glows
Is but the shadow which the sun-god throws—
The painted semblance of the souls of things.
Baffled and sad, the tolling sculptor flings
The steel aside that mars the stone's repose,
Inadequate the beauty to disclose
That life from cold, unlovely atoms brings.
But thou, O angel of the highest heaven,
Companioning through trials' cleansing fires,
Cheering each path our weary feet have trod,
The palms of victory to thee are given.
Thou, 'midst the rapture of the seraph choirs,
Unveilst thy face before the throne of God!

—Harper's Bazar.

Scotch Again Turn to Kilts.

Successful attempts are being made in Scotland to revive the wearing of the kilt, which until comparatively recent times, was only to be seen on special occasions in out of the way parts of the country. An article in the London Times on the growing use of the kilt, says: "Twenty years ago the kilt was practically unknown in the city of Aberdeen. It was, indeed, held up to universal ridicule by the townfolk. That has quite changed, and on my last visit to Aberdeen I discovered that even the school-boys have returned to kilts. It has become a recognized article of evening dress, and, what is more strange still, many of the young men of the better-to-do classes are learning to play the pipes."—Pathfinder.



A YEAR OR TWO HENCE

A Race of Spectacle Wearers.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in a magazine article, under the title "Eyes to See," cites the plaint, heard on every hand, that we are becoming a race of spectacle wearers; that our children are born old and that both sight and hearing are breaking down under the terrific strain of civilization. In the direct, forceful and earnest manner characteristic of this writer he proceeds to lay this ghost of apprehension or at least to allay the terror that its stalking presence excites.

He finds in the first place that much of the apprehension that is felt in regard to the general inability of the eyes to stand the strain of civilization is due to ignorance of the subject. We speak of the keen sight of the savage when, as a matter of fact, his eyes were used for long distance service almost exclusively. The tasks put upon them involved no close work, yet they failed him early in life, as indeed did his other special senses. The "noble savage," he declares, is simply a myth of civilization—a statement that is verified by the description of him found in the century-old journal of Lewis and Clark and by the memory of him and his as they wandered up and down the Willamette Valley half a century ago.

The Indian's environment put enormous strain upon his physical senses, with the result that they served his needs for a time, but failed him early. The average savage tribe in the open not only had an enormous death rate, but their teeth, eyes and sense of hearing failed them early and the few who survived to old age became blind, or nearly so; toothless and hard of hearing—groveling, under-sized, pitiable caricatures of humanity. The Indian simply "gave out," not knowing why. Civilized man, on the contrary, notes the defects in his physical senses, and in proportion to his advancement in knowledge applies thereto corrective measures.

Close work has developed what is known as "eye strain;" blurred vision, headache and nervousness follow; science is appealed to, glasses correcting the defect are placed before the eyes and lo, they are as good as ever—in many cases better than at first.

In the opinion of Dr. Hutchinson, practically the only basis for the oft-repeated assertion and firm conviction that the civilized eye is inferior to that of the savage is the fact that the savage or inherited eye will not do civilized work without assistance. This assistance given, the eye becomes equal to its new tasks. Furthermore, he says that there is no valid proof that the civilized eye has become any weaker or less adequate during the past hundred or two hundred years.

"I see so many more people who wear glasses than I used to see," says the man anxious for the welfare of the race.

"That is probably because you see so many more people than formerly," replied an equally observant but more practical man who sat beside him in the crowded trolley-car.

"But so many children wear glasses now," persisted the first speaker.

"That is because defects in sight in the young were not discovered and the remedy was not applied until within recent years," answered the other.

This is the simple solution of facts that are frequently noted with grave concern. Our population is rapidly multiplying; everybody now gets abroad where formerly everybody stayed at home. This means that we see more people than formerly. Science has given intelligent assistance to the civilized eye, in order that it may do the work of civilization; consequently many of the people whom we see wear glasses.

These facts are within common knowledge. Many persons struggle along for years under the inconvenience and inadequacy of poor eyesight, from dread of the penalty that follows the use of glasses—that of "becoming dependent upon them." This dependence is assessed by Dr. Hutchinson merely as an expression of the good judgment of the eye, when once it has been given full and perfect vision in declining to be satisfied with anything less.

Clearly, all things considered, "a spectacle race" is not so much to be deplored as a race needing spectacles but unprovided through ignorance of the existence of defects in the eyesight—or of proper means to correct such defects when discovered.

Worry is a common enemy to happiness. It is restless surrender to vague fears; not meeting them singly, but multiplying them. It is the insistent irritating iteration of one disturbing thought. Have you ever struck repeatedly one key of a typewriter when the ribbon does not move and then found it worn through in a few moments? There is no progress, no writing produced, no result but useless wear. This is how worry acts on the mind; it eats through energy, purpose, vitality, and produces—nothing. It is not the sunshine of clear thinking focused on a problem; it is a dull, distorting, blurring mental fog that creates phantoms where none exist. It is not easy to control; but it can be conquered, and it must be or it will darken the whole life of the individual. Taking shorter views of life will help. Living from day to day, making each day a complete life in itself, doing each day our best, and in the realization that we have done our best facing results bravely—this is a formula that somehow we must learn to transform into real living. Worry has a corner on most of the unhappiness in life.—William George Jordan in Sunday Magazine.

Neighbors of the famous State Institution, Sing Sing prison, do not like the name and its association with a place of residence, and after a long struggle the name of the town has been changed to Ossining, which was the original name of the Indians, from "Ossin" (stone) and "ing" (a place), and it is very appropriate. Sing Sing, from which Sing Sing is a corruption, was also applied to the same locality by the Mohicans. The Indians sold all of this strip along the river to Frederick Phillips in 1685, and the purchase was confirmed by the Dutch West India Company in 1693.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE PROMPT?

At midnight on September 9 dues for the Hoo-Hoo year ending September 9, 1916, became due and payable. You have all the year in which to pay, but until your remittance is received 1916 card cannot be issued, and without this card you will not be admitted to conventions except upon payment made to the officer in authority.

If you have 1916 card, this notice does not touch you; if you have not such a card, consider if it is not better to mail a check now for \$1.65 and have the matter off your mind. Hundreds of our members have come to pay promptly without awaiting a formal notice. Are you one of these?

While about it see if you have a 1909 card; if you have not your check should be for \$3.30.

Make check payable to

J. H. BAIRD, Scribner,
Nashville, Tenn.

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 fail 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—Position by thoroughly competent export man, understanding all branches of the business, buying, selling, shipping and chartering. Am forty years old and have a family; would prefer Oregon or Washington. Address "Export," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—First class lumber grader for Western and Idaho white pine. Thirty cents per hour. If you understand the business, call on us, Post Falls Lbr. & Mfg. Co., Post Falls, Idaho.

WANTED—Position as manager or general superintendent of mill up to 100,000 daily capacity. Have experience both in hardwoods and yellow pine; experienced in southern operations. Can furnish references as to character, experience and ability. Or I will go on the road for a good concern as salesman, or will take charge of branch office, either selling or buying. Address "Houston," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as naval stores manager by experienced man capable of buying, grading and selling, and conversant with clerical details connected therewith. Also experienced in lumber. Excellent references. Address "M. J. K.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper, stenographer and general office man with good lumber concern willing to give a young man chance for promotion. Have general knowledge of lumber business through four years' connection Southern Lumberman. Refer to that paper and J. H. Baird, Supreme Scrivenoter, as to character, competence and general education; 22 years old, unmarried; willing to go anywhere. E. H. Robinson (18736), care Southern Lumberman, Nashville, Tenn.

(I fully endorse this young man as one who will make good in any office where merit is recognized.—J. H. Baird.)

WANTED—Position with some good lumber concern, either as buyer and shipping clerk or as yard man. Am willing to go anywhere and can give first-class reference. Have had twelve years' experience in the lumber business, and am thoroughly familiar with all grades of hardwood. Am thirty years of age. Address "J. C. M.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A first-class, all-round saw and planing mill man to take charge from tree to trade of a 20 M cap mill with several years' run. Must be a man who could keep up his saws and machinery and saw if circumstances required. Address Harmon Lumber Company, Seaboard, Miss.

WANTED—Position as assistant manager or superintendent of saw mill plant. Thoroughly understand the lumber business from the stump to the market, especially in pine, cypress or hardwoods. Can furnish references. Address "Opportunity," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of retail yard somewhere in the west. I hold such a position now and have made good; can furnish best of references as to character, ability and experience. Address "Bluffton," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of retail lumber business on the Texas coast or Brownsville country. Have had twelve years' experience as bookkeeper and manager. Am now 31 years old and can furnish best of reference. In answering state the nature of your work, the place and the salary paid. Address "B. W. C.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of retail lumber yard. Have had seven years' experience and can give good reference. Address "F. E. P.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position with good lumber concern. Have had twelve years' experience in yellow pine business as buyer, inspector and foreman of mills and yard. Can give best reference. Address J. McDevitt, Hattiesburg, Miss.

WANTED—A young man with twelve years' experience in the lumber business (both wholesale and retail) wishes to secure a position. Best of references. Address "P. C. W.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position with some good yellow pine company as traveling salesman. Am at present manager of retail yard but would like to have some road experience. I know lumber and can make good on the road. Address "Dan," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of retail lumber yard. Have had five years' experience and can give good references. I am at present on the road but desire to get located permanently at some point with a good firm. Will go anywhere, but prefer the West. Address No. 18060, care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—To represent some reliable lumber firm as buyer and inspector of hardwoods at Nashville, Tenn. Understand the hardwood business fully. Have been operating for myself with limited capital till the panic hit me and cleaned up all I had. Ask the Scrivenoter about me. Will work on reasonable salary. Address "Buyer," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Young man stenographer and typewriter understanding bookkeeping and with knowledge of wholesale lumber business to take position as treasurer with an established firm. Must be able to furnish satisfactory reference and invest some money. Address "E. J. J.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position with yellow pine firm or company by one who understands yellow pine lumber from stump to market. Have had several years' experience in the whole-sale or brokerage business, as well as manufacturing. Am capable of taking care of all work pertaining to the office. Will accept anything in the nature of work. Am 38 years of age, strictly sober. Address "M. P.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position of any kind with a lumber concern. Have had long experience in several branches of the lumber and timber business; also experience in banking business; can fill any kind of a clerical position. I need a position right now and will turn down no decent offer. Address "Thomas," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Manager for a lumber yard. Must be right as to character and must have experience. Address Box 668, Montrose, Col.

WANTED—Position with some lumber concern. Can handle hardwood mill. Am thoroughly acquainted with the hardwood business. I would like a position with some railroad as inspector, but would take any kind of position that would offer chance for promotion. Am married, sober and industrious. Address "Arkansas," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position with some good concern as timekeeper by young man twenty-three years of age; have been in the lumber business for past six years; prefer position in South; can furnish references that will satisfy. Address "Magazine," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A man with some money to take an interest with me and a position in the east, door and blind plant with which I am connected; it is a good thing. Write me. Frank D. Aiken, (Hoo-Hoo No. 6504) Brunswick, Ga.

WANTED—Position as assistant manager or as efficient accountant; am 38 years old; married; have had four years' experience in retail lumber yards, and seven years' experience at mill as accountant. Have been connected in responsible positions with the Nashville Lumber Co., of this place, and with the Cleveland-McLeod Lumber Co., of Horatio, Ark.; to both of which concerns I take pleasure in referring. I want a fair salary and a chance of demonstrating my worth. Address M. A. Jones, No. 12345, Nashville, Ark.

WANTED—Position as yard manager or on the road as salesman for some good lumber concern, a position that will enable me to locate somewhere near Kansas City where my two daughters reside. Have had long experience in yard work, in big city yards, as well as with line yard concerns; have had two years' experience on the road. I can demonstrate my effectiveness with any concern that will give me an opening. Address "Yard Manager," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as traveling salesman for a good machinery and supply house. Have had ample experience and know the trade of the southeast. Am willing, however, to travel anywhere. Address "Tampa," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as designer, estimator and architect with some big contracting and mill work concern in the South or West, where I can demonstrate my capacity. Refer to J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter; with present firm fifteen years. Address "Season," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

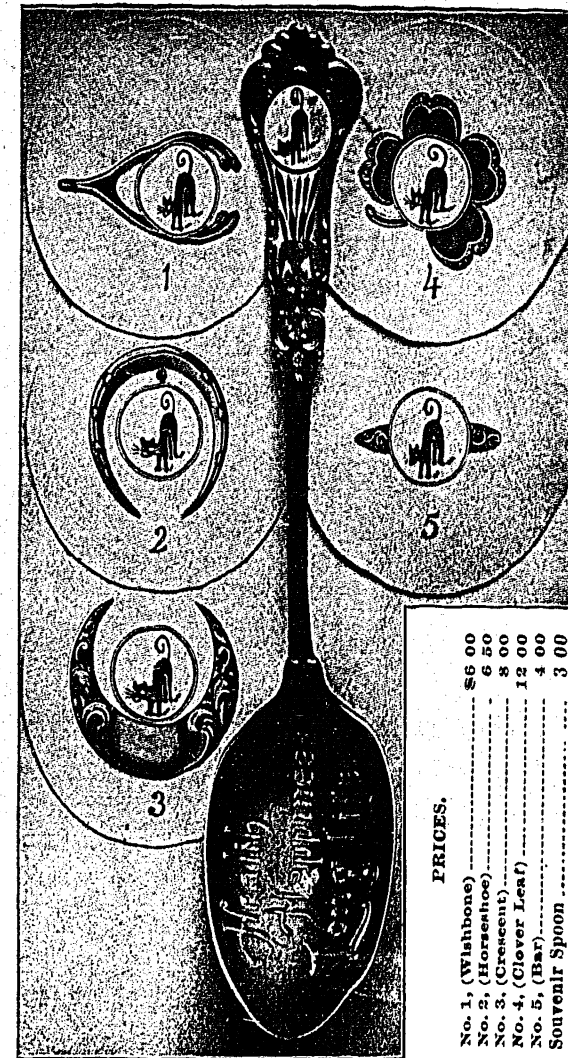
(The Scrivenoter has known this man from boyhood. He is one of the most competent, skillful and rapid men in his line of business he has ever known, and will make good in any position he accepts.)

WANTED—To represent some good company as buyer on salary and expenses in long and short leaf pine, car material, dimension and finishing stock. Am acquainted with some of the largest manufacturers in the South; can save middle man's profit buying at small mills, rough, and have stock remilled, located at some small town where remilling facilities exist and going out among the smaller mills and buying such stock as office may call for. Address "Temple," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

The Most Dangerous of Wild Beasts.

One of the hazards to be reckoned with during the summer season is the common house fly (*Musca domestica*). This insect is provided with many minute hairs as leg appendages. To these hairs disease germs cling with much tenacity, and flies frequenting filthy recesses of sewers and other foul places, refuse heaps and manure piles, gather together pathogenic bacteria and other noxious germs, which they distribute over a very wide area. These common house flies are, with mice and rats, veritable death spreaders. They contaminate the food on our tables; they introduce deadly germs into our homes and increase the hazards of eating houses, fruit stands and barrows. The multiplication of flies goes on so rapidly that but for the tremendous mortality among them the Egyptian plague of flies might easily be repeated. Could we but eliminate the mosquito, the fly and the rodents we would have gone a very long distance toward reducing the death rate. The killing of a single fly may be but little short of a public benefaction.

THE HOO-HOO JEWELRY



	PRICES.
No. 1. (Wishbone)	\$6 00
No. 2. (Horseshoe)	6 50
No. 3. (Crescent)	8 00
No. 4. (Clover Leaf)	12 00
No. 5. (Star)	4 00
Souvenir Spoon	3 00

THE SOUVENIR SPOON.

The cut gives but a faint idea of its beauty and artistic elegance. In addition to bearing the Hoo-Hoo emblem, it is adorned with nine cat-tails, such as grow in the marshes in the South, enameled in the natural color of brown, with green leaves. The workmanship is of the highest quality. It is no cheap affair, but is hand-painted, and hand-enameled. This spoon itself is sterling gilt, which means that it is sterling silver, plated with gold. To all intents and purposes it is a gold spoon. The price is about right, I think, considering what you get.

THE HOO-HOO BROOCHES.

In addition to being artistic and beautiful, these are all "lucky" pins, and I guarantee them to bring success to the purchaser and make his wish come true, provided he wishes for the right thing, and is willing to work.

The simple "Star" brooch is recommended as a present to a practical-minded girl. It carries with it a suggestion of solid worth and is calculated to impress her with the idea that you are about as good a chance, all things considered, as she will be likely to get. The WISHBONE design was made with a view to marrying-off the confirmed bachelors of Hoo-Hoo. THE HORSESHOE PIN is the luckiest of all. It will be observed that this horseshoe is not the old-fashioned kind, such as a common "plug" would wear, but is the up-to-date shoe worn by a running horse. It is, therefore, symbolic of the speedy realization of the purchaser's brightest dreams. THE CRESCENT PIN is intended for presentation to a romantic maiden, and may be accompanied by a speech about the moon—"the inconstant moon that monthly changes in its circled orb"—and entreaty that her love be not likewise variable. THE CLOVER-LEAF PIN is for widowers with children, who are trying to marry young girls. It is absolutely irresistible—"a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The clover-leaf has a border of Roman gold, with the center enameled in the natural clover green. Any one of these pins would make an appropriate present from a man to his wife. The horseshoe pin might prove effective as a present to one's mother-in-law, as it would carry with it a delicate hint to "walk away."

THE HOO-HOO GRIP TAG.

This, also is guaranteed to bring good luck to any traveling man and to keep him from journeying on the downhill road towards failure or disaster. It will be seen that lost grips with this tag on them will probably be sent in to me. In every such case the greatest agency will be maintained as to the contents. If your bag contains only a collar button and your other pair of socks, nothing will be said to humiliate you. Price 99 cents, and cheap at the money.



THE LADIES' PIN.



I have yet to see a lady, old or young, who did not want one of these pins the minute she saw it. To have these pins in the hands of pretty women—and a good Hoo-Hoo knows no other sort—is the best possible advertisement for the Order. Every Hoo-Hoo ought to buy one of these pins, have his number engraved on it, and give it to some good woman. Price \$1.50 by registered mail—\$1.50 flat, if taken f. o. b., Nashville, Loosen up, boys, and give the women a chance.

THE HOO-HOO WATCH CHARM.

The new design being alike on both sides, it will never hang "wrong side out." The edges are smooth, which is also a great advantage. We once had a most beautiful design, to which we thought there could be no possible objection. It had, however, some sharp points, and numerous kinks began to reach us from married brothers who said the charm "scratched the lady's legs all up." This watch charm is perfectly harmless, as well as very beautiful, besides being appropriately suggestive of Egypt, the birthplace of Hoo-Hoo.



PRICE \$7.50 PREPAID.

The part of the design which looks like the top of a gate or door represents the "Propylon." The Propylon was the great gateway erected in front of the temple of Osiris. It was massive in proportion and rich in sculptural design and inscriptions. In shape it was like the pylons of the temple, from which it took its name. It served as a kind of introduction to the temple, and beyond it was sacred ground. From beneath its portal, on account of its position, the temple in all its glory was seen. Leading from it was the sacred way, bordered on each side by the recumbent sphinx. Once a year, when the orb in its circuit around the sun had reached a certain point in the elliptic, the rays of the rising sun, cutting across the desert, shone through the great Propylon down the avenue of sphinx into and down through the temple until it lighted up the place of the Most Holy and glittered on the gilded horns of the sacred bull—and the Egyptian new year had begun. The rest of the design is made up of a continuous border of the lotus, symbol of the resurrection—the lotus sleeps and awakens. The Egyptians believed that their spirits would return to earth after a lengthy sojourn elsewhere and that they would inhabit their old bodies—hence mummies. (You don't have to remember all this, if you buy the charm, but ought to.)

Now, then, none of this Hoo-Hoo jewelry will be sold to other than members in good standing, and only for cash. There is a profit in it to the manufacturer, but none to Hoo-Hoo. It is handled for the accommodation of our members and the good of the Order. None of it will be sold without the buyer's number. Address all orders to J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

THE SUPREME NINE.

SNARK OF THE UNIVERSE—W. A. Hadley, Ontario, Canada.
SENIOR HOO-HOO—George W. Hoag, Washington.
JUNIOR HOO-HOO—J. C. McGrath, Arkansas.
BOJUM—Hugh W. Hogan, California.
SCRIVENER—J. H. Baird, Tennessee.
JABBERWOCK—D. W. Richardson, North Carolina.
CUSTOCATIAN—Robert Carpenter, Louisiana.
ARCANOPER—F. L. Johnson, Jr., Illinois.
GURDON—Charles P. Ives, Kansas.



THE HOUSE OF ANCIENTS.

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B. A. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.
W. E. BARNES, St. Louis, Mo.
J. E. DEFBAUGH, Chicago, Ill.
H. H. HEMENWAY, Colorado Springs, Colo.
A. A. WHITE (Deceased).
N. A. GLADDING, Indianapolis, Ind.
GEORGE W. LOCK, Lake Charles, La.
WM. B. STILLWELL, Savannah, Ga.
A. H. WEIR (Deceased).
W. H. NORRIS, Houston, Texas.
ED. M. VIETMEIER, Sandusky, Ohio.
C. D. ROURKE, Urbana, Ill.
R. D. INMAN, Portland, Ore.
A. C. RAMSEY, Nashville, Ark.
J. S. BONNER, Houston, Texas.
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THE VICEGERENTS.

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Alabama—(Central District)—C. T. Strauss, Loekhart, Ala.
Alabama—(Southern District)—Ed. Gaines, 217 City Bank Bldg., Mobile, Ala.
Arizona—E. A. Goodrich, Phoenix, Arizona.
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Arkansas—(Northwestern District)—I. H. Putman, Fayetteville, Ark.
Arkansas—(Southwestern District)—H. E. Hemis, Prescott, Ark.
Arkansas—(Southeastern District)—C. C. Gates, Wilmar, Ark.
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California—(Northern District)—R. Stanley Dollar, 100 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
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Canada—(British Columbia)—A. J. Hendry, B. C. M. T. & T. Co., Vancouver, B. C.
Canada—(Alberta)—J. P. Stranahan, Calgary, Alta., Canada.
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Indiana—(Northern District)—Louis G. Buddenbaum, Pine & New York Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.
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Kentucky—(Western District)—John K. Ferguson, Paducah, Ky.
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Minnesota—(Northern District)—Geo. A. Sherwood, 2 Lyceum Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
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Mississippi—(Western District)—W. L. Briscoe, Greenville, Miss.
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Missouri—(Western District)—O. E. Henfro, 1401 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Missouri—(Southwestern District)—E. E. Ennis, 1105 N. Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.
Montana—L. F. Russell, Billings, Mont.
Nebraska—R. H. Morehouse, 28th Ave. and Taylor St., Omaha, Neb.
Nevada—H. E. Milliken, Box 805, Goldfield, Nevada.
New Mexico—E. L. Evans, Albuquerque, N. M.
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New York—(Western District)—Frank A. Beyer, 468 Woodward Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
North Carolina—(Central District)—Clyde McCallum, Fayetteville, N. C.
North Carolina—(Eastern District)—F. G. Buhmann, Ayden, N. C.
North Carolina—(Western District)—C. H. Hobbs, Room 6, Drumor Bldg., Asheville, N. C.
North Dakota—Frank A. Taylor, Grand Forks, N. D.
Ohio—(Northern District)—F. T. Peitch, 13th Floor Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Ohio—(Central District)—F. J. Belle, 1021 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.
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Oklahoma—(Northeastern District)—Frank E. Leonard, Muskogee, Okla.
Oklahoma—(Southeastern District)—H. T. Chiles, Caddo, Okla.
Oregon—(Northern District)—Samuel F. Owen, 712 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.
Oregon—(Southern District)—F. H. Rosenberg, Cottage Grove, Ore.
Pennsylvania—(Northern District)—W. P. Barker, St. Marys, Pa.
Pennsylvania—(Central District)—A. W. Mallinson, Williamsport, Pa.
Pennsylvania—(Eastern District)—Benj. C. Currie, Jr., 602 Crozer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania—(Western District)—B. A. Smith, 601 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Union Town, Pa.
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South Dakota—H. A. Hurd, 213 Syndicate Bldg., Sioux Falls, S. D.
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Tennessee—(Western District)—G. J. H. Fischer, 220 N. Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
Texas—(Northern District)—C. E. Gillett, Waco, Tex.
Texas—(Southern District)—Bliss P. Gorham, care Houston Chronicle, Houston, Tex.
Texas—(Western District)—R. A. Whitlock, El Paso, Tex.
Texas—(Panhandle)—J. D. Anderson, Amarillo, Tex.
Utah—E. V. Smith, 606 Judge Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Virginia—(Western District)—W. J. Matson, care U. S. Spruce Lbr. Co., Marion, Va.
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Washington—(Western District)—T. M. Shields, 119 Jackson St., Seattle, Wash.
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Wisconsin—W. R. Anderson, 301 Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wyoming—Clyde A. Riggs, Cody, Wyoming.
United Kingdom and Continent of Europe—Edw. Haynes, 164 Aldersgate St., London, England.
Australasia—W. G. Boorman, E. B. & A. Bank Bldgs., King & George Sts., Sydney, N. S. W.

THE JURISDICTIONS.

Jurisdiction No. 1—Under the Snark (Hadley) the following States: Eastern Canada, Winnipeg, New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.
Jurisdiction No. 2—Under the Senior Hoo-Hoo (Hoag) the following States: Washington, Western Canada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming.
Jurisdiction No. 3—Under the Junior Hoo-Hoo (McGrath) the following States: Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.
Jurisdiction No. 4—Under the Bojum (Hogan) the following States: California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico.
Jurisdiction No. 5—Under the Scrivener (Baird) the following States: Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Kentucky.
Jurisdiction No. 6—Under the Jabberwock (Richardson) the following States: North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.
Jurisdiction No. 7—Under the Custocatian (Carpenter) the following States: Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi.
Jurisdiction No. 8—Under the Arcanoper (Johnson) the following States: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.
Jurisdiction No. 9—Under the Gurdon (Ives) the following States: Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa.