

**OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.**

**THE SUPREME NINE.**

SNARK OF THE UNIVERSE—John S. Bonner, Texas.  
 SENIOR HOO-HOO—John L. Alcock, Maryland.  
 JUNIOR HOO-HOO—Wallace W. Everett, California.  
 BOJUM—W. A. Hadley, Canada.  
 SCRIVENOTER—J. H. Baird, Tennessee.  
 JABBERWOCK—J. S. Hamilton, Oregon.  
 CUSTOCATIAN—J. H. Kennedy, Mississippi.  
 ARCANOPER—L. E. Fuller, Illinois.  
 GURDON—O. H. Rectanus, Pennsylvania.



**THE HOUSE OF ANCIENTS.**

CHAS. H. McCARER (Deceased).  
 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, St. Louis, Mo.

**THE VICEGERENTS.**

Alabama—(Northern District)—Richard Randolph, 1620 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.  
 Alabama—(Central District)—A. C. Hannon, care Vesuvius Lbr. Co., Montgomery, Ala.  
 Alabama—(Southern District)—W. A. Shipman, Mobile, Ala.  
 Arizona—Albert Stacy, 1370 G Ave., Douglas, Arizona.  
 Arkansas—(Northern District)—J. M. Gibson, Newport, Ark.  
 Arkansas—(Central District)—J. H. Carmichael, Marro Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.  
 Arkansas—(Western District)—C. F. McKnight, Vandervoort, Ark.  
 Arkansas—(Southern District)—Louis Rucks, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 California—(Northern District)—J. T. Bate, 425 Grosse Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 California—(Northern District)—Fred W. Foss, 2143 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal.  
 Canada—(Central District)—J. A. Ovas, Masonic Temple, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.  
 Canada—(Eastern District)—Wm. J. MacBeth, 60 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.  
 Canada—(Western District)—J. D. Moody, care Vancouver Lbr. Co., Vancouver, B. C.  
 Colorado—W. M. Dickinson, Lamar, Col.  
 Cuba—D. W. Buhl, P. O. Box 182, Havana, Cuba.  
 District of Columbia—Leo L. Herrell, 1315 11th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.  
 Florida—(Southern District)—L. A. Bartholomew, 107 E. Park Ave., Tampa, Fla.  
 Florida—(Eastern District)—D. A. Campbell, Foot of Hogan St., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Florida—(Western District)—P. K. Torno, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Georgia—(Northern District)—Benj. H. Cox, Jr., 1114 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Georgia—(Southwestern District)—D. A. Denmark, Valdosta, Ga.  
 Idaho—C. E. Channel, Twin Falls, Idaho.  
 Illinois—(Northern District)—E. W. Hogue, 1265 Hartford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
 Illinois—(Southern District)—J. L. Klemeyer, Effingham, Ill.  
 Indiana—(Northern District)—George Maas, 22d St. and Monon R. R., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Indiana—(Southern District)—John P. Steele, care R. A. Hooton Lumber Company, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Iowa—(Northern District)—D. H. Devins, 1206 Iowa St., Dubuque, Iowa.  
 Iowa—(Southern District)—Mark Anson, Muscatine, Iowa.  
 Kansas—(Eastern District)—E. D. Whiteside, Columbus, Kas.  
 Kansas—(Western District)—Walter E. Pond, Wichita, Kas.  
 Kentucky—(Central District)—Paul F. Higgins, Station F, 3405 High St., Louisville, Ky.  
 Kentucky—(Eastern District)—I. N. Combs, Box 394, Lexington, Ky.  
 Kentucky—(Western District)—Luke Russell, care Sherrill-Russell Lbr. Co., Paducah, Ky.  
 Louisiana—(Southern District)—H. E. Hoyt, Alexandria, La.  
 Louisiana—(Northern District)—W. E. Wheeler, Shreveport, La.  
 Louisiana—(Eastern District)—J. F. Davis, 824 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

Maryland—John A. Berryman, care Canton Lbr. Co., Baltimore, Md.  
 Massachusetts—Herbert A. Fuller, 11 Doane St., Boston, Mass.  
 Mexico—St. C. Dinkus, Cinco-de-Mayo No. 3, Mexico City, Mexico.  
 Michigan—(Eastern District)—John E. O'Hearn, 632 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.  
 Michigan—(Western District)—Jeff B. Webb, 280 East Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Michigan—(Upper Peninsula)—W. A. Whitman, Marquette, Mich.  
 Minnesota—(Southern District)—Geo. B. Webster, 1016 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Minnesota—(Northern District)—Geo. A. Sherwood, 2 Lyceum Bldg., Duluth, Minn.  
 Mississippi—(Western District)—W. L. Briscoe, Greenville, Miss.  
 Mississippi—(Southern District)—S. N. A. Cree, Hattiesburg, Miss.  
 Missouri—(Eastern District)—T. C. Medsco, 417 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Missouri—(Western District)—Burt J. Wright, 1419 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Montana—E. W. Doe, Libby, Montana.  
 Nebraska—J. F. Gresly, 318 First National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.  
 Nevada—F. H. Jaspur, Goldfield, Nev.  
 New York—(Eastern District)—Charles F. Fischer, 1928 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.  
 New York—(Western District)—Frank A. Boyer, 468 Woodward Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 North Carolina—(Central District)—R. D. Godwin, Box 505, Raleigh, N. C.  
 North Carolina—(Eastern District)—D. W. Richardson, Dover, N. C.  
 North Carolina—(Western District)—C. H. Hobbs, Room 6, Drummer Bldg., Asheville, N. C.  
 North Dakota—Frank A. Taylor, Grand Forks, N. D.  
 Ohio—(Central District)—F. J. Blesie, 1021 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.  
 Oklahoma—(Western District)—A. Muel, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Oklahoma—(Northeastern District)—Charles A. Samson, Muskogee, Okla.  
 Oklahoma—(Southeastern District)—A. J. Welr, Hugo, Okla.  
 Oregon—(Northern District)—E. E. Elsworth, Carlton, Ore.  
 Oregon—(Southern District)—Edgar S. Hafer, Medford, Ore.  
 Pennsylvania—(Northern District)—W. P. Barker, St. Marys, Pa.  
 Pennsylvania—(Eastern District)—J. R. Rogers, 1213 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Pennsylvania—(Western District)—I. F. Baisley, 1626 Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 South Carolina—J. W. Allen, Sumter, S. C.  
 South Dakota—T. G. Hall, Bryant, S. D.  
 Tennessee—(Eastern District)—H. C. Fowler, care Case-Fowler Lbr. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Tennessee—(Middle District)—Lewis Doster, 1020 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.  
 Tennessee—(Western District)—J. E. Meadows, 364 Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Texas—(Eastern District)—R. M. Morris, Texarkana, Tex.  
 Texas—(Northern District)—C. C. Bradenbaugh, care Central Coal & Coke Co., Dallas, Tex.  
 Texas—(Southern District)—W. M. Baugh, care Kirby Lbr. Co., Houston, Tex.  
 Texas—(Eastern Division of Southern District)—B. S. Woodhead, care The Beaumont Saw Mills Co., Beaumont, Tex.  
 Texas—(Western District)—R. A. Whitlock, El Paso, Tex.  
 Texas—(Panhandle & Eastern N. M.)—J. D. Anderson, Amarillo, Tex.  
 Utah—J. H. Bairdwell, 35 South 3d West St., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Virginia—(Eastern District)—M. B. Estler, St. Paul, Va.  
 Virginia—(Western District)—H. C. Estler, St. Paul, Va.  
 Washington—(Eastern District)—Geo. W. Hoag, Box 1104, Spokane, Wash.  
 Washington—(Western District)—Beal Foster, care Foster Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.  
 West Virginia—(Eastern District)—A. A. Rudy, Elkins, W. Va.  
 West Virginia—(Central District)—M. B. Spring, Weston, W. Va.  
 West Virginia—(Western District)—O. G. Shenler, care Kanawha Valley Bank, Charleston, W. Va.  
 Wisconsin—W. R. Anderson, 301 Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 United Kingdom and Continent of Europe—Edw. Haynes, 164 Aldersgate St., London, England.  
 Australia—V. G. Boorman, Castlereagh St., Terry's Chambers, Sydney, N. S. W.

**THE JURISDICTIONS.**

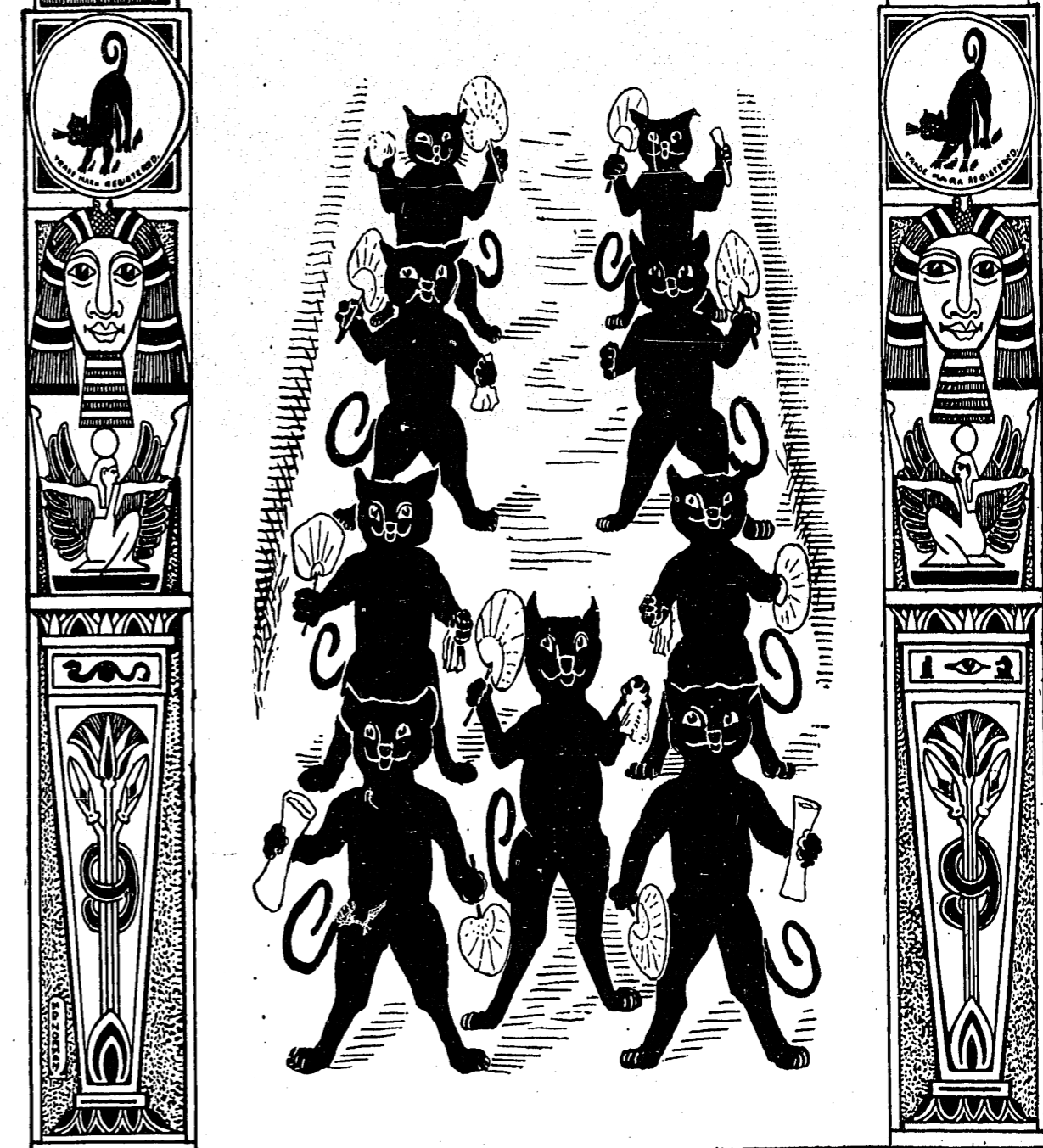
Jurisdiction No. 1—Under the Snark (Bonner) the following States: Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Mexico.  
 Jurisdiction No. 2—Under the Senior Hoo-Hoo (Alcock) the following States: Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey and District of Columbia.  
 Jurisdiction No. 3—Under the Junior Hoo-Hoo (Everett) the following States: California, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.  
 Jurisdiction No. 4—Under the Bojum (Hadley) the following States: Eastern Canada, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.  
 Jurisdiction No. 5—Under the Scrivenoter (Baird) the following States: Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina.  
 Jurisdiction No. 6—Under the Jabberwock (Hamilton) the following States: Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Western Canada, including Winnipeg.  
 Jurisdiction No. 7—Under the Custocatian (Kennedy) the following States: Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana.  
 Jurisdiction No. 8—Under the Arcanoper (Fuller) the following States: Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.  
 Jurisdiction No. 9—Under the Gurdon (Rectanus) the following States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

# THE BULLETIN

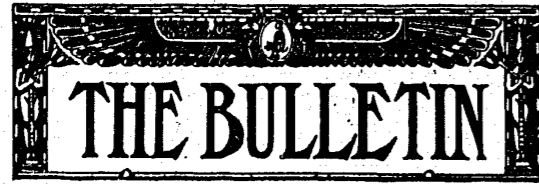
VOL. XIV.

NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST, 1908

No. 154



A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOO-HOO



# THE BULLETIN

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivener, Editor.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST, 1908.

### A Land of Desolation.

The Bulletin is indebted to Brother Frank Spangler, of the Frank Spangler Co., manufacturers of wooden porch columns at Toledo, Ohio, and wholesale dealers in yellow pine and hardwood lumber, for the following well written and interesting observations under the above heading on the general subject of forestry and the great calamities that follow swift on the heels of the denudation of forest growth. Brother Spangler writes that his active connection with the lumber business has brought him to realize, as he believes few men not in the lumber business do realize, the rapidity with which we are approaching disaster in many parts of this country:

I invite you to a country as an example what this country has to expect unless early legislation is brought about to reforest cut over lands and regulate the cut and protect from fires our standing timber.

Dalmatia, now a part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, located on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea, anciently was one of the richest provinces of the Roman Empire and a favorite resort of the wealthy aristocracy. During the reign of Emperor Diocletian he had an immense palace there and the country supported a large population. The soil was fertile, the upland grass fattened herds of cattle and goats for the city markets, and, altogether, the Dalmatians were a prosperous and happy people. Later this land fell into the hands of the conquering Republic of Venice, then the dominant commercial power of the world. The greedy Venetians ruthlessly stripped the trees from the fine mountain slopes to build ships for their large navy. As a result the soil washed away, springs and rivers dried up and now it is a desolation more dreary even than Syria.

We are told the attempts at cultivation by the peasants are pitiful. As far as possible they collect the rocks and stones in great mounds on the least desirable ground of the tiny field and where they can find among the remaining rocks earth sufficient for the roots of one olive tree or even a grape vine, it is planted. Often a whole family is compelled to live for a year on the product of only one olive tree.

Dalmatia might well say to our country: "As I am now, you soon will be." Italy is well on the same road to the same ruin for the same reasons. The Apennines, once heavily timbered to their summits, are now practically bare. Fire wood is sold in small bundles at high prices. There are no wooden houses and it is necessary to employ all sorts of makeshifts for the once abundant timber. France went the same course for centuries and only by the most strenuous exertions and enormous outlay of money has the destruction of timber been partially checked by the introduction of scientific forestry and the establishment of a system of reforestation. Germany, Austria and Spain also stand forth as awful examples of what happens to a country which permits the reckless destruction of its forests. When there is plenty, few, if any, ever think of the future.

In my short lifetime I am seeing the effects of all this waste. We need not ask the government for an appropriation of \$250,000 with which to make an estimate of the standing timber of the United States. Most of the standing timber is now in the hands of individuals and large corporations whose holdings are already estimated, which should be re-

ported. I know of timber holders who spent as high as \$15,000 to estimate 250,000 acres. This will give an idea how much the department would have to spend to estimate the standing timber of the entire country.

Reflect, dear reader, go back with me to the woods of Maine. It left that State a hideous array of blackened stumps and unsightly brush. A large part of the beautiful White Mountains of New England have been ruined by the remorseless saws of the greedy lumbermen. Sections of the Appalachian Chain have been converted into howling wastes as well.

All are familiar with the sweeping away of the American pines when the East was depleted of this excellent timber. The second act saw the despoilers busy in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the final attack is now being made upon the Pacific Northwest and forests of the South. The last of the pine areas are being rapidly the same way though once thought to be inexhaustible.

Legions of men, truly well organized armies, are engaged in conquering these forests and the time will speedily come when not enough will be left to sigh a mournful requiem over their departed glory. The destruction of the hardwood forests, left for the most part to the smaller lumber interests and the settler who makes clearings, is proceeding at a pace so alarming that competent authority estimates that it will be complete in twenty years. Then a wood famine! Then the fate of Dalmatia!

Little Switzerland, perched up amid the Alps, has taught the world some valuable lessons. The first was how to get rid of tyrants and establish a free democratic republic that for centuries has bid defiance to all greedy conquerors. While France and Italy near by were destroying their forests and with them the national life and prosperity, Switzerland was taking good care of her natural resources. Over one thousand years ago she possessed a forest system and the fifteenth century had developed a scientific forestry. She is the best governed country in the world and her people, though mostly poor or of limited means, are perhaps the most contented and happy to be found anywhere. The beautiful scenery and magnificent mountains, limpid streams and salubrious climate draw great hosts of tourists every year, leaving behind them an amount of money that adds greatly to the revenues of the government and pocket-books of the peasantry. Had the forests been destroyed centuries ago as in Syria and Dalmatia, Switzerland would now be a desolate waste.

There is not a farmer or land owner between the oceans whose future prosperity is not dependent on the preservation and restoration of the forests. Not only every farmer or land owner but every citizen, every voter should be interested in this movement. The timber still standing on the farms and along the waterways should be carefully guarded and husbanded and the planting and replanting of trees, to take the place of those destroyed, should be the fixed policy of every land owner.

This is a young country and may learn from the older the sad lessons that like causes produce like effects.

Much more can be said on this subject, statistics can be had that are astonishing. I shall keep on writing and talking with the belief that it may not be in vain. That a wave of this sentiment may blow so strongly over the country that each State will have on its statutes a law enforcing the preservation of such timber that is left and the reforestation of all waste lands.

### Brother R. J. Clifford in Politics.

The West Virginia Lumberman and National Wholesaler, in its issue of July 15, contains the following announcement of the advent into politics of Brother R. J. Clifford, Vicegerent for the Northern District of West Virginia for the year 1905, and one of the best known Hoo-Hoo in the State:

Mr. R. J. Clifford, manager of the Otter Creek Boom & Lumber Company, of Harborton, W. Va., has entered the political arena as the candidate of the Democratic party for the House of Delegates from Tucker County.

While Mr. Clifford is not a politician he is a good, sound business man, and one with wide experience in the lumber business. Mr. Clifford has been in the lumber business practically all his life, operating for a number of years in the vicinity of Groveton, Berlin and Island Pond, New Hampshire. From there he came to his present position almost a decade ago and has successfully managed the large operations of his company. What we need in politics is more business men with the practical knowledge of what is best for the State, and regardless of party ties the people should cast their ballots for the best interests of the State by electing such men as Mr. Clifford.

We predict his election in November, as the people have confidence in Mr. Clifford and know that he will serve their best interests in the legislative halls of West Virginia. Clean, far sighted, and with a knowledge of what his district needs, and with a general knowledge of the needs of the State, he will be a brilliant member of the Legislature, and one who will accomplish something.

"Sir, I am looking for a little succor." Do I look like one?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

All Arrangements Nearly Complete at Chicago—Tentative Business and Entertainment Programme—Auditorium Hotel made Headquarters—Hotel Rates—Delightful Boat Trip to Michigan City—Splendid Programme for the Ladies—Encouraging Advice as to the Attendance—Railroad Rates will be Announced Later . . . . .

SEPTEMBER 8.

- 10 a. m. Registration of visitors, Auditorium Hotel.
- 2 p. m. Osirian Cloister Initiation.
- 8 p. m. Osirian Cloister banquet.

SEPTEMBER 11.

- 9:09 a. m. Business session.
- Shopping tour for ladies.
- Evening—Hoo-Hoo and ladies to spend evening at Amusement Park.

The above is the tentative programme for the 17th annual Hoo-Hoo Meeting so far as it has been arranged. Probably several unimportant changes will be made, and probably one or two entertainment features will be added. The opening business session at the Auditorium Hotel will be purely formal. The session will be immediately adjourned to the steamer "Theodore Roosevelt" and there resumed, being concluded as the boat approaches Michigan City, Ind. This is a delightful summer resort, where much of pleasure is anticipated for the visitors. As will be seen, a number of pleasing incidents will occur at this resort.

It has been found impossible to make the return trip to Chicago in time to hold the annual concatenation on the night of the 9th. The concatenation will be formally called to order on the boat and adjournment taken to the night of the 10th, just as has been often done when September 9 has fallen on Sunday. The shifting over of the concatenation is made absolutely necessary by the fact that the steamer cannot be had any other day than the 9th.

The various entertainment features suggested in this programme speak for themselves. The automobile tour of the magnificent parks and driveway system of Chicago will be a revelation to every person who has not made the trip.



L. E. FULLER,  
Supreme Arcanoper, who has general supervision over all arrangements for the Annual Meeting at Chicago.

SEPTEMBER 9.

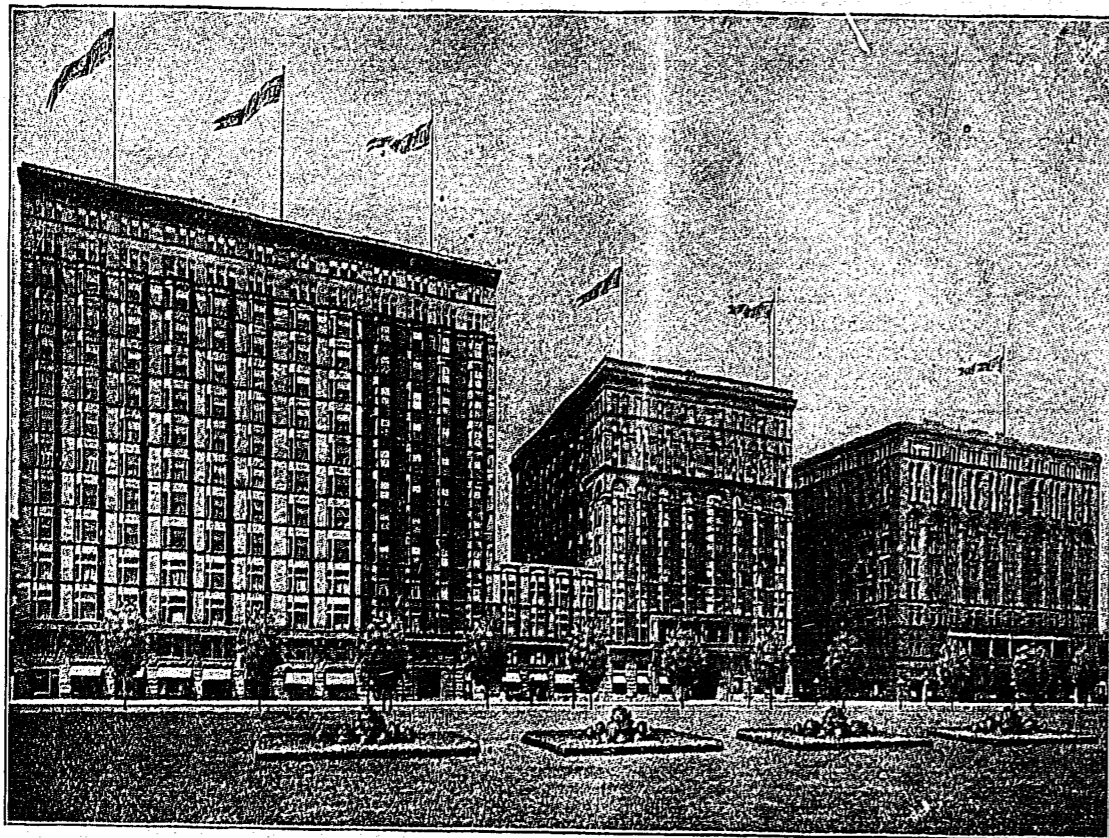
- Registration of visitors, Auditorium Hotel.
- 9:09 a. m. Opening session, Auditorium Hotel.
- 9:45 a. m. Steamboat Excursion, Steamer "Theodore Roosevelt," to Michigan City, Ind.
- 10 a. m. Continuation of First Business Session on board Steamer "Theodore Roosevelt."
- 12:45 p. m. Arrival at Michigan City.
- 1 p. m. Luncheon at Coney Island Cafe, followed by bathing and other amusements, including exhibition by life-saving crew.
- 5 p. m. Return by Steamer "Theodore Roosevelt," via Gary, Ind.

SEPTEMBER 10.

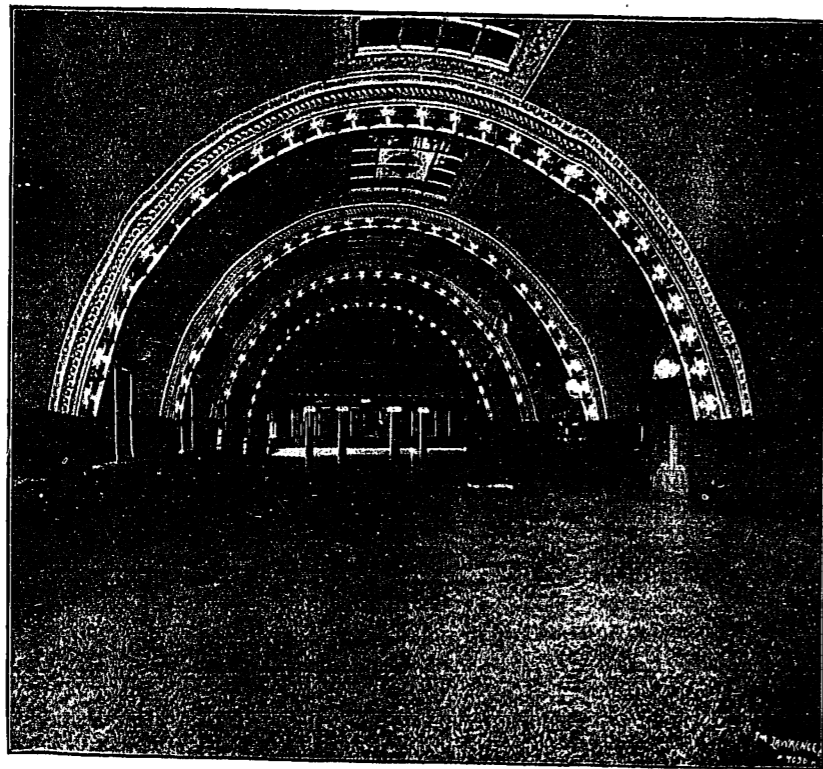
- 9:09 a. m. Business session.
- 2 p. m. Ladies' automobile trip around park and boulevard system.
- 8 p. m. Musicals for ladies, Auditorium Hotel.
- 9:09 p. m. Annual initiation and "Session-on-the-Roof," ninth floor, Auditorium Hotel.



E. H. DALBEY,  
Chairman Concatenation Committee.



THE AUDITORIUM HOTEL AT CHICAGO WHERE ALL HOO-HOO MEETINGS WILL BE HELD—THE HOTEL IS LOCATED ON THE LAKE FRONT AND AFFORDS A MAGNIFICENT VIEW.



THE BANQUET HALL ON NINTH FLOOR OF AUDITORIUM.

An extensive meeting of the Chicago Hoo-Hoo, including the membership of all the important committees, was held last night. All the committees reported the work well in hand and rapid progress being made toward the completion of all arrangements. Ample funds to carry out all the entertainment plans have been either actually collected or stand pledged from responsible concerns. The General Committee will meet daily at noon from now on until the meeting occurs.

The Committee on Ladies' Entertainment reported that they had been successful in securing, free of charge, an ample number of automobiles to accommodate the party. Hundreds of the Chicago lumbermen own automobiles and have shown a ready disposition to put them at the service of the ladies' committee. This committee further reported

Room, with bath, one person, \$3.50 per day and up.  
 Room, with bath, two persons in room, \$2.50 each, per day, and up.  
 Room, with bath, three persons in room, \$1.50 each, per day, and up.

It was suggested that rates should be secured also from other hotels located near by the Auditorium, and Chairman Treat announced that he would secure and have published the rates of the Brevoort, Great Northern and Majestic hotels, all of which he stated were widely known and popular among lumbermen.

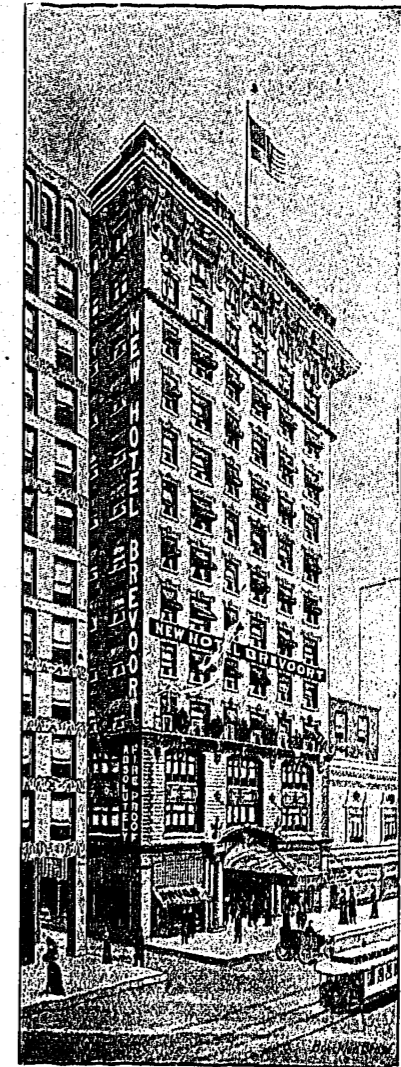


F. L. JOHNSON, JR.,  
 of General Committee on Arrangements.

that the theatre party would probably be at the Studebaker Theatre, where "The Top of the World" Company is to play during the week of the meeting. The shopping tour planned for the ladies for September 11 will be something that will peculiarly appeal to them. It will be a tour of one of the big department stores, probably that of Marshall Field & Co. The party will be personally conducted by the heads of the various departments to be visited. The ladies will be given an unexampled opportunity of inspecting the latest fall styles in dressgoods and millinery.

The Auditorium Hotel has been selected as official headquarters. The rates of this hotel for the meeting were announced by Chairman Curt M. Treat, on the Hotel Committee, as follows:

Room, without bath, one person, \$2 per day and up.  
 Room, without bath, two or more persons in room, \$1.50 each, per day.



THE NEW HOTEL BREVOORT,  
 Located near the Auditorium, and makes a rate of \$1.50 and up per day, European plan. The Brevoort is well known among lumbermen.

All the business sessions of the meeting, the business sessions of the Osirian Cloister and the annual banquet of the Osirian Cloister, will occur in the various halls and dining rooms of the Auditorium. It will be convenient, therefore, for all visitors to establish themselves either at that or at the near by hotels named above. Reservations should be promptly made direct with the hotel, though there is no great likelihood of there being a dearth of accommodation. Happily no big convention of any sort is scheduled to occur at Chicago during Hoo-Hoo week.

It will be observed that special arrangements have been made with the Michigan City crew of the United States



E. H. DREBAUGH,  
Chairman General Committee on Arrangements.



C. L. CROSS,  
Chairman Finance Committee.



CURT M. TRAT,  
Member Hotel Committee; member also General  
Committee on Arrangements.



C. H. STEVENS,  
on Railroad Committee.



IRVING McCALBY,  
Vice Chairman General Committee on Arrangements.



H. E. MILLER,  
Secretary General Committee on Arrangements.



JAMES H. WEST,  
of General Committee on Arrangements.

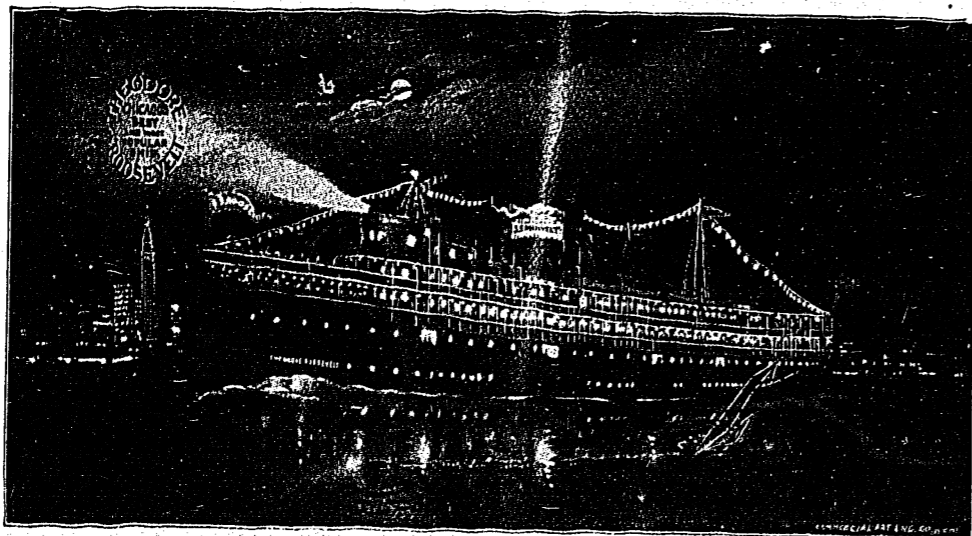


JOSEPH OPPENHEIMER  
of General Committee on Arrangements.

Life Saving Service to give an exhibition drill during the visit of the party there. This will be a highly interesting feature to most of the visitors. The bathing beach at Michigan City is the finest on the lake, the bathhouse there accommodating three hundred persons. The return trip will bring the party in sight of Chicago after nightfall and permit a view of the brilliant illumination of her eighteen miles of harbor front.

This boat trip, in the judgment of many, will be the most delightful feature of the meeting. Nothing can be

widely announced later. Even if no material concessions are made, and it is more and more difficult to secure special excursion rates since the Hepburn bill went into effect, the trip will not be an expensive one so far as the railroad fare is concerned. Summer tourists' rates to Chicago will be in effect in September from most sections of the country, and many of the Hoo-Hoo visitors will prefer to avail themselves of these open rates than to bother with any form of certificate ticket. Full announcement on rates



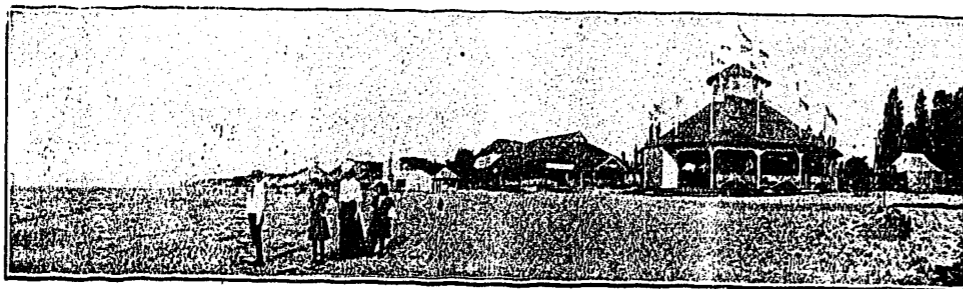
THE PALATIAL STEAMER "THEODORE ROOSEVELT," UPON WHICH THE EXCURSION TO MICHIGAN CITY WILL BE MADE.

said that will overpraise the splendid appointments and accommodation of the "Roosevelt." It is one of the finest passenger steamers on the lake, which is the same as saying that it is one of the finest floating palaces in the world.

Reports are being received by different members of the committee from all over the country indicating a large attendance. Chicago is happily situated as a convenient city in that the ramifications of her enormous business interests penetrate to nearly every town and hamlet in the country, and there are few men in active business but who have greater or less business reasons for visiting

will be made and explicit instructions issued for the benefit of all who expect to attend the meeting.

It will be observed that in the above no mention is made of the Osirian Cloister entertainment, nor embalming of the Snark. Arrangements for this have not been concluded and it is not definitely determined that rendition of the play will be attempted. In all likelihood, however, the ceremony will be given, and with unusual solemnity and impressiveness. If so it will probably occur on the night of September 11. The recent death of Col. A. D. McLeod, Chief Priest of the Osirian Cloister, has some-



DANCING PAVILION, BATH HOUSES AND VIEW OF THE BEACH AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Chicago. It is expected that hundreds of business men in the lumber trade, in Hoo-Hoo and out of it, will take occasion to visit Chicago during the week of the meeting. The meeting bids fair to be a great gathering of lumber people.

The foregoing communication from Chicago fully covers the status of arrangements there for the meeting. Application from the Scrivenator's office has been made for reduced railroad rates to the meeting, and these will be

what interrupted the plans of that body. Reports to the Scrivenator's office confirm those being received at Chicago with reference to the attendance. There will be a good crowd present beyond any doubt, and the arrangements our Chicago brethren have made for our entertainment insure that the meeting will be one of the most thoroughly enjoyable that has ever been held. Let every man begin now to make his arrangements to take in the meeting, not falling to take along his wife or other women folk. It will be an easy trip for the ladies and one the pleasure of which they will long cherish in memory.

## NOTES & COMMENTS.



maintain their health by hiding from the sun entirely during three or four hours at least in the hottest part of the day, and whenever they go out into the sun they carefully cover their heads with many folds of woolen cloth. Turbans, after all, are the result of the experience of the people in Eastern tropical climates that they are much better for having their heads covered. The skull and the scalp present but very slight obstacles to the passage of dangerously destructive rays of sunlight. The lighter the color of the hair the truer is this, and very thin hair or shingled hair makes an exposure of the head particularly dangerous. There is a tradition that cutting the hair very short improves its growth and prevents baldness, a tradition the foolishness of which can be seen from the fact that it is women who almost never have their hair cut who are also never bald.

Despite these admonitions, a great many people will persist in occasionally going bareheaded in summer. A turban is not a practicable head piece for up-to-date men. A comfortable and light-weight straw hat is not burdensome, however, and an able-bodied man ought to be able to walk the streets with his hat on.

A flannel shirt is supposed to be a hygienic garment because it makes its wearer perspire. The dripping skin is cooled by evaporation and keeps the whole interior oiled, just as people in the tropics hang porous jugs of water to cool in the blazing sun.

A philosophic editor declares: "No man can be religious in summer who does not sweat. Satanic influences are exuded through the pores along with glacially liquids. When we stop sweating we bottle up the fiend, as it were, and he begins to rage within, driving us to desperation as he did those antique brethren of ours in the country of the Gadarenes. Next to work in the field or ditch, the best way to keep up a perspiration is to drink floods of water. In hot weather water both within and without is man's best medicament, though in these wiser years we have learned to beware somewhat of the matutinal ice bath so much lauded at one time. The cold tub taken to the lark's wild song is for many people a snare. It saps the strength which were better employed in resisting the fury of the sun."

According to the newspapers, the present "heated term" is likely to go down in history as the great stay-at-home summer of 1908. Large numbers of our "very best people," it is said, have cut out the trip to Europe and have forsaken the seashore and mountain top. To the financial stringency is ascribed this falling off of the vacation movement. The fact that such a thing attracts widespread attention and comment shows to what heights of prosperity we have attained—twenty-five years ago the American people gave little thought to the subject of vacation. Only a few of the wealthier classes looked forward to having a formal vacation at all. Now everybody expects some sort of vacation and every one above the level of a day laborer looks forward to at least a week of continuous outing. Surely, as a nation, we have reached a high standard of prosperity and health. A recent magazine article tells us, however, that there are such things as "vacation dangers." It seems that exposure to sunshine is one of these alleged dangers. "Many people seem to think," says the writer of the article referred to, "that the heavier the coat of tan they wear on their return from their vacation, the thicker are the layers of good health that they have accumulated. They forget that the darkening of the skin caused by sunlight is a definite effort on the part of nature to protect underlying important organs from the destructive chemical action of the sun's rays. Before nature supplies this pigment, which, deposited in the skin, protects the individual from solar actinism, the effects are strikingly destructive. The cuticle loses its vitality and is shed. If the exposure to sunlight has been continued for some time, all the effects of a burn are produced."

As far back as I can remember, it always made me mad to see a man walking along with his hat in his hand, as though his throbbing brain needed cooling. I have tried to reason myself out of the belief that men who do the head-aring act in warm weather are cranks or sissies, but to no avail—as often as I see that sight, my temper rises. Perhaps my prejudice is due to an intuitive perception of a vital truth! The writer just quoted goes on to say:

Many people think that it is the right thing to go without any covering for the head and with large portions of the body exposed. Children are encouraged to wander without hats and the youth of the country, of both sexes, is supposed to be laying up for itself stores of vitality while exposing itself freely to the sun. It must not be forgotten, however, that in the very hot countries people

Consider the lilies of the field. If there are no lilies handy, any other wild flowers will do. The lilies in Palestine grew wild, and no doubt were well worth studying, for "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Wild lilies are not so common in this country, but any kind of flower will unfold to us much wisdom if we do but heed its message. Sentimental youths and maidens of the olden time communicated their heart's desire to each other in the "language of flowers"—a language frankly artificial, however, and which the flowers had nothing to do with forming. But the flowers do truly speak to the careful observer and to all those who take the trouble to stop and think. Concerning the clustering flowers, such as red clover, daisies and other familiar specimens, a scholar says:

"It must not be supposed that these flowers have been arranged in such various and attractive forms simply to gratify the eye of man when he should come along with power to perceive and enjoy their beauty."

Surely not. The flowers were here before the human race arrived upon the scene. The flowers began to combine in groups and associate in spikes, clusters and racemes ages before man was taken into account—they had reasons for combining which were far more pressing than merely to get ready to please the eye of a creature of the future, whose advent was still a matter of countless centuries ahead. It was, indeed, a matter of life and death—

the flowers had to combine and live closer together, or scatter themselves in isolation along the stems on which they dwelt. For each one of them depended for the perpetuation of its kind, upon the visits of insects on their travels, carrying the pollen across from flower to flower, cross-fertilizing the blossoms and so securing the continuance of the plant. That result was most successfully achieved in the case of those stalks on which the blossoms were crowded most thickly. For there the hurrying bees and wasps and moths could most easily take up the pollen from blossom and dust it over the next. Then, too, the busy bees were more certain to alight and try their luck for sweets on some spot where a cluster of flowers made the red or white or yellow more conspicuous than it could be in a single blossom. The clustering flowers were more likely to be cross-fertilized than the solitary ones. The tendency to gather in groups helped to perpetuate the flow in which that tendency occurred—and the flowers thus perpetuated helped to pass on the tendency to associate in groups. So the principle of cooperation was established among the flowers. Some of the smaller flower-folk were still at a disadvantage—they were outshone by the bigger and brighter rivals, and they had to crowd together so as to advertise their presence to the roving insects. When some of them did thus crowd together into a dense head, the "tendency" to dense-headedness was started and continued. Then another strange thing came to pass—some of the outer flowers were set apart for the special duty and task of attracting attention, while to the inner group was given the work of secreting the honey which was the price paid for the services of the useful insects. Some of the flowers (or portions of flowers) were "barbers" or "spiclers," whose duty it was to draw the crowd—they used the color language, as you might say. "That was the way," says the authority I quoted a while ago, "in which the great family of the composite flowers came to be—the family which includes the daisy and the sunflower, the goldenrod, the tansy and the chrysanthemum. Grant Allen calls these the most advanced, the most highly civilized of all the plants. They have come to live in little communities, and they have reached the point of a division of labor. Every daisy by the roadside is a village of tiny flowers. In that village there are two sets of workmen, the ray-flowers which serve to invite the attention of the passing insects, and the disk-flowers whose office is to furnish him with goods when he has been attracted."

The wayside daisy then embodies two of the most vital principles of progress, two of the laws of civilization—association and division of labor—cooperation and specialization.

The flowers seem to have learned that it was not good for them to dwell alone. Human beings learned this early in their race life—they combined, for mutual protection, in tribes and clans, and later on built cities and established governments. The modern artificial attempts to establish cooperative communities have always failed, for the reason that those in charge of the enterprise attempted to force conditions before the time was ripe, and to bring about in an arbitrary way, the results of a "tendency" that would have worked out satisfactorily if not prematurely forced to a finish. It was like pulling a rosebud apart to make it burst into a full-blown rose. There is no need for socialistic agitators to be so frenzied. There is a pretty fair momentum to a "tendency" which goes back to the foundation of the daisy communities. Every city is a cooperative scheme—every bunch of clustering blossoms that flourished before Adam, was a prophecy of London and Paris and New York. Why rant? All

we really have to do is to stand from under and let the ancient law have sway. We may not be charmed with the prospect of living in flats or apartments, or of dining in a "community" salon, or kitchen, according to our purse. But the world is moving flatward. The gas range will supplant the good old cook stove and maybe, by and by, one range will do the cooking for a whole neighborhood.

Dr. Wiley, head of the Pure Food Commission, made an address the other day to the Biscuit Bakers' Association, in which he declared that the divorce germ flourishes in bad bread. He exhorted the association to banish the "great destroyer of the home, dyspepsia"—by making good bread, or crackers, or whatever the association is supposed to make. From the standpoint of a Southerner, all "bakers' bread" is an abomination. We revel in the luxury of hot biscuits—sure-enough biscuits made with buttermilk and soda and "shortened" with real lard, and served at breakfast fresh out of a stove which is heated with coal and managed by a negro cook. With the vegetables, for dinner, we eat corn pone. There are few divorces and no anarchists in the South. And I have noticed that when Northern and Eastern people visit in the South, they usually "put away" as many of our delicious, crisp biscuits as is compatible with the etiquette of visiting, nevertheless holding on to their absurd theory that hot bread is unwholesome. However, I have wandered away. Dr. Wiley made some reflections on "wifery's bread," urging that the wire edge on hubby's temper is due to poor cooking. A New York newspaper, commenting on Dr. Wiley's speech, inquires: "What is it that has caused this deterioration in bread-making? Is it bridge or membership in women's clubs? Or is it patent milling processes, alum, manufactured yeast and the disappearance of coal fires from the kitchens? The association of wheaten loaves with the gas ranges of Harlem flats is not intimate."

Allowing his mind to stretch out in speculation, the same editor asks further:

"But why should skill in bread-making be an accomplishment expected of a wife? She no longer cards wool or makes clothes for the household. The spinning wheel has gone from the home. Why should the bread pan and kneading board remain?"

No doubt the whole world will come to a "bakers' bread" plane in time—the "tendency" has already been formed. We cannot hold on to our separate kitchens and our separate stoves—separate cooks are swiftly vanishing! Soon we shall have to double up and dwell in bunches, even as the daisies of the field learned to do in the dim vista of ages past.

This, as I said before, is not a pleasing prospect, but the laws of nature take no cognizance of individual preferences. Besides, we erring mortals have not sufficient intelligence to know what we want. We are often surprised to find that the thing we struggled to attain does not give us pleasure, after all. Likewise we are sometimes astonished to discover how quickly we become adjusted to some condition that we fought against. A Western editor recently wrote, in pensive strain, an article on "the new home," in which he spoke of the changes which are now taking place from the individual cottage to that of the apartment dwelling. He touched upon the "fact that women have lost their taste for housekeeping"—that they find housekeeping "petty, futile and degrading." A few days after the article was published, a "housekeeper who loves the work" came back at him in a letter so courteous and sensible that I shall quote a portion of it:

The apartment house is a success for a two-fold reason, first because capital can make a much larger return on the amount invested than it can in separate dwellings, and second, because the advantages in housekeeping are augmented many fold by the apartment house plan.

The features of continuous hot water every hour of the twenty-four is an advantage so great, that, like many other modern inventions and devices, we who get accustomed to it, wonder how we got along without it before. The heating of the building from a central plant is another most invaluable feature. No petty wood dealer's tyranny to bother with; no wood or coal to carry up or store away no splinters to poison or coal lumps to blacken a woman's hands, and no ashes to clean from the stoves or to soil the floors or carpets and to carry out.

The construction of "lifts" which run from the basement to and above the roof, through the tiers of kitchens, not only provide for delivery of household supplies and necessities in a much better manner than by individual tradesmen, but also provide a means of carrying away the waste from the kitchen and table in less time and in a more satisfactory manner than can be done in individual homes. They also constitute a vent up which the hot air from the kitchen stove rushes and which is constantly replaced by cool air. This not only keeps the kitchen refreshingly cool but carries away with it all odors from the cooking.

These advantages and pleasures are impossible in the individual home.



#### The Fat Men Smile.

Now is the time when every fat man gives  
A joyous grin, delighted that he lives—  
And, in his triumph, shows the humbled world  
How all its quibs and joshings he forgives.

For centuries the world has giggled at  
The portly fellow, vulgarly called fat—  
Jeerings unlimited for him, and he  
Has kept keen memory underneath his hat.

Invidious reference to a plunging whale,  
Or elephants—a gag long, long since stale—  
The fat man had to stand it—he was e'er  
The butt of fun—the mark that would not fall.

But now—'tis all reversed—like lightning flash—  
A fat man conquers, with a giant dash—  
Out of the way, you thin ones, lest he stop  
Upon your frames, and mash them into hash!

When fame threw laurels on the head of Taft,  
With one accord the Nation's fat men laughed,  
And all the humorists, abashed and stung,  
Pulled down their signs, while all the jumbos chaffed!

When he takes office, 'round the White House door  
The gleeful fats shall caper, many a score,  
And the dejected skinnies, overwhelmed,  
Shall turn away and pester them no more!

—Chicago Journal.



#### Not Quiet Enough.

Mooney—Faith, Oi eud die listenin' to Tom Callahan  
play th' polpes.

Donohue—Fer meself, Oi'd prefer a peaceful ind.—Judge.

Avoid suspicion: When you're walking through  
Your neighbor's melon patch, don't tie your shoe.

A short time ago the Cleveland, Ohio, public schools challenged the schools of the country to a "spelling match." The challenge was accepted by Pittsburg, Pa., Erie, Pa., and New Orleans, La. Out of 500 words, the Clevelanders missed but 38. Pittsburg was second with 47 words missed. New Orleans was third with 66, and Erie fourth

with 85. One hundred words were given to be written from dictation, and then a certain number to be orally spelled by fifteen children chosen from the schools in each city. The biggest auditorium in the city was crowded with six thousand present to hear the children spell. Two girls covered themselves with especial glory—Marie Bratton, a little negro girl of Cleveland, and Mae Thursby, of Pittsburg. They went through the long list of difficult words without a mistake.

As soon as the results were announced, President Haserot called 14-year-old Marie Bratton to the front of the stage, and, amid the cheers of the audience, presented to her a gold badge, signifying that she is the champion speller of the best team of the United States.

Commenting upon this incident the Cleveland Leader says:

"Isn't every spelling contest a protest aimed at the needless and burdensome eccentricities of the English language? Does it not teach the wisdom of spelling reform? Ought the most important business language of the civilized world to be so complicated by irregularities that it cannot be used without constant danger of mistakes in the very rudiments of its form?"

If a negro girl, fourteen years of age, can learn to spell, a white man has no call to bemoan the "burdensome eccentricities" of our language. It is indeed wonderful that anybody should learn spelling, or anything else, in a public school, for the public school is a good deal of a fraud, a delusion and a snare. The negro girl who won the medal did not learn to spell at school. She said:

"I studied spelling all I could, but believe I have learned to spell from reading the newspapers. There are very few words in everyday use that do not appear continually in the papers."

Here are the names of a few of the children in the Cleveland team: Maude Lesmer, Hilda Moskowitz, Sylvia Sicha, Irene Langlois, Ella Epstein, Rosa Meier, Leo Goldreich, Ida Fantana, Colette Litet, Leah Bratburd and Freda Markowitz.

The names indicate that these children are born of foreigners—probably they are the next generation of foreign parents. Yet they have learned to spell correctly. Why, then, should there be such a crying need of "simplified" spelling? Surely there is but small basis for this statement in the Cleveland Leader:

This country and Great Britain, with the British colonies, carry a heavy burden of difficult and confusing spelling, through their schools into business and all other activities of life.



#### He Didn't Worry.

His name was Hezekiah Doolittle and he was blessed with a sanguine temperament. When he proposed to Annie Warner she inquired what means he had with which to support a wife. "None whatever," said the cheerful Hezekiah, "but poverty is no disgrace, and some day I expect to strike it rich."

They were married and went to live with Annie's parents "until something turned up." Hezekiah passed by the small jobs, looking for something big, but he was always on hand for meals.

Annie fretted because they were a burden on her parents, and chided him for his inaction.

"Don't worry," said he. "It will spell your beauty."

Hezekiah lived up to his own creed and refused to worry, no matter how great the provocation. Even when Annie's parents turned them out he was perfectly calm. "The Lord will provide!" he exclaimed placidly, but his wife wasted no time in talk. She rented a small cottage, bought some furniture on credit and took in washing.

"The debt on the furniture will soon be due," she reminded him one day.

"Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you," quoted Hezekiah.

So his wife did plain sewing at night to increase their scanty income. Then a baby was born and Annie was unable to work. "What shall we do?" she cried.

"Don't worry. It will injure your health," soothed Hezekiah. "I am still expecting something to turn up."

Annie's folks helped them for a year and then she rented a larger house and took in boarders.

"The rent will soon be due," she told her husband as she glanced anxiously at the calendar.

"Take no thought for the morrow," reproved Hezekiah. "The morrow will take thought for the things of itself."

Annie worked harder. Her cares increased as the family increased, and she lost her beauty, her health and her temper.

"You worry too much," remonstrated her husband. "Why don't you take a hopeful view of life, as I do?"

Human endurance has its limits, and the end came at last. Annie died of overwork, her parents took the children and the hopeful Hezekiah was left to shift for himself.

"The world owes me a living," said he, so he took to the road. As he tramped out of the village, past the little country cemetery, his eye sought out the unsodded grave of his wife and he sighed.

"The ways of providence are inscrutable," he murmured resignedly. "She was a good wife, but she would worry."—Youth's Companion.

The Queen of England wore gems valued at \$5,000,000 at the state ball in Buckingham Palace. Sounds as if her father came from Pittsburg.—Chicago Post.

#### It'll Come Home.

Little Bo-Peep  
Has lost her sheep  
(It was an ancient ram);  
It went on the hop  
To a butcher's shop.

SPECIAL  
TO-DAY,  
SPRING LAMB.

Work on the big exposition which is to be held at Seattle, Wash., in 1909 is going forward at a satisfactory rate. The grounds are being beautified by the art of the landscape gardener, and many of the buildings are well underway. A few of the buildings are completed. According to a press dispatch to the Portland Oregonian, the cactus dahlia, a flower that blooms more profusely around Puget Sound than any other section of the Pacific Coast, has been selected as the official flower of the exposition. In appearance this plant resembles the chrysanthemum, the blossoms being as large as that flower, and the petals curling in the same manner. It blooms profusely in many colors from June till the frosts of autumn. The landscape department is taking advantage of the beauty of the official flower by providing unique beds with which to decorate the grounds.

Two of the largest temporary buildings are finished, the Palace of Agriculture and the Palace of Manufactures. The first ceremony held in any of the exposition buildings was the commencement exercises of the University of Washington, on June 11 and 17. Other buildings completed are Machinery Hall, Emergency Hospital and the Fire Station. The Oregon building will be completed within a few weeks, while the Auditorium, a permanent structure, has its steel work in place and the brick work finished up to the second story. The Mines building is being enclosed and it will not be long before the staff decorations will be put on. The Fine Arts palace is rising from its foundations and the Fisheries building has been begun.

The lighting system of the grounds and the decorative illumination of the buildings is being worked out by J. R. Thompson, electrical engineer, who designed the lighting effects of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The central fountain court and the four surrounding buildings, the agriculture, manufactures, fisheries and mines, will carry 30,000 electric lights, outlining the main architectural lines in a string of fire. No colored lights will be used, as experience has shown that plain white light is by far the more artistic. Red and other colors in electric globes will be permitted only on the Pay Streak, the gaily boulevard.

New studies are being worked out for the cascades, one of the principal features, and the geyser fountain. Submarine and spray illumination will be used on these decorative features. The fountain will not be like other electrical fountains at former fairs; it will be as nearly as possible an exact reproduction of a huge geyser, with the water colored by a new method upon which Thompson is now working. Along the bottom of the geyser basin will be electrical bulbs encased in water-tight receptacles, and one looking down will be enabled to see the fish swimming about.

The drops of the cascades will be treated in an entirely new way. An attempt will be made to utilize the primary colors of the prismatic scale. By the use of a specially prepared varnish of different colors applied to the drops of the cascades it is hoped to secure a unique effect. Looking at each fall one will be able to see the spray illuminated in the different colors of the prismatic scale.

The Pay Streak will be a blaze of different colored lights, each concessionaire having his own illumination to conform with the general scheme. An approach of totem poles, each 30 feet high, distributed on each side of the avenue, will lead up to the main gateway of the amusement street. The eyes of the totems will blink with lights and festoons of bulbs will be strung between them.

The permanent brick buildings will be outlined with lights and the natural park portions of the grounds will be illuminated with strings of incandescent lamps stretched from tree to tree.

Within the next month it is expected that the United States Government will begin the erection of its main building and the structure to hold the displays of Hawaii, Alaska, Philippines and the fisheries industry.

In the late financial stringency a clerk in one of the New York banks was trying to explain to a stolid old Dutchman why the bank could not pay cash to depositors as formerly, and was insisting that he be satisfied with clearing house checks. But the old German could not grasp the situation, and finally the President of the bank was called upon to enlighten the dissatisfied customer. After a detailed explanation of the financial situation, the President concluded, "Now, my good man, you understand, don't you?" "Yes," dubiously replied the Dutchman, "I think I understand. It's just like dis, von my baby vakes up in der night and cries for milk, I give her a milk-ticket."

#### Concerning Mr. Hobson.

As everybody knows, Mr. Richmond Pearson Hobson is "preaching an unholy war"—prophesying that this country will soon be engaged in combat with the Japs. Remarkable as his statements are, some of those made by his critics are still more so. For instance, the New York Independent says:

"We had hoped that the stout shaft of Dr. J. H. DeForest's logic might have quenched his madness."

How can a "shaft" quench? It takes something wet to "quench." You would imagine the editor had quaffed copiously of some sort of wet goods" judging from the following hysterical allusions to Hobson:

We have had him first prancing and dancing over the country, ridiculous as the most bekist of martial heroes, but of late as the panoplied apostle of militant peace, making a new campaign around the Chautauquas and the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s of the land, no longer ringed with lovelocks, but changed to a frenzied godkin of battle, flying over our peaceful heavens, swinging the red thunderbolts of battle, and his head horrent with spired serpents, spitting flame and shaking pestilence and war.

His head "horrent with spired serpents!" That is worse than being "bekist." (The Independent is one of several publications that has adopted simplified spelling.)

Truly this arraignment of Hobson is so venomous as to suggest that it was inspired by spite—or envy. Can it be that the editor of the Independent has mist being kist?

#### A Fair Question.

If you should die and, later, waken  
Somewhere across the gulfs of space,  
To find, when your first glimpse was taken,  
Maude, Alice, Geraldine and Grace,  
And all the rest you nearly died for,  
The short, the tall, the plump, the lean,  
The ones whose favor you have sighed for  
Since you were, say, about thirteen—  
If you should find them all there waiting  
When you arrived upon that shore,  
And all of them rushed forward stating  
That they were yours forevermore,  
And if you found you had to take them  
All just as they had been in life,  
And never, never might forsake them—  
If each at once became your wife,  
Would you conclude—now please be candid—  
If such a circumstance befell,  
Would you conclude that you had landed  
In heaven, or had gone to hell?—Life.

Briggs—You say business is looking up?  
Griggs—That's what it is. It can't look any other way;  
it's flat on its back.

Sullivan bought a goat, for which he paid \$5. Shortly after he received a tax bill on the goat of \$8. He called on Rafferty, the assessor, and said: "Why do you tax me \$8 on my goat when I paid but \$5 for him?" "Well," said Rafferty, "I have carefully read what the statutes say, and it reads: 'Whoever owns property abutting on the street shall be taxed \$4 a front foot.'"

Mr. James H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.—Kind Sir: One learns by reading that the entire Hoo-Hoo are very much interested in the building of a home at Gurdon, Ark. Other minds have long ago thought (or rather dreamed) this also. This little dream, or story, is jotted down just as it came to the mind, and is therefore somewhat disconnected, and contains many mistakes and misspelled words, many from lack of knowledge, others from carelessness.  
KITTIE U. C. KNOWS.

P. S.—If you find this of any value you might have Hon. B. Arthur Johnson go back to the "Old North Henderson" barn and rewrite and arrange this (put in little book form) and sell, devoting proceeds to building fund of home of Hoo-Hoo at Gurdon.

The foregoing letter, together with the "dream," reached this office some weeks ago. The letter is undated and both manuscript and story, or "dream," are anonymous—the name signed to the letter is, I take it, a "pomme de terre," as the Irishman said. The story opens with a fireside scene—a "backlog" blazing in the old-fashioned fireplace. The manuscript arrived at this office on a day when the thermometer registered 90 in the shade, and the fireside scene made the weather seem warmer than ever. Stories with blazing backlogs in them should be submitted to editors along in January—snow scenes are more acceptable in mid-summer. The "dream" covers 97 pages of pencil manuscript. In my judgment it is not available for the purpose mentioned. There is one feature of the story that might serve as a suggestion for the furnishings of a summer home in the mountains where the nights are chill—the blazing backlog rests upon andirons fashioned in the verisimilitude of huge black cats with "great yellow glass eyes." When I was a child and lived in the backwoods, we called andirons "dogirons." Perhaps these unique "catirons" may commend themselves to those whose taste inclines toward the bizarre!

I am sorry not to be able to give the author any encouragement, though I suppose the matter will not be taken greatly to heart—as some of the words were misspelled "through carelessness," it is safe to assume that the author was not vitally interested in the fate of the manuscript.

Lakeland, Fla., July 11, 1908—I have it. It's handy, complete and accurate. Glad to get it. The information is such that you can find out anything that should be known about a Hoo-Hoo, and I thank you. This refers to the book.

Fraternally yours,  
SAM G. MOYERS (No. 18079).  
care Georgia Supply Co., Savannah, Ga.

San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1908—I have just received the Hoo-Hoo Bible, so hasten to acknowledge it, and at the same time congratulate you on the completeness of the work. To get up such a "work" would have put most of us in the lunatic asylum; however, I hope your mental condition is as strong as ever, and that some day I may have the pleasure of seeing you out here. With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,  
CECIL E. ANDERSON (No. 16193).

In the works of Prof. Thomas Cooper it is said—Man-kind pay best. (1) those who destroy them, heroes and warriors; (2) those who cheat them, statesmen, priests and quacks; (3) those who amuse them, as singers, actors, dancers and novel writers. But least of all, those who speak the truth, and instruct them.



"With one exception, everything I've put money into has gone up in the air."  
"What was the exception?"  
"An air ship."



### The Big Waco Meeting.

Below is given the official record of the splendid concatenation held at Waco, Texas, on July 4, when for two days the lumbermen and Hoo-Hoo made merry there. On this occasion the Texas Hoo-Hoo formed themselves into a State organization—an extended account of which appeared in the July issue of The Bulletin:

Srark, H. A. Johnson; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. H. Baird; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. S. Bonner; Bojum, W. W. Cameron; Scrivenoter, C. E. Gillet; Jabberwock, W. E. Black; Custocatlau, E. P. Hunter; Arcanoper, M. E. Carotiers; Gardon, John C. Ray.

- 21751 John William Alderson, Dawson, Texas; owner J. W. Alderson.  
 21752 Boyne Kennedy Arnett, Kosse, Texas; assistant manager Markham Atinsworth Co.  
 21753 Robert Edmund Lee Bailey, Waco, Texas; manager C. L. Johnson & Son.  
 21754 Edwin Cowen Carson, Okmulgee, Okla.; assistant manager at Madli, Okla., of Carson Lumber Co., Hugo, Okla.  
 21755 George A. Carter, Waco, Texas; commercial agent Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.  
 21756 Oscar Branch Colquitt, Austin, Texas; member of Texas Railway Commission.  
 21757 Coleman Clark Cutler, Ft. Worth, Texas; salesman Gebhardt, Williams & Fenet.  
 21758 William Henry Dalmo, Waco, Texas; assistant Texas sales agent Long-Hell Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
 21759 James Lee Davis, Waco, Texas; director Owens Lumber Co.  
 21760 Clint Gordon Davison, Hutto, Texas; manager Hutto yards R. B. Spencer & Co., Dublin, Texas.  
 21761 Otis William Deffay, Waco, Texas; assistant sales agent W. R. Pickering Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
 21762 Julius Wagner Derby, Houston, Texas; salesman Trinity River Lumber Co.  
 21763 Nicholas Vincent Dittlinger, New Braunfels, Texas; stockholder George Pfeuffer Lumber Co.  
 21764 Ralph Leigh Drake, Alvin, Texas; manager Valley Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.  
 21765 Mark "Handcar" Ford, Dallas, Texas; general agent for Texas C. B. & Q. Ry.  
 21766 William Franklin Ford, Waco, Texas; salesman Waco Sash & Door Co.  
 21767 John Short Fox, Granger, Texas; owner J. S. Fox.  
 21768 Joseph Fullalways Govan, Dallas, Texas; southwestern freight agent C. & E. I. Ry. Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 21769 Fred Eugene Halley, Marlin, Texas; manager Nash, Robinson & Co.  
 21770 Harvey Clarence Hawkins, Waco, Texas; assistant manager Owens Lumber Co.  
 21771 George Fred Henjes, Waco, Texas; assistant manager C. L. Johnson & Son.  
 21772 Rufus Wilson Higginbotham, Hico, Texas; president Higginbotham Bros. & Co.  
 21773 Philip Hobbs, Alice, Texas; owner Philip Hobbs.  
 21774 John Cleveland Isbell, Childress, Texas; assistant manager Childress yard of Wm. Cameron & Co., Inc., Waco, Texas.  
 21775 Charles Llewellyn Johnson, Waco, Texas; owner C. L. Johnson & Son.  
 21776 William Hunter Johnson, Waco, Texas; member of C. L. Johnson & Son.  
 21777 Arthur Bradford Kirkpatrick, Chilton, Texas; manager Wm. Cameron & Co.  
 21778 Julius Cleoro Landrum, Liberty Hill, Texas; assistant manager D. L. Simmons.  
 21779 James Burnett Little, Copperas Cove, Texas; manager Little Lumber Co.  
 21780 Joe Carroll McCrary, Waco, Texas; assistant manager Waco Sash & Door Co.  
 21781 John Marvin McNairy, Waco, Texas; salesman Waco Sash & Door Co.  
 21782 Walter Juaco Macpherson, Waco, Texas; assistant sales manager Waco Sash & Door Co.  
 21783 Charles Edwin Martin, Lampasas, Texas; general manager Little Lumber Co.  
 21784 Harry Ernest Mitchell, Italy, Texas; general manager R. C. Mitchell.  
 21785 Marion Lafayette Moore, Gatesville, Texas; owner M. L. Moore.  
 21786 William Dwight Morgan, Houston, Texas; chief clerk to assistant general freight agent M. K. & T. Ry.  
 21787 Claud Clifton Morris, Rosebud, Texas; manager Rosebud Lumber Co.  
 21788 Thomas Percy Moser, Estelline, Texas; manager Estelline yard of Wm. Cameron & Co., Inc., Waco, Texas.

- 21789 Rudolph George Mueller, Austin, Texas; manager retail department Colcasen Lumber Co.  
 21790 Oscar Myre, Waco, Texas; vice president and general manager Kessler & Co.  
 21791 Joseph Mitchell Nash, Waco, Texas; stockholder Nash-Robinson Co.  
 21792 Walter Ernest Oates, Texarkana, Ark.; assistant manager Index Lumber Co.  
 21793 Harvey J. Owens, Dallas, Texas; com. freight agent Iron Mountain Ry.  
 21794 Fay E. Powell, Austin, Texas; manager R. W. Powell & Son.  
 21795 Owen Wesley Presnall, West, Texas; assistant manager West Lumber Co.  
 21796 Alfred Elmore Richey, San Antonio, Texas; member of firm West End Lumber Co.  
 21797 Lionel Aull Robinson, Marlin, Texas; assistant manager Nash-Robinson Co., Waco, Texas.  
 21798 James Edwin Root, Killeen, Texas; partner Campbell-Root Lumber Co.  
 21799 John McFerrin Sanson, Ft. Worth, Texas; secretary and salesman Lyon & Rice Lumber Co.  
 21800 Arthur Oscar Schendel, San Antonio, Texas; salesman West End Lumber Co.  
 21801 Max Julius Schuech, Eddy, Texas; owner Max Schuech.  
 21802 Edgar Louis Steck, Austin, Texas; manager Mutual Lumber Co.  
 21803 Frank Buster Trautschold, Waco, Texas; stockholder C. M. Trautschold Co.  
 21804 Lockhart Haden Wallace, Houston, Texas; general manager Willow Lumber Co.  
 21805 Thomas Palne Watworth, Ft. Worth, Texas; manager Southwestern Planing Mill Co.  
 21806 Albert Edward Weymouth, Waco, Texas; commercial agent S. A. & A. P. Ry.  
 21807 Russell Wilbanks, Walnut Springs, Texas; manager Atchison Lumber Co.  
 21808 Etwood Worrall Wright, Dallas, Texas; assistant traffic claim agent M. K. & T. Ry.

Concatenation No. 1479, Waco, Texas, July 4, 1908.

### An Unique Concatenation.

Preparing for a trip from Norfolk up the beautiful James River, four good and tried Hoo-Hoo, finding that one of their party, Mr. R. H. Morris, of Norfolk, was not a member of the Order, decided to hold a concatenation while the five journeyed up the river. The Scrivenoter's office was wired for authority to hold this concatenation, and the following interesting account of what took place is sent The Bulletin by Brother J. M. Coleman, one of Chicago's most prominent young lumbermen, who was present on that occasion:

Perhaps the most unique concatenation since the birth of Hoo-Hoo was held Tuesday, July 14, on board the steam launch "Gazelle," on the James River, just off Jamestown Island, Virginia.

It was a concatenation where printers' ink played no part in the advertising, nor was the attendance large, but the good, old-fashioned Hoo-Hoo enthusiasm was there just the same, and the one kitten initiated was properly cared for, and given all the Hoo-Hoo degrees, in a manner that will long be remembered by R. H. Morris, secretary of the North Carolina Pine Association, who furnished the amusement for this occasion, as well as by the four cats present.

The concatenation was first planned when E. H. Dalbey, sales manager of Walworth & Neville Mfg. Co., Chicago, arrived in Norfolk on one of his inspection tours to the mills of the company, one of which is located at Treepoint, Va., on the James River, half way between Norfolk and Richmond. He had chartered the steam launch "Gazelle," and invited as his guests R. H. Morris, Norfolk, Va., secretary of the North Carolina Pine Association; M. J. Connolly, Waltham, Mass., president of the Associated Lumber Company, of Boston and New York; J. M. Coleman of Chicago, and S. Carskaddon, Norfolk, Va., manager for the Walworth & Neville Mfg. Co., at Norfolk, Va.

When the genial Mr. Morris expressed his desire to join Hoo-Hoo, and be one of the two or three thousand to attend the Hoo-Hoo Annual to be held in Chicago, September 8 to 11, Brother Dalbey, who is one of Chicago's enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo, and chairman of the Concatenation Committee, lost no time in wiring the Scrivenoter's office for authority to hold the concatenation. Permission was promptly received, and the cats immediately got busy and secured the necessary paraphernalia, including a nice black cat, so the lone candidate would ever feel that his eyes had been properly opened, and that his first vision of Hoo-Hoo land had not been dimmed for lack of proper attention.

About thirty-nine minutes before the arrival at the Jamestown wharf the concatenation began, and the candidate was properly subdued when the party landed on Jamestown Island, almost within a stone's throw of where Captain John Smith and his little band of adventurers landed over three hundred years before, and established the first permanent English

settlement in America. Truly, this is an historical place, and has been since the eventful day Captain John Smith anchored off the shores of this 1600-acre island; but one more event has been chronicled and another chapter of history written regarding this little island in the James. It was a picturesque sight to see the conquered kitten secretary bound in such a manner that escape was impossible, and held so tightly that he could not leap from the pier, being marched to the ruins of the stone church tower, which served as both fort and house of worship in those early days when Indians were as plentiful as tall Virginia pines. What must have been this purblind kitten's thoughts as he was commanded to kneel within the walls of this old church tower, only a few feet from the graves of many of the first settlers, and take the final obligations before being allowed to see the light of Hoo-Hoo land. He realized that no Pocahontas was near to save his life, should the servants of the Great Black Prince deem it necessary to behead him. Fate willed, as in the case of Captain John Smith, that his life should be spared, and after taking the final obligations that make all weaklings strong, he was released, and allowed to behold the splendors of Hoo-Hoo land. The Hoo-Hoo yell was then given

### Another Arkansas Concatenation.

In Arkansas where two or more are gathered together who are eligible to Hoo-Hoo land, yet not Hoo-Hoo, there are straightway thoughts of a concatenation, and to think of a good thing in Arkansas is usually to do it. So at Little Rock, on July 7, the boys assembled for a concatenation. Even if the number of initiates was but five it did not detract from the pleasures of the occasion. The concatenation was held under the vicegerency of Judge J. H. Carmichael and he was assisted by Brother J. C. McGrath in the role of Junior. Things moved merrily and lively as they always do when a meeting of the Order is held in that State.



The four men who held and the one man who was initiated at the concatenation held on steam launch "Gazelle" on James River, off Jamestown Island, Va. From left to right in upper row, J. M. Coleman, S. Carskaddon; left to right in lower row, E. H. Dalbey, M. J. Connolly and R. H. Morris, the latter being the initiate.

with such force and energy that, could it have been possible for grand old Chief Powhatan to have returned to earth for a few moments and heard the sounds emanating from the throats of the five healthy cats, he would have believed that the ground once so familiar to him had turned into a haunted island.

Srark, S. C. Carskaddon; Senior Hoo-Hoo, M. J. Connolly; Junior Hoo-Hoo, M. J. Connolly; Bojum, E. H. Dalbey; Scrivenoter, E. H. Dalbey; Jabberwock, J. M. Coleman; Custocatlau, S. C. Carskaddon; Arcanoper, J. M. Coleman; Gardon, M. J. Connolly.

21809 Robert Henry Morris, Norfolk, Va.; secretary North Carolina Pine Association.  
 Concatenation No. 1480, on board steam launch Gazelle, off Jamestown, Va., July 14, 1908.

Srark, J. H. Carmichael; Senior Hoo-Hoo, M. L. Sigman; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. C. McGrath; Bojum, R. S. Anderson; Scrivenoter, J. O. Hill; Jabberwock, E. L. Rodgers; Custocatlau, James B. Robinson; Arcanoper, B. G. Pasco; Gardon, J. E. Atkins.

21810 Joseph Charles Carroll, Jr., Ft. Smith, Ark.; salesman Monarch Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.  
 21811 Thomas Jefferson Gay, Little Rock, Ark.; president Gay Oil Company.  
 21812 Louis "Little Rock" Hartzell, Little Rock, Ark.; timber buyer and inspector C. R. I. & P. Ry.  
 21813 Richard Henry Toll, Tollville, Ark.; manager and partner B. & R. H. Toll.  
 21814 Paul E. Willerapoon, Little Rock, Ark.; sales manager The Gay Oil Company.  
 Concatenation No. 1481, Little Rock, Ark., July 7, 1908.



## Interesting Session at Mansfield.

The concatenation at Mansfield, La., on July 20, held by Vicegerent W. E. Wheelless, shows that the state-wide concatenation recently held in New Orleans only added to the enthusiasm for the Order. The concatenation was a model affair in many ways and a thoroughly enjoyable one. Vicegerent Wheelless had some oldtimers assisting him in the initiatory work, and everything went smoothly. Brother

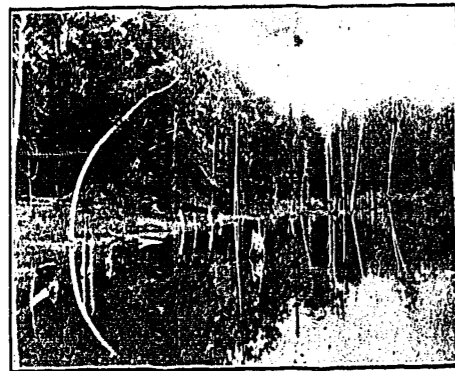


Battlefield at Mansfield, La. Battle fought April 8, 1864.

George H. Byrnes, an ex-Vicegerent of the Order, writes most interestingly of this occasion, and sends The Bulletin some pictures of scenes about Mansfield. Two of these are reproduced. One shows a view of the battlefield where the conflict raged so fiercely in April, 1864. The other view reproduced on this page will make those who have journeyed through Louisiana recognize a scene familiar to that State.

The town of Mansfield is one of the oldest in Louisiana, and its citizens have a reputation for dignity of mien. They are proud of their town, proud of their citizenship and proud of the country around them, with its points of historic interest. Brother Byrnes writes that the Hoo-Hoo boys furnished much merriment when they held their meeting, and adds: "When the initiates had all been blinded and started on the march you could hear the dignity of old Mansfield crack, then break off and roll into the nearest ditch."

Brother Byrnes has written the following account of this concatenation:



Lake near Mansfield, La.

A feature of the concatenation was the fact that "booze" played no part in the day's doings. Promptly at 9 minutes past 9 the nine kittens, plus one, had been duly enlightened as to what they would have to endure in order to gaze into the face of the Great Black Prince. They were assembled in the rotunda of the Bond Hotel, where each was ushered into utter darkness by a black mask, and they began their weird journey to the concatenation hall. To the tune of a very solemn dirge the procession took up its journey through the streets of Mansfield to the great amusement of this staid old town.

In the concatenation hall the fur flew fast and furlous and in goodly chunks until the Junior teacher of Hoo-Hoo principles tired of his

merry gambols in the onion bed. After commenting on the excellence of the deportment of the young cats, the Prince of Health, Happiness and Long Life extended invitation to all present to partake of the feast spread in his honor and to make merry with him. The Session-on-the-Roof was a fitting finale to a most enjoyable occasion.

Snark, W. E. Wheelless; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. M. Nabors; Junior Hoo-Hoo, George H. Byrnes; Bojurn, N. W. Williams; Scrivenoter, C. W. Pace; Jabberwock, P. Wells; Custocatlau, H. J. Sheppard; Arcanoper, T. E. Smith; Gardon, E. H. Payne.

21815 Sebastian Cobat Burgess, Mansfield, La.; stockholder DeSoto Land & Lumber Company.

21816 John Franklin Hawthorne, Mansfield, La.; stockholder and yard foreman DeSoto Land & Lumber Company.

21817 Ben Shortleaf Johnson, Mansfield, La.; stockholder Ragley, McWilliams & Company, Pine Land, Texas.

21818 John Buchanan Nabors, Mansfield, La.; stockholder DeSoto Land & Lumber Company.

21819 Wilfred Adolphus Nabors, Mansfield, La.; stockholder DeSoto Land & Lumber Company.

21820 Jake Benjamin Pressburg, Robeline, La.; superintendent Caldwell-Logan Lumber Company.

21821 Charles Middleton Roberts, Mansfield, La.; timberowner.

21822 Samuel Guy Sample, Mansfield, La.; director DeSoto Land & Lumber Company.

21823 Thomas Jackson Williams, Mansfield, La.; salesman and stockholder Mansfield Hardware Company.

21824 Henry June Woodard, Mansfield, La.; general manager Mansfield Hardware Company.

Concatenation No. 1482, Mansfield, La., July 20, 1908.

## Forest Scenes They Had Never Seen.

On July 11, at Washington, D. C., Vicegerent Lee L. Herrell held a concatenation at which 23 men were initiated, and these new and valued recruits are from the Forest Service. The time of holding the concatenation was selected to suit the government men and the concatenation proved a very enjoyable one. Brother Arthur C. Ringland, in the role of Junior, showed the Forest Service boys some of the secrets about the forest they had never been able to find on scientific investigations. Hoo-Hoo deals with the new men in a skilled if not a scientific way. The concatenation was held at the Rock Spring Club. Following is the unique menu of the "Session-on-the-Roof":

| By Products | Open Tank Treatment         | Rejects     |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
|             | Bass-wood Slabs a la Toredo |             |
|             | Importe Chips               |             |
|             | Leaves of the Cucumber      |             |
|             | Woodcock Long Leaf Stuffing |             |
| Splinters   | Mill Run Dressing           |             |
|             | Red Hearts                  | Skid Sauce  |
|             | Catnip Salad                |             |
|             | Pecky Dote                  | Wind Shakes |
|             | Creosote Black              |             |
| Punk        |                             | 3d Fine     |

Snark, Lee L. Herrell; Senior Hoo-Hoo, William T. Cox; Junior Hoo-Hoo, A. C. Ringland; Bojurn, C. S. Judd; Scrivenoter, H. B. Fryer; Jabberwock, G. M. Homans; Custocatlau, John D. Guthrie; Arcanoper, D. T. Mason; Gardon, Allen S. Peck.

21825 Raymond Walter Allen, Washington, D. C.; forest asst. U. S. Forest Service.

21826 Russell Forest Bathis, Magdalena, N. M.; U. S. Forest Service.

21827 Robert Eli Clark, Washington, D. C.; forest asst. U. S. Forest Service.

21828 Edwin Holder Clarke, Salt Lake City, Utah; U. S. Forest Service.

21829 David Turnbull Conkling, Bozeman, Mont.; U. S. Forest Service.

21830 Chester Hoyd Cox, Eugene, Ore.; U. S. Forest Service.

21831 Herbert "Spicketop" Graff, Missoula, Mont.; U. S. Forest Service.

21832 Charles Chandler Hall, A. Micauda, Mont.; U. S. Forest Service.

21833 Loren Edward Hunt, Berkeley, Cal.; forest service U. S. Department of Agriculture.

21834 Julius Frank Kimmel, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21835 William Catesby Latane, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21836 James Stapleton McKee, Washington, D. C.; salesman Lee L. Herrell & Bro.

21837 Louis Margolin, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21838 George Washington Millham, Chelan, Wash.; U. S. Forest Service.

21839 Walter Morrison Moore, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21840 Francis McLeod Patton, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21841 Albert Halsey Pierson, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21842 Earl Hazeltine Frothingham, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21843 Robert Landon Rogers, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21844 Julian Eastman Rothery, St. Anthony, Ida.; U. S. Forest Service.

21845 Horner Samuel Sackett, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21846 C. Stowell Smith, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

21847 John Victor Wulff, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Forest Service.

Concatenation No. 1483, Washington, D. C., July 11, 1908.

## A South Georgia Concatenation.

As per announcement made in The Bulletin, Vicegerent D. A. Denmark held a splendid concatenation at Valdosta, Ga., on July 28, initiating 19 men and collecting a goodly bunch of dues at the same time. The class was all right, the attendance of old members was large. The concatenation in short was the usual South Georgia Hoo-Hoo success. There is no better Hoo-Hoo State than Georgia and no better part of Georgia for Hoo-Hoo matters than the region around Valdosta. They get out the big sawmill men down there.

While Vicegerent Denmark had charge of all the arrangements for the meeting in advance, he was unable to be present at the concatenation. The day before the meeting was to occur his wife's father died at Quitman, Ga. In this emergency he was most fortunate in being able to enlist the services, voluntarily rendered, of Brother C. H. Evans, of Thomasville, Ga., ex-Vicegerent of South Carolina. Brother Evans took charge of the meeting from start to finish and made it a success. With characteristic modesty he filled out all the papers constituting the report of the meeting in Brother Denmark's name, and it is only through a letter from the latter that advice is given The Bulletin that the meeting was really held by Brother Evans, who in turn was fortunate in having able assistants in Brothers H. H. Kuhn, T. C. Skeene and J. P. Stetson, with others equally good and loyal. The meeting was just such a success as The Bulletin is pleased to chronicle.

Snark, D. A. Denmark; Senior Hoo-Hoo, H. H. Coombs; Junior Hoo-Hoo, W. D. Peoples; Bojurn, A. Huber; Scrivenoter, T. C. Skeene; Jabberwock, O. M. Tift; Custocatlau, B. F. Hall; Arcanoper, C. D. Fish; Gardon, J. P. Stetson.

21848 Dan Francis Brady, Macon, Ga.; traveling freight agent Central of Ga. Ry.

21849 I. B. Coffee, Bridgeboro, Ga.; superintendent Corbett & Taylor.

21850 Lucius Lamar Daugherty, Moultrie, Ga.; partner Daugherty, Morrison & Co.

21851 Arthur "Valdosta" Evans, Moultrie, Ga.; superintendent Corbett & Taylor.

21852 Thompson "Dasher" Fender, Valdosta, Ga.; secretary and treasurer Fender Lumber Company.

21853 Thomas Phillips Glancy, Eastman, Ga.; buyer American Car & Foundry Company, St. Louis, Mo.

21854 John James Harris, Valdosta, Ga.; con. freight agent Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Wilmington, N. C.

21855 Henry Jefferson Jennings, Toccoa, Ga.; superintendent Corbett & Taylor.

21856 William Denrell Key, Atlanta, Ga.; salesman E. C. Atkins Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

21857 William Johnson Melbride, Kingwood, Ga.; assistant secretary and treasurer Union Pineapple Saw Mills.

21858 Julius Oslin Macon, Tribby, Fla.; manager Morrison & Macon.

21859 Robert Malcolm Morrison, Moultrie, Ga.; secretary and treasurer Colquitt Lumber Company.

21860 William Albertus Odell, Moultrie, Ga.; superintendent of transportation Georgia Northern R. R.

21861 William Augustus Pardee, Valdosta, Ga.; secretary and treasurer W. L. Wisenbaker & Co.

21862 Evans "Moultrie" Reynolds, Moultrie, Ga.; secretary and treasurer Enterprise Lumber Company.

21863 Linder "Atlantic Beach" Smith, Valdosta, Ga.; president Southern Locomotive and Car Mfg. Company.

21864 Owen Ezekiel Taylor, Valdosta, Ga.; southern representative German Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

21865 Daniel Bevel Thompson, Valdosta, Ga.; salesman Briggs Supply Company.

21866 Nathaniel Esquage Whitehurst, Milledgeville, Ga.; general manager Milledgeville Air Line Ry.

Concatenation No. 1484, Valdosta, Ga., July 28, 1908.

## Coming Concatenations.

The Hoo-Hoo of Los Angeles, Cal., in view of the fact that not many of them will be able to attend the Chicago Annual Meeting, have decided to hold a little annual meeting of their own—and not so very little either. September 9 is a State holiday in California. It is the anniversary of the admission of the Golden State into the federal union. The day is made one of celebration all over the State, particularly at San Francisco and Los Angeles. On

this account, added to the one hinted at above, J. T. Bate, the Vicegerent at Los Angeles, has fixed upon September 9 for a big concatenation. It will be more than a local affair. He has it in mind to make it something like the meeting at Chicago, or at New Orleans or Waco. He writes that he has read accounts of all these meetings and has been much impressed, and that while business has been very dull and the lumbermen are rather depressed in California, he hopes to hold a good meeting and to revive interest all over his district—he is anxious that every Hoo-Hoo resident within striking distance of Los Angeles or who may be temporarily sojourning in that part of the moral vineyard attend his meeting. He will be glad to hear from all those who can be present. Vicegerent Bate is getting out some interesting and attractive literature in connection with the meeting and it will be widely advertised.

August 29, Marianna, Ark.—Vicegerent J. M. Gibson, Newport, Ark. Mr. C. N. Houck, of Marianna, is in charge of local arrangements.

Later advice from Brother C. N. Houck, who is in charge of local arrangements for the big concatenation to occur at Marianna, Ark., on Saturday, August 29, indicates that an effort will be made to make the meeting a sort of joint affair between the two Vicegerencies, having both Vicegerent J. M. Gibson, of the Northern District, and Vicegerent J. H. Carmichael, of the Central District, cooperate. In the meantime, however, Vicegerent Gibson is in charge and in cooperation with Brother Houck has got out a pleasing post card announcement which will be sent to all the members in the northern half of Arkansas. A good class is already assured for the meeting and all who attend will have a pleasant time.

Mr. M. B. Sprigg, Vicegerent of the Central District of West Virginia, at Weston, is sending out the following unique announcement of a concatenation to occur at Webster Springs, a famous health resort, on Friday, August 21. In connection with this meeting Vicegerent Sprigg has appointed a "working" committee consisting of Lee Garrell, S. L. Richards and J. A. Ford. He has got the right sort of men for that sort of a committee:

Weston, W. Va., July 29, 1908. Dear Brother—Our Great Black Prince hath called unto himself his subjects, and commanded them to go forth and seek all those eligible ones where they may be found, saying unto them: Whereas, five moons having passed since the last assembly, and he, having had his heart softened by the wallings and clamorings of those poor unsophisticated ones, beseeching that they may be admitted to the fold of the faithful, it is meet that his followers do listen to the plea of these petitioners who chafe at such delay; therefore, he it decreed, that on the eve of Friday, August twenty-first, nineteen hundred and eight, all Royal Hoo-Hoo do assemble for this purpose.

Webster Springs, in Central West Virginia, long famed as a resting place and cure for all ills (yea, even Hoo-Hoo ills), is the chosen place for this festivity.

Come all and quench your feverish thirst at the ever flowing waters, and drink of the "Fountain of Youth."

Bring your wives and sweethearts for an ideal Hoo-Hoo banquet, at the Webster Springs Hotel, which follows the meeting.

B. T. O. T. G. S. B. C.,

M. B. SPRIGG, V. S.

## One at Greenville, Miss.

Vicegerent W. L. Briscoe, of the Western District of Mississippi, announces a concatenation to be held at Greenville, Miss., on the night of August 15. He has a class of one dozen kittens already lined up and the meeting promises to be a highly successful and enjoyable one. Vicegerent Briscoe invites the members in the State and elsewhere and all traveling members of the Order and lumbermen who can attend this meeting to be on hand.

## Organized a New Lumber Company.

Brother Arch W. Looney, of Kansas City, with Mr. B. F. Dudley, of that city, has organized the Dudley-Looney Lumber Company to handle long leaf yellow pine lumber with a specialty of railroad and car material. The new company has offices in the R. A. Long building. Brother Looney was formerly sales agent for the J. T. Ball Lumber Company at Pollock, La., and at one time the Louisiana representative of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. He is well known among lumbermen throughout the entire southwest. He is president of the company. Mr. Dudley, secretary and treasurer of the company, is from Lake Charles, La., has been a banker and heavily interested in a couple of yellow pine mills. The new company has the sales agency for two Louisiana mills and will do a large business.

## Hot After Work—No Kin to Frank B. Cole.

Little Falls, Wash., August 3, 1908—I enclose herewith a curiosity in the way of a letter. When we received this letter we first thought the writer was a relation of Frank B. Cole. We took the matter up with Brother Cole and he denies the imputation and points to the fact that the man is seeking work as conclusive evidence that he is no kin to him.

CHEHALIS WOODWORKING MFG. CO.

DEAR SIR—Just I would like to write to you on business now. Mr. — gave your address to me and ask if you can give work to me.

I had have been work with him a long time. He got a job near Winlock (Winlock) now. I am good turner (meaning turner), I can do anything very well—I have been work as turning for twelve years—if you need to have more one of turners now—let me to know if you want, then I will go you once because — are going to close down in a week are few, they have no orders.

If you need a turner for turning caps then I would work on them. Will please answer soon if you can as possible.

WILLIAM KOPIESKE.

P. S. Will your mill run steady in all this summer? I want to know what you will say any things.

Hattiesburg, Miss., August 3, 1908—Since the dull times hit this part of the country the lumbermen and Hoo-Hoo at Hattiesburg have been extracting what enjoyment they could out of the Joe Miller Joke Association. It is a local organization. You will surmise origin of the name. Joe Miller wrote a joke book away back in Queen Elizabeth's time. He was contemporaneous with Shakespeare, Ben Johnson, Webster and all the other great ones in English classical literature. Everybody is eligible who can raise the price, and every man has one chance each meeting to tell a joke that is not a variation of one of Joe Miller's. If he succeeds he is given a medal. Nobody has yet won it, and there have been several meetings. At the last meeting, a few nights ago, one prominent lumberman was expelled for trying to pay his dues with a pewterfeit cigar check. The meeting came near breaking up in a row over the proper grading and inspection of the two following stories. A motion to adjourn was rushed through, however, and the thing will come up at the next meeting. One of the stories was as follows:

"As I was travelling through the country last year buying lumber I found a farmer operating a saw-mill, and as he was not making much of a success of it he tried to sell it to me for \$500; but I told him that if I had \$500 I would not have any use for a saw-mill. Recently I had occasion to go near there again and met him and his family with the household goods on a wagon, moving. I asked him if he had sold his mill. He said no, but that the fellow to whom he had sold his farm could not read, and he put the mill in the bill of sale."

The other story was this:

"A farmer was running a farm near a certain saw-mill and was working his men by the time as indicated by the whistle on the saw-mill. One day the millman met the farmer and said, 'I understand that you are working your men by the whistle on my mill.' 'Yes,' said the farmer. 'You go to work in the morning and knock off at 12, and go to work at 1 and quit at 6 in the evening.' 'Oh, yes; have you any objection.' 'No,' said the millman, 'but don't you think that you could allow me something for the wear and tear on the whistle?'"

Brothers B and B were reported dangerously ill from dislocation of the neck—rubbering at the only directoire skirt in Hattiesburg.

Brother B made the request to be transferred from the sockless class, as he has found the pair he lost.

The minutes afford nothing else of acute interest

## Hymeneal.

Brother Clarence William Gregory and Miss Irene Norton were united in marriage at the home of the bride's mother in Union City, Wash., on July 27. The ceremony was witnessed by the relatives and immediate friends of the contracting parties. Mrs. Edith Gordon, of Spokane, was matron of honor, and Mr. Willis Bergstrom was the groomsman. After an extended Western bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Gregory returned to their home at Union City. Brother Gregory is the son of Dr. D. H. Gregory, of DePere, Wis. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and a member of the Tacoma University and Union clubs. He is at present engaged in business with his uncle, J. T. Gregory, of the Skokomish Timber Company, of Tacoma, which has a plant at Union City, and this is being managed by Brother Gregory.

The Bulletin is in receipt of advice from Texarkana, Texas, of the arrival there on July 17 of Hoo-Hoo No. 15736 No. 2. He weighs 12 pounds and is named James L. Jellison, Jr. He is named for his grandfather, his father being William Herbert Jellison, chief clerk to the president of the National Lumber & Creosoting Company. While it is not stated, we opine from the elaborate nature of the announcement that he is the first blessing of the sort to come to Brother Jellison. We extend our congratulations, and a hearty welcome to the new arrival.

Ira P. Rowley, Hoo-Hoo No. 19122, who has been doing press work in the East for the forthcoming Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, will leave for Seattle, Wash., directly after the annual concatenation in September, where he expects to interest Pacific Coast lumbermen in a project for establishing Hoo-Hoo headquarters in the exposition grounds. The plans for the building he has in mind are the most unique known to architecture since the "elephant days" of Coney Island, and the appointments are well calculated to make a hit with visiting Hoo-Hoo.



"I thought you said that Bill was in Chicago."  
"Yes; but he beat his way East on a flying machine."

## Obituary.

## Col. A. D. McLeod Dead.

A Prominent and Beloved Member of the Order—One of the Leading Railroad Officials of the Country.

Cincinnati, O., July 22—Col. A. D. McLeod, assistant general freight agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, of this city, died suddenly late Saturday night, and was buried this (Wednesday) afternoon from his home, No. 542 Hale Avenue, Avondale. The body was shipped to Baltimore, Col. McLeod's old home, for interment in Mt. Royal Cemetery. The pall-bearers were C. L. Thomas, R. C. Buchanan, Edw. J. Hutchinson, C. P. Moss, D. J. Watts and Charles H. King, all prominent railroad men with whom Col. McLeod was associated. Mr. C. L. Thomas, the general traffic manager of the C. H. & D., put his special car at the disposal of the funeral party for the trip to Baltimore. Col. McLeod is survived by a daughter, Miss Ethel McLeod.



THE LATE COL. A. D. McLEOD.

Col. McLeod was born at Guysborough, N. S., February 1, 1843, and at the time of his death was president of the Transportation Club of Cincinnati, and a prominent member of the National Association of Traffic Officials. Col. McLeod first entered the railroad business in 1864, holding a position from that year until 1866 in the general freight office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Baltimore. From 1866 to 1880 he engaged in mercantile business at Baltimore and New York, but re-entered the railroad business December 1, 1880, becoming traveling freight agent for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad at Indianapolis. From March 1, 1888, to November 1, 1890, he was general freight agent for the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. From November 1, 1890, to February 1, 1891, he was assistant general freight agent for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad at Sandusky, O., in charge of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland branch of the "Big Four" system. From February 1, to March 1, 1891, he was general agent of the

freight department of the same road at Sandusky. In March, 1891 he became assistant general freight agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, with headquarters in this city, a position he held with distinguished ability to the time of his death.

A host of friends among the railroad and business men of Cincinnati have expressed sorrow at his demise and have paid high tribute to his many admirable traits of character. The floral offerings sent to Col. McLeod's residence have been numerous and beautiful.

The above announcement will bring sorrow to thousands of members of the Order. Col. McLeod was widely known among lumbermen, his connection with the C. H. & D. having brought him in close contact for many years with lumber shippers. His was a striking and familiar figure at lumber association meetings, and no man enjoyed more the social side of such manifestations of our modern business life. His character was a beautiful one. He had that rarest of all combinations, a strong intellectuality wedded to a simplicity of character like that of a child; he had culture without pedantry and wit without malice. He was a delightful companion, and of him more than of any other man The Bulletin has ever known can be truthfully said that all who knew him loved him. He was in the front rank of well known freight traffic officials of the country, and had a knowledge of the intricacies of the railroad business that made him a forceful factor in all discussions of transportation problems. His association with lumbermen brought him early into contact with Hoo-Hoo and he became a member of the Order November 17, 1893. He was Bojum on the Supreme Nine for the year 1899-1900, and at the time of his death was Chief Priest of the Osirian Cloister. In all that pertained to the Order he took a deep interest and had a large part in shaping its history. He was present at most of the annual meetings of Hoo-Hoo and no man extracted a keener enjoyment from the social contact with his fellows such as these meetings afforded. His home life was a beautiful one. His wife died three or four years ago, since which time he has made his home with his daughter, who survives him. None who had the good fortune to know Col. McLeod but will learn of his death with a distinct sense of personal loss.

## Killed by Stroke of Lightning.

Brother John W. Emerson, of Prentice, Wis., was killed by a stroke of lightning July 27. The surroundings of his death were unusually tragic. Mr. Emerson and his brothers, D. W., John and Norman Emerson, and his son, Harold Emerson, and Paul Emerson, the son of Mr. Norman Emerson, went on a camping trip on the shore of a lake three miles from the village of Emerson in Iron County. They had constructed a tent of larded paper and after fishing all day on the lake had returned to the tent on account of a threatening rain. They were lying on the floor of the tent when a bolt of lightning struck it, killing instantly Mr. Emerson, his son Harold, and Paul Emerson. Mr. Norman Emerson and Mr. D. W. Emerson were rendered unconscious, recovering hours after the sad accident occurred.

Mr. John W. Emerson was one of the most prominent figures in business life of Northern Wisconsin, where he was engaged in lumbering and the real estate business. The deceased was born at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wis., September 2, 1859. He was married 19 years ago to Miss Ida Amber Cobb, and settled at Romulus, in Oneida County. About 14 years ago he removed his family to Prentice. It was only recently that Brother Emerson acquired large holdings in Iron County and erected a large sawmill there, building the town which bears his name.

C. W. Archibald (No. 14143.)

From Denver, Col., on July 10 came the sad intelligence of the death of Brother C. W. Archibald, who died at St. Luke's Hospital, that city, on July 5 as the result of a broken limb. At the time of his death Brother Archibald was connected with the well known Hallack & Howard Lumber Company. He was born at Portville, N. Y., in 1865, and became a member of Hoo-Hoo February 15, 1905, at Denver, Col.

E. M. Hall (No. 13751.)

Brother E. M. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, died at his home in that city April 5 after an illness of about three months' duration. Brother Hall had resided in Columbus for seventeen years, where he was most highly esteemed. During that entire period he was engaged in the contracting business, moving to Columbus from Sabina, Ohio, in 1891. Brother Hall was a man genial and kind, one who readily made friends who stuck to him throughout his life. He was a member of a number of fraternal organizations and none of which he esteemed more highly than his connection with Hoo-Hoo. He was 49 years of age at the time of his death, and left a widow, one son, S. C. Hall, and a daughter, Miss Dona Hall. Preliminary services were held at Columbus, conducted by Rev. Harvey Colburn, pastor of Mayflower Congregational Church. These services were in charge of the Woodmen of the World. The remains were then taken to Sabina, and at his old home another funeral service was held, this time by the Masonic order. Brother Hall was connected with several Columbus companies, among them the J. J. Snyder Lumber Company and Coc & Spencer Company.

C. E. Hartman (No. 6471.)

The Bulletin is kindly furnished with the following particulars of the death some weeks ago of Brother C. E. Hartman, No. 6471. Delay in this announcement serves to call attention again to the important matter of our members reporting to the Scrivenor deaths of members. It frequently occurs that we continue to send mail from this office to a member for many months and are then advised of his death. Every death of a member of the Order should have appropriate notice in The Bulletin. Let each member give attention to this and promptly advise the Scrivenor of any death coming to his notice.

Lopez, Wash., July 27, 1908.—C. E. Hartman died at Lewiston, Idaho, March 30, where he had gone in the hope that the change of climate would be beneficial to him. He had been in poor health for several months.

Mr. Hartman was born in Pennsylvania, December 30, 1871. When he was nineteen years old he came to Washington and soon after located in Snohomish County where he resided for a number of years. On November 1, 1904, he was married to Miss Debbie S. Smiley. He was in the stingle business for some time at Van Horn, Wash. After disposing of his interests there he bought a general store at Lopez in February, 1906, and located here with his family. He soon gained the good will of the people, built up a fine business and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He is survived by a wife and two children.

#### Dues for 1908.



WHEN the clock struck twelve on the night of September 9 last, dues became payable for 1908. The Hoo-Hoo year begins and ends on September 9. Look up your receipts, and if you find that you have not paid 1908 dues, send \$1.65 to the Scrivenor at once. Any form of remittance will do except stamps that are stuck together. Your individual check will be all right.

#### The Dogs of War.

The "dogs of war" is not a mere figure of speech. In remote times dogs were used for war purposes. Plutarch and Pliny relate many instances; i. e., of Agesilaus at the siege of Mantinea, of Cambyses in his expedition to Egypt, of the King of the Geromantians in regaining his throne. Aeneas (600 B. C.) tells of dogs that carried letters in their collars. Also the Cimbrians and Teutons kept dogs. These, however, were fighting dogs, justly dreaded by the Roman soldiers.

The Roman military author, Vegetius, reports that dogs were used in the fortified towers to make known by their barking the approach of the enemy and to keep the garrisons awake. Also, during the Middle Ages, war dogs were used for guarding camps and bulwarks. Scotch bloodhounds were specially reputed for tracking escaped prisoners. They were also used for attacking the enemy's cavalry, mutilating the horses with the prongs and hooks of their coats of mail. To these coats firepots were attached, which set the camps on fire. In the days of Granson and Murten (1476), the battles started with a fight of Swiss dogs against Burgundian dogs, and at Murten the Burgundian dogs were dismembered by their adversaries from the Alps. It is said that after the discovery of America war dogs slaughtered not less than two thousand Indians.

The employment of dogs for fighting purposes continued in modern times. Emperor Charles V. (1518-1556) received from England four thousand dogs as subsidiary forces against France. At Valence French and Spanish dogs joined battle, in which the latter remained victors. As late as in the seventeenth century war dogs were used as scouts against the Turks. In 1822 an assault on the Acropolis of Athens by the Greeks was frustrated by dogs. The French employed dogs in Tunis against Arabian tribes. In Mexico in 1864 the dogs of the Zaccateca volunteer corps proved the most terrible adversaries of the Mexican guerrillas, until they were got rid of by poison. In the last Turko-Russian War (1877-1878) the Russians employed war dogs both in Europe and in Asia. The Austrians and Hollanders also used trained dogs successfully to protect themselves against being surprised by the enemy, and to find their adversaries in the impenetrable thickets.

Today the dog is no longer employed as a fighter. He is trained to carry ammunition to the battled, to guard the outposts, prevent skirmishers from stealing at too close range, forward letters, and finally as a samaritan in finding the wounded after a battle.

#### Farms and the Unemployed.

There is no reason why any man in the United States should starve, or even why any man should be out of employment, no matter what the conditions of business.

In Louisiana, for example, there are 27,000,000 acres of land, of which only 6,000,000 are cultivated. Planters with large tracts stand ready to aid every man who is willing to help himself. They will sell him all the land he needs on ten years' credit, or will allow him to farm on shares, providing him with a house, a horse and a mule, sufficient seed to plant crops, and provide farming implements.

Yet with the whole country full of such opportunities, large cities swarm with men who complain that they cannot get work, and municipalities are at their wits' end to find some way to help the unemployed. The farms of the nation contain the only solution of this problem.—*Chicago Journal*

#### How We Came to Wear Clothes.

It has been truly remarked that, in order of time, decoration precedes dress. Any man who submit to great physical suffering that they may have themselves handsomely tattooed, extremes of temperature are borne with but little attempt at mitigation. Humboldt tells us that an Orinoco Indian, though quite regardless of bodily comfort, will labor for a fortnight to purchase pigment wherewith to make himself admired; and that the same woman who would not hesitate to leave her hut without a fragment of clothing on, would not dare to commit such a breach of decorum as to go out unpainted.

The facts of aboriginal life seem to indicate that dress is developed out of decorations. And when we remember that even among ourselves, most think more about the fineness of the fabric than its warmth, and more about the cut than the convenience—when we see that the function is still in great measure subordinated to the appearance, we have further reason for inferring such an origin.—*Herbert Spencer.*

#### The Auto Hen.

A farmer living on a highway much used by automobiles, after patient effort, succeeding in training a hen to run in front of the motors and lie down between the wheels, allowing the body of the apparently dead in the road until remain motionless and after the farmer, stationed farther down, would halt the motorists and pointing back to the hen, collect damages to the amount of \$2. The farmer was rapidly growing opulent when the hen, grown careless through familiarity with danger, misjudged the speed of a machine and was killed, whereupon the farmer demanded \$25 for his trained hen, which was reluctantly paid. The motorists are wondering how to get their money back.

In Sydney, Australia, a town of 500,000 inhabitants, one can get nothing to eat on a Sunday. Certain restaurants supply food surreptitiously, but the whole time the guests are in danger of being arrested. Once an Italian was in such a restaurant on Sunday, when suddenly the police entered. The Italian was promptly pushed by the proprietor into a room where the police invaded, but the Italian in negligence. Even this was saved by the young waitress who saved the situation by declaring that the young man was her fiance. The young man, by the way, had been married some time. He thought that he had deceived the policeman, but, as a matter of fact, he had got out of the frying-pan into the fire. One fine day the waitress called him before the courts, and claimed £500 for breach of promise. The Italian had to pay. And then came the worst of all. His wife sued for a divorce, and shortly after married another man.

#### With the Law.

"See here!" said the indignant citizen, "when I passed this corner you were soliciting alms because you were blind. Now you are asking help because your legs are paralyzed."

"Well," replied the mendicant, looking up, with an injured expression, "there ain't any law in this country to prevent a man from changing his occupation, is there?"

The State of Florida was so named because it was discovered by the Spaniards on Easter Sunday, which in Spain is called "Pasqua Florida," from the custom of decking the churches with flowers on that day.

#### Wants to Look Like a Parisian.

Edward VII, while still Prince of Wales, was accustomed to take his morning walk alone in St. James' Park. One day he noticed that he was being followed by two little boys, and turned round to look at them. Although at first much disconcerted, one of them plucked up courage, and, taking off his cap, said: "Your Royal Highness, my little friend is French, and I have just made a bet with him that you are the heir to the throne of England." The Prince of Wales replied, smiling: "You have won; but what was your little friend's bet?" "He bet that your Royal Highness was a Parisian." "Oh, well, then," said the Prince, again smiling, "he has also won."

#### Systemitis.

"Oh, isn't it great to be 'up to date'  
And live in this year of grace,  
With a system and place for everything,  
Though nobody knows the place?"

We've an index card for each thing to do,  
And for everything under the sun;  
It takes so long to fill out the cards,  
We never get anything done.

We've loose-leaf ledgers for saving time—  
The Lord knows what they cost;  
But half of our time is spent each day  
Hunting for leaves that are lost.

It's sectional this and sectional that  
(We'll soon have sectional legs)  
I dreamt last night that I made a meal  
On sectional ham and eggs.

I dreamt I lived in a sectional house  
And rode a sectional 'Hoss,  
And drew my pay in sections from  
A sectional 'section boss.

Oh, isn't it great to be 'up to date'  
And live in this year of grace,  
With a system and place for everything,  
Though nobody knows the place?"

#### Words from a Successful Man.

The following bits of wit and wisdom were gleaned from a conversation with a man who, starting out in New York City with a capital of only \$200, built up a flourishing business for himself in two years. They are respectfully dedicated to the unsuccessful:

When things go wrong, I never blame my circumstances or my surroundings; I blame myself.

I have no patience with that word "try." To say, "I'll try," is equivalent to saying, "I'll fail." The man who has the stuff in him to succeed says, "I will."

In your business, never accept the advice of any man who has not been successful in his own.

The busier a man is, the more he finds time to do.

You generally will find that the man who "never has a moment to do anything in" is the fellow who has all the time he wants to stand around complaining about it.

"A penny saved is a penny made," if it isn't a dollar's worth of time and energy lost.

A pet extravagance is no more a weakness than is a pet economy; and often it is not half so expensive in the end.

Economy too often is the spending of a dime at ten different times for cheap articles, instead of paying a dollar once for something really good.

To be successful? Never doubt your success. To acknowledge the possibility of failure means to fail.

### Identified by His Badge.

Previously to entering the railroad yards, an able-bodied loafer picked up a small, glittering object from the sidewalk and, without examining it very closely, pinned it to his coat. Three minutes later he collided with a slowly moving freight train, was hurled against a post, and picked up insensible. The train dispatcher, notified by telephone, called up Patrick Doyle, the yardmaster's assistant, and said: "You'd better search his pockets, Doyle. Find out who he is, notify his friends, and report to me." A few moments later the report came: "There's not a line of writing on him," said Patrick, "but we've identified him by the badge on his coat. He's a Lady Macabbee."

### The Power of Short Words

Think not that strength lies in the big round word,  
Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak.  
To whom can this be true who once has heard  
The cry for help, the tongue that all men speak,  
When want or woe or fear is in the throat,  
So that each word gasped out is like a shriek  
Pressed from the sore heart, or a strange wild note,  
Sung by some fay or fiend? There is a strength  
Which dies if stretched too far or spun too fine,  
Which has more height than breadth, more depth than  
length.  
Let but this force of thought and speech be mine,  
And he that will may take the sleek fat phrase  
Which glows and burns not, though it gleam and shine—  
Light, but no heat—a flash, but not a blaze!  
Nor is it mere strength that the short word boasts;  
It serves of more than fight or storm to tell,  
The roar of waves that clash on rock-bound coasts,  
The crash of tall trees when the wild winds swell,  
The roar of guns, the groans of men that die  
On blood-stained fields. It has a voice as well  
For them that far off on their sick beds lie;  
For them that weep, for them that mourn the dead;  
The joy's quick step, as well as grief's slow tread,  
The sweet, plain words we learnt at first keep time,  
And though the theme be sad, or gay, or grand,  
With each, with all, these may be made to chime,  
In thought, or speech, or song, in prose or rhyme.  
—Dr. Alexander, Princeton Magazine.

The club women of New Jersey have been laboring for ten years to save the Palisades on the Hudson, and at last see the reward of their labors, for a public sentiment has been created, and the permanent committee by New Jersey and New York will try to hold enough of the Palisades to make a permanent park, an interstate affair, \$50,000 being appropriated by New Jersey and \$100,000 by New York. The league organized by the women's clubs of New Jersey and the department of forestry of the federation have worked together to raise money for a public memorial park at the head of the cliffs, with a lookout tower to mark the site. The federation is to use the money raised for a proper monument and are securing plans for the lookout tower.

It is said that of the Americans met in South Africa more than 60 per cent are Westeners, mostly from the Pacific Coast. There are some twenty graduates of the University of California employed in the Rand mines, and Californians have penetrated into the little known lands north of the Transvaal.

### The Law of Natural Selection.

No one ever saw a bullying, brilliant, egotistical man with a vivacious talkative wife, nor an intellectually vain woman with a noisy husband. He is always her soft pedal.

The latest innovation aboard the new North German Lloyd liner *Kronprinzessin Cecile* is a fully equipped photograph studio, which has become popular with travelers. The ship's photographer, who is always on hand, can take a picture on any part of the deck in a few minutes and deliver the traveler a dozen copies in a few hours. The photographer also takes the responsibility of sending pictures to the traveler's friends, and the busy tourist is relieved of that trouble. Then, the anxious actor or opera singer, who is afraid the newspaper photographer who boards the steamer with the reporters may overlook him, arranges with the ship's photographer to take his picture and mail copies promptly to all the newspapers.

Memphis, on the Nile, one of the greatest capitals of the ancient world, is buried beneath ground which is now under cultivation by the villagers of Mitrahneh, who will have to be transferred to other plots and compensated before the work of excavation can proceed very far. It is estimated that an expenditure of about \$15,000 annually for fifteen years will be required to excavate the temple sites, apart from the city. The unearthing of Memphis, which contained the finest school of Egyptian art, will be by far the greatest archaeological work of recent times and must result in a vast addition to the world's knowledge of ancient Egyptian history and civilization. The work will soon be begun by Professor Petrie, head of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

### Sidestepping Both.

"Senator," said his private secretary, "here's a letter from the editor of the Skedunk Bugle who wants to know how you stand on the question of repealing the infamous tariff on wood pulp."

"Tell him," said Senator Ptrimmer, "that ———"  
"But here's one from a paper manufacturer who writes to ask you if you are going to allow the senseless clamor of irresponsible newspaper men to influence you against the great principle of protection to home industries and cause you to vote for the repeal of that most righteous and necessary tariff on wood pulp."

"H'm!" mused the eminent statesman. "William, send the editor's letter to the paper manufacturer and the paper manufacturer's letter to the editor, and explain to each, in strict confidence, that a public man who is trying to serve his country has to stand this sort of rot from ignorant or prejudiced constituents who seek to dissuade him from the faithful performance of his sworn duty."

The city of Paris owns 87,000 trees, or one to every thirty-two inhabitants, without counting the trees in some 300 acres of parks. The horse chestnut is the commonest tree planted by the municipality; after it comes the plane tree. In some of the more distant and secluded avenues limes and acacias are found, but variety must not be sought outside the gardens and parks which belong to the state. There one may find almost every tree that may be grown in the Paris climate.

You need not wear a stony look to be a pillar of the church.

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I—Name.

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

#### ARTICLE II—Object.

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

#### ARTICLE III—Membership.

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

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

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

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

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

Fifth—Only such persons as come strictly within the limitations above made are eligible for membership in the Order, and such persons may be initiated under proper application, payment of initiation fee and election to membership and initiation as provided by the ritual of the Order. Membership shall be limited to \$2,999 living members in good standing.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 7. The initiation fee shall be \$3.99, which, together with the current year's dues, must accompany the application.

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

Sec. 8. Honorary membership in this Order may be granted upon application filed with the Scrivenator by the Vicegerent of the state within which the applicant resides; provided, that such application shall be endorsed by nine members of the Order in good standing; the honorary membership fee shall be \$98.99, and shall accompany the application; and no further fees, dues, or assessments of any nature shall be levied on such membership. The honorary members shall be required to take the first obligation in the ritual, but no further initiatory ceremonies shall be necessary.

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

#### ARTICLE IV—Officers.

Section 1. The elective executive officers of the Order shall be Snark of the Universe, Senior Hoo-Hoo, Junior Hoo-Hoo, Notum, Scrivenator, Jabberwock, Custodian, Arcanapaper and Curdon. The above named officers shall constitute the Supreme Nine, and shall perform such duties as are prescribed in the Ritual and Constitution and By-laws of the Order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

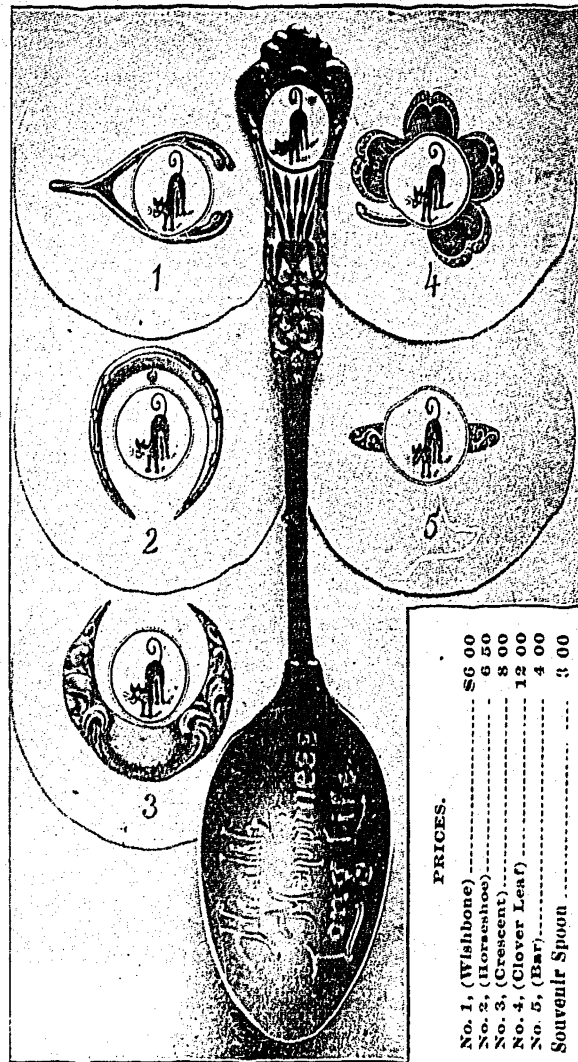
Sec. 5. The judicial and advisory officers of the Order shall consist of the House of Ancients, a body originally instituted at the annual meeting of 1892, and made up of former Snarks of the Universe; each Snark, upon the successful termination of his office in the Supreme Nine, to be given the title of "Past Snark," and to become a member of the House of Ancients. It being the duty of the Order to invest the Past Snark at that time with an emblematic ring as a token of regard from the Order and the badge of authority within the scope of these provisions.

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

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



# 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 cut-tails, such as grow in the marshes in the South, enamelled 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-enamelled. 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 "bar" 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 like-wise 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 enamelled 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 my 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 kicks began to reach us from married brothers who said the charm "scratched the baby'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 \$1.50 PREPAID.

That 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 earth in its circuit around the sun had reached a certain point in the ecliptic, the rays of the rising sun, cutting across the desert, shone through the great Propylon down the axis 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, symbolical 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, Secretaries, Nashville, Tenn.



## Important Notice!

Dues for the Hoo-Hoo year ending September 9, 1908, became payable at one-ninth of one minute past midnight on September 9th last. Are you paid up for the year September 9, 1908? Are you sure? If you are not, you had better send \$1.65. Every man who pays up without waiting to be sent one notice will help that much to offset the expense caused the Order by the man who waits until he is sent three notices. To which class do you belong? Are you an "early bird" sort of man, or are you an "eleventh hour" man?

The annual dues were changed at the Oklahoma City Annual Meeting from 99 cents to \$1.65 per year, the increase—66 cents—being to cover annual subscription to The Bulletin.

