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THE JURISDICTIONS.

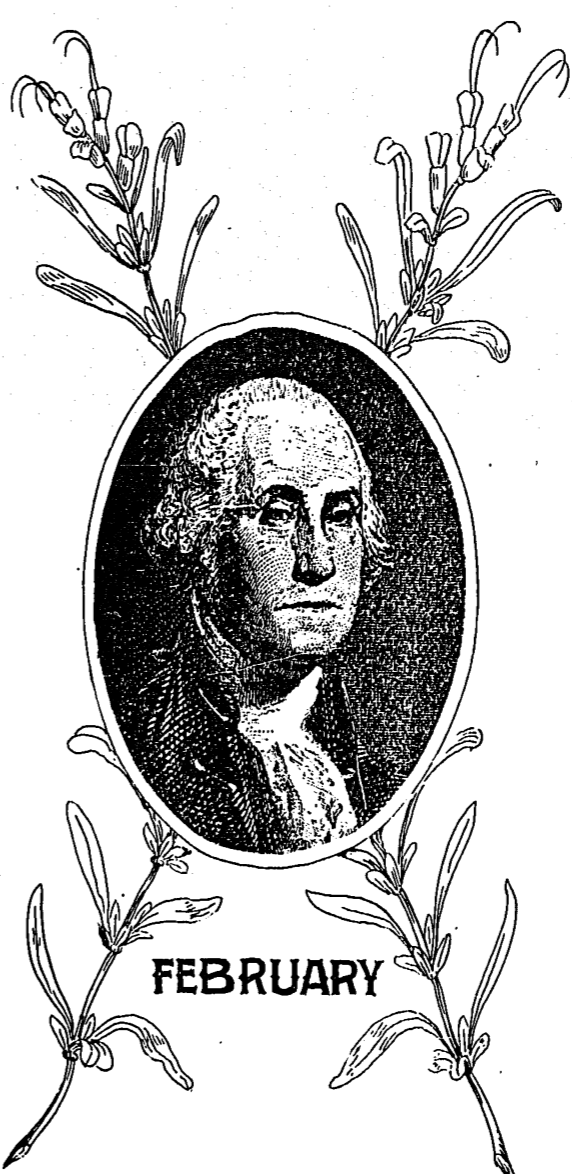
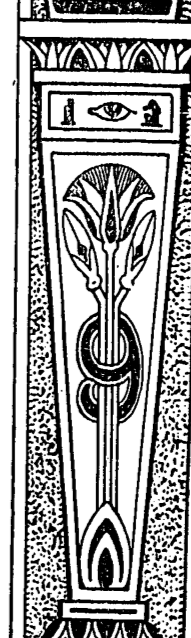
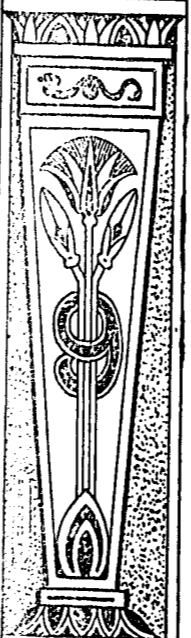
Jurisdiction No. 1—Under the Shark (Ramsey) the following states: Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Eastern Canada.
Jurisdiction No. 2—Under the Senior Hoo-Hoo (Rogers) the following states: Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.
Jurisdiction No. 3—Under the Junior Hoo-Hoo (Everett) the following states: California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.
Jurisdiction No. 4—Under the Bojum (Duncan) the following states: Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico.
Jurisdiction No. 5—Under the Scrivenoter (Baird) the following states: Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Florida and Alabama.
Jurisdiction No. 6—Under the Jabberwock (Wolfen) the following states: Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.
Jurisdiction No. 7—Under the Custocatian (Youle) the following states: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Western Canada and British Columbia.
Jurisdiction No. 8—Under the Arcanoper (Alcock) the following states: Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New England States.
Jurisdiction No. 9—Under the Gurdon (Polk) the following states: Arkansas, and Mississippi.

THE BULLETIN

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NASHVILLE, TENN., FEBRUARY, 1907.

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FEBRUARY

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOO-HOO

THE BULLETIN

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivener, Editor.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., FEBRUARY, 1907.

There's Rosemary—That's for Remembrance.

On the front page of this issue is a portrait of the man who was not only "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but who was also, in a sense, the first American lumberman. At a very early age George Washington engaged in the hardwood business on a small scale—cutting cherry exclusively. His chopping down the cherry tree constituted the first onslaught on the American forests—at least the first of which we have an authentic account. Washington set a high standard for lumbermen. When asked about the cherry tree, he told the exact facts as to how it came to be cut down. He said, "I cannot tell a lie." All lumbermen, of course, are truthful—George Washington is their model and their ideal. That is why I deem it appropriate to present his picture on the front page as a reminder of his natal day. It is not as a victor that I present him—else would palms more fittingly embellish the design. George Washington was a great military leader, but it is his higher moral qualities on which I would have your mind to dwell.

It is said that Washington at times was profane, but when you think of what he accomplished in life—managing a plantation, fighting the British, and all that, you can see that he must have led a strenuous life and no doubt at times felt compelled to speak with emphasis. It is not to be inferred from this that it is at all necessary for every lumberman to try to pattern after Washington in the matter of profanity. "Cuss words" do not always indicate force of character in the user—in many cases the habit is merely a sign that the man is a bit short on words. A limited vocabulary manifests itself in reiteration of "damn." In such cases the cure is not more religion but a wider acquaintance with the dictionary. Not the grace of God, but a knowledge of language is what a profane man mostly needs. Washington was not a great scholar or orator. He no doubt easily fell into a rut in the matter of language and so he monotonously swore. Swearing is not in itself a sin—but being monotonous is. "Damn" is as good a word as "ham" if used correctly. In case of car-shortage, a few cuss words are permissible, though usually of little value so far as relieving the situation is concerned.

George Washington was a man of great courage. This is a quality that every business man needs. It takes more courage to stand up against the wear and tear of business

life than it does to go into battle with flags flying and drums beating. Every man can die when his time comes, and most men die bravely—but it requires pure grit and plenty of it to enable one to live right.

The Wrong Girl.

Barlow might have carried
Something by surprise—
Barlow's gone and married
A pair of velvet eyes.
So they've packed and rented
Somewhere out of town;
Barlow's quite contented,
And they have "settled down."

Barlow's loafing habit
Surely needs a spur;
Pretty, downy rabbit,
There's no zip to her—
Nothing of the battle
Women put in men.
She can pout and prattle
Niecey—but what then?

Barlow's Great Idea

Now must go to air,
Surely, she must be a
Heavy weight to bear,
To his collar dangling
With her fluff and floss,
Like a courage-strangling
Little albatross!

Other men may marry
Women right or wrong,
Other men can carry
Burdens and be strong,
Feebleness appealing
To the Greater Man—
But I have a feeling
Barlow never can!

Barlow needs a leaven
For his mind no doubt—
What in earth or heaven
Can she talk about?
Can her chatter smugish
Carry zest again
To his lazy, sluggish
Genius of a brain?

Well, let Barlow tarry
With his fate, if need;
Other fellows marry,
(Other men succeed),
They'll grow great and wealthy
He'll grow small and poor,
Shabby, easy, healthy,
Happy—and obscure.

Shameless.

"When I entered the Senate," said the successful business man, "I admit that I came to scoff. But pickings were easy —"

"Well?"

"And I remained to prey."

Coming Concatenations.

New York, N. Y., March 1. Vicegerent Charles F. Fischer, 1928 Park Ave.

Elkins, W. Va., February 22. Vicegerent M. Ney Wilson.

Eldorado, Ark., February 23. Vicegerent George P. Darby, Pine Bluff, Ark.

NOTES & COMMENTS



Hoo-Hoo follows the flag. There are some members in our newly acquired islands, and their letters to this office are enthusiastic in praise of their new homes. I am accumulating a great deal of information against the time I shall set out on the trip around the world which I have been planning ever since I can remember. A certain famous railroad in this country (I have forgotten which one) has for its motto, "See America First." Seeing America is a big job now—that trip alone would take us half around the world, starting at New York and ending at Manila. We used to say "from Norfolk to the Golden Gate" when we meant the whole United States, but that would embrace less than half of it now. Alaska stretches far enough to the west to make San Francisco almost the central city of the Union! We had no idea it was so big when we bought it—and Russia had no conception of its value when she sold it to us.

Brother B. Sammons (No. 5646), of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, has given me a number of pointers in a letter from which the following is quoted:

If Hawaii has not been regarded heretofore as a Hoo-Hoo country, now is the time to come to the conclusion that being under the American flag with a full-fledged territorial government, and plenty of fine trees from which to fashion furniture, the Hawaiian islands should hold out some attraction to the travelling Hoo-Hoo. How would a concatenation of Hoo-Hoo do in the Koa forest on the edge of the crater Kilauea? It would make a fine outing for the lumber men, and they would have the most enjoyable visit of their lives while the guests of the people of Hawaii. The Shriners have held conventions here, and found sands enough to make them believe they were the real Arabian sort, except that they found an oasis here instead of a desert.

Honolulu affords the very best hotel accommodations. The Young Hotel, six stories in height, built of California gray stone, with a frontage greater than most buildings in New York and Chicago, is the most pretentious. Then there is the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and the Moana Hotel, the latter on the famous Waikiki beach where one can go in sea bathing every day in the year.

The Hawaiian Band, maintained by the territory, as by the monarchy in the past, plays every night in the week at one of the public parks or at one of the hotels. It is a fine musical organization brought together by King Kamehameha. When the steamer leaves for San Francisco the band is on the dock to play it off. On all public occasions it is out. It plays for church fairs, charity balls, funerals, banquets, serenades prominent people and the government foots the bills.

There is a fine railroad system on the island of Oahu, running through many sugar plantations. The islands produce

nearly 400,000 tons per year and ship it raw to San Francisco or to New York and Philadelphia, via Cape Horn.

There are fine automobile rides, for motoring is becoming one of the favorite pastimes. The roads on this island are regarded by visitors—men who are in "the know"—to be examples of roadmaking which could well be copied elsewhere. They are generally as smooth as a billiard table. Then, there are all manner of sports the year round: golf, baseball, cricket, football, polo, yachting, boat races, shooting, horse racing, something every month in the year.

Several months ago Brother Sammons sent me photographs of sights and scenes in Hawaii, together with some very interesting data in regard to the islands. From what I have read of it, Honolulu must be a beautiful city. This is the way it looked to Mark Twain in 1897 as viewed from the ship:

We lay in luminous blue water. Shoreward the water was green-green and brilliant, and at the shore itself it broke in a long white ruffle, and with no crash, no sound that we could hear. The town was buried under a mat of foliage that looked like a cushion of moss. The silky mountains were clothed in soft, rich splendors of melting color and some of the cliffs were veiled in slanting mists. I recognized it all. It was just as I had seen it long before with nothing of its beauty lost, nothing of its charm wanting.



KOA FOREST.

That was Mark Twain's second visit to Hawaii—he had been there thirty years previous and had fallen greatly in love with the place. Honolulu at that time had a population of about 15,000. "The farther I traveled through the town," wrote Mark Twain, "the better I liked it." He saw homes surrounded by ample yards, thickly clad with green grass and shaded by tall trees, and he saw luxurious banks and thickets of flowers, fresh as a meadow after a rain and glowing with the richest colors. He beheld wide-spreading, huge-bodded forest trees "with strange names and stranger appearance—trees that cast a shadow like a thunder-cloud." Other things, too, he noted—among them, cats. "Tom cats, Mary Ann cats, long-tailed cats, bob-tailed cats, blind cats, one-eyed cats, wall-eyed cats, cross-eyed cats, gray cats, black cats, white cats, yellow cats, striped cats, spotted cats, lame cats, wild cats, singled cats, individual cats, groups of cats, platoons of cats, companies of cats, regiments of cats, armies of cats, multitudes of cats, millions of cats—and all of them fat, lazy and sound asleep."

Undoubtedly Mark Twain thought he had seen all sorts of cats, but he was mistaken—he did not see the Great Sacred Black Cat with the "Benign" tail! He has something still to live for. I wish he would come to the Atlantic City Annual and make us a speech. It would be very fitting for him to address the members of an Order whose motto is Health, Happiness and Long Life, for surely Mark

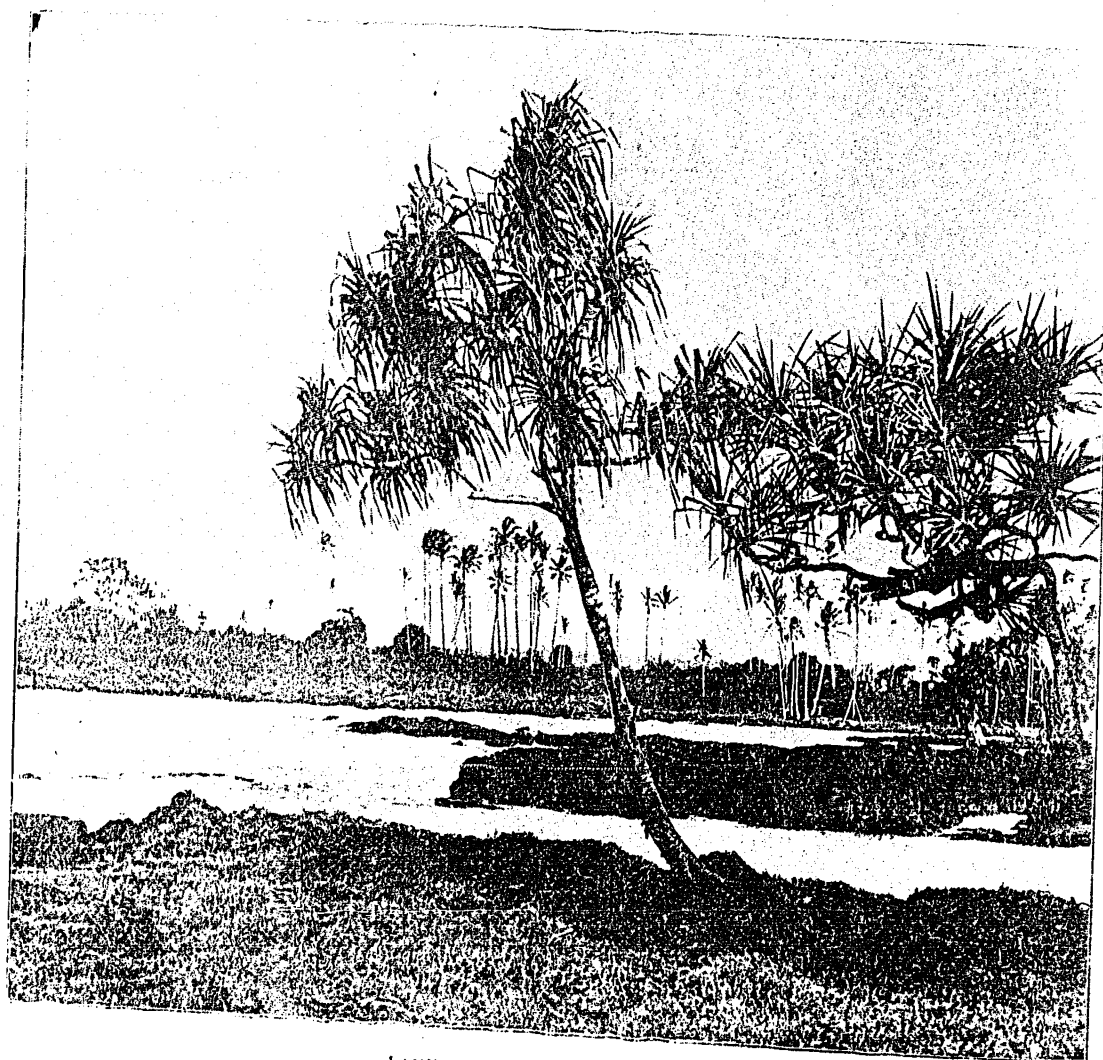
Twain has contributed a great deal to the joy of living, and through his books has added much to the sum of human happiness.

According to the following paragraph clipped from a Honolulu newspaper cats were not native to Hawaii:

Rats and mice have always been a pest in the Hawaiian Islands, and the old Hawaiians, before the introduction of cats, used bows and arrows to destroy them. It is a curious fact that, knowing the principle of the bow, they never used it as a weapon of offense, nor developed it beyond a very feeble instrument only suited to the killing of these small animals.

The native Hawaiians have many traditions concerning their origin—no two of the stories alike. On one point, however, most of the legends agree—the Hawaiian came

direct knowledge which we have of early Hawaiian history is due to the fact that an order of priesthood was maintained who committed to memory and handed down from father to son the acts and genealogy of the chiefs. So systematically and accurately was this done that the chiefs of Hawaii are able to give their genealogy and recite the deeds of their ancestors for upwards of forty generations. Although the earlier periods are mixed with mythological exaggerations, certain facts are well established. The first arrivals were in the sixth century, under a chief Nanaula, followed by others from Tahiti and Samoa. They came in large double canoes, holding from fifty to one hundred people, and brought with them their priests, dogs, swine, fowls and seeds.



LAHALA TREE IN FOREGROUND.

"from the south far away." They say they were carried away by a storm while endeavoring to get away from their original home after having become mixed up in an attempt to overthrow the government.

It is thought by some authorities that the Hawaiians were probably of Aryan stock, migrating from Asia Minor, through India, Sumatra and Java to the Southern Pacific Islands, and from thence gradually spreading out to New Zealand, Samoa, Tahiti, and other Islands of the Pacific. To the present day names of localities, of men, and of things are in innumerable instances identical in the four last named groups of islands, and the general structure of the several languages is so similar that a person familiar with one readily understands and learns the others. The

For four centuries no communications were held with the south, when a series of warlike incursions took place from Samoa in the tenth and eleventh centuries, led by Nanamoa, a warlike chief, and Pao, his high priest. During the next one hundred and fifty years a number of warriors overran and conquered the country. Voyages back and forth between the groups of islands, separated by two thousand miles of ocean, were frequent, the men being bold and intelligent navigators, sailing by the stars, in canoes capable of withstanding the severest storms. Near the close of the twelfth century communication with the south again ceased. In 1555 the islands were visited by the Spanish, who did not, however, make their discovery

known. In 1778 their existence was made known to the civilized world by Captain Cook, the English navigator.

In 1795 Kamehameha conquered the group, after ten years of war, first uniting the country under one head. Kamehameha was alike remarkable for military genius and administrative ability. The Hawaiians for centuries were terrible fighters, knowing no fear, neither giving nor expecting quarter. Their history is full of adventure, war and romance. Kamehameha maintained his kingdom in peace until his death in 1819, and the dynasty founded by him continued as rulers of the country until 1874, when by popular election the late King Kalakaua came to the throne.

In 1819, Kamehameha II abolished the system of tabus and decreed the destruction of the temple and idols. He was sustained by the High Priest Hewahewa, and within a few weeks, idols, temples, altars and a priesthood, which had held prince and subject in awe for centuries, were swept away, leaving the people without a religion, an event for which history offers no parallel.

The American missionaries arrived shortly after, and how a heathen nation was within a few years converted

provided none too many luxuries, Hawaii, and especially Honolulu, sends forth its invitation. Here is a modern city, such as the richest population, man for man, would be sure to build; a city of splendid hotels, of rapid transit, of electric lights, of automobiles and drives and parks; a city of luxurious society and entertainment; a tropic capital with its touches of Paris, of Boston, of Venice, of Yokohama and of Peking. No need of enmity here, even to those who have traveled much and far.

Nowhere in the tropical world, nor perhaps anywhere in the world, has society a finer flavor than here. Its hospitality is boundless and the fame of it world-wide. Money being plentiful there is nothing stinted in entertainment; and lovely and spacious homes, open to the air the year around and possessing all modern conveniences, lend themselves to fine social functions. Of course there are divisions in society here as elsewhere. There is a "missionary" element including most conservative people; various foreign colonies; a college bred circle which focuses in the Social Science Club and the usual nuclei of fashionable clubs. The whole makes a society which entertains visiting princes and noblemen in the style to which they are accustomed.

Surely Honolulu is a heavenly place. It is even said that there are no such swarms of mosquitoes there now as in the days (and nights) when Mark Twain visited the islands. Listen to this "appreciation:"



SURF RIDING IN NATIVE CANOES.

to Christianity is a matter of history. Under the guidance of the missionaries the language was reduced to writing, a constitution and laws created, education was made compulsory. The independence of the kingdom was recognized by the great powers, and within fifty years a country of the most advanced civilization was evolved from barbarism.

Honolulu has a population of 40,000, and though controlled by Americans is said to be "decidedly foreign" in respect and character. Hawaii is a country of apparent contradictions, according to one writer:

It is a land of sunshine, and in many parts of the island they have more than twice as much rainfall as in any part of Oregon; frost and fog unknown; a land of flowers and practically no roses; an island in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, where they catch their best food fish out of ponds; a land of fruit, no apples and but few pears, cherries, plums, prunes, peaches; where mush (poi) grows in the ground and musk-melon (papaya) grow on trees.

Life in Honolulu is apparently far from being tame. Its leading newspaper says:

For those to whom urban life most appeals; who love the beaten track of comfort; for whom the twentieth century has

Under the setting sun, in the mid-Pacific, lie the islands of the Hawaiian group, which present to the traveller more alluring features than are combined in any other country in the world. Nowhere else are such pictures of sea and sky and plain and mountain; such magnificence of landscapes, such bright sunshine and tempering trade winds; such fragrant foliage, such brilliant colorings in bush and tree, such dazzling moonlight.

With a climate world-excelling for its equableness, these happy islands afford a refuge for those who would escape the rigors of cold or heat encountered in the temperate zones; an entertaining resort for the pleasure seeker, an almost virgin field of research for the scientist, a sanitarium for the ill, weary or overwrought. Soft airs make the night even more gorgeous than the day, and the many shades in the landscape are deep as they are fugitive.

It is within an entrancing land, these mid-sea dots, for the combination of tropical sunshine and sea breeze produces a climate which can be compared to nothing on any mainland, and by reason of peculiar situation to that of no other island group. Hawaii has a temperature which varies not more than 10 degrees through the day, and which has an utmost range during the year from 90 degrees to 55 degrees. Sweltering heat or biting cold is unknown, sunstroke is a mythical name for an unthought thing, a frost bite is heard of no more than a polar bear.

Conjure up a memory of the most perfect May Day, when sunshine, soft airs and the fragrance of buds and smiling nature combine to make the heart glad, multiply it by 365 and the result is the climate of Hawaii. The sky, with the blue of the Riviera and the brilliance of a sea shell, is seldom perfectly clear. Ever the fleecy white clouds blown over the sea form masses of lacelike broidery across the blue vault, adding to the natural beauty, and when gilded or rouged by sunrise or sunset make the heavens a miracle of color.

And as in nature's bounty the climate was made close to perfection, so the Good Dame continued her work and gave to the land such features as would make not alone a happy home for man, but as well a pleasure ground, for there are mountains and valleys, cliffs and bays, plains and beaches in varied form and peculiar beauty, foliage rich in color and rare in fragrance, flowers of unusual form and hue, and all without a poisonous herb or vine, or a dangerous reptile or animal. To fit the paradise was sent a race of people stalwart in size, hospitable, merry and music-loving. The door is always open and over its lintel is "Aloha," which means "Welcome." All



COCONUT TREES.

are given cordial greeting on the summer shores of the Evening Isles, and nowhere else may be found so many joys and such new lease of life as under Pacific smiling skies.—Pacific Commercial-Advertiser.

No Snakes There.

Water snakes, as well as land snakes, are unknown here.—Pacific Commercial-Advertiser.

The average resident of Honolulu, at the "cross-roads of the Pacific," sees more distinguished travelers in the

course of the year than the average resident of any other American city except Washington.

The forest reserve of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company in Ka-u, Hawaii, has between 40,000 and 50,000 acres and is the largest of the kind in the territory. It is almost impossible to penetrate it for any distance.

The visitor in Honolulu cannot fail to be impressed with the remarkable hold that sport has on the community in general. The probability is that he is also surprised, having been unaccustomed to associate physical exercise with that synonym for laziness, the "languor" of the tropics.

It is doubtful if there is another place in the world, with Honolulu's white population, which contains so many ardent devotees of sport. Each branch of recreation is well provided for in the matter of grounds, and is pursued under the most favorable auspices.

Hawaii is 2,000 miles from San Francisco—"five days out," as they say. The voyage is said to be usually very smooth and there is no need for any traveler to get seasick.

"Drifting to paradise on an even keel," is Charles Warren Stoddard's description of the ocean voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu.

Honolulu has three daily papers printed in English and taking Associated Press news by cable.

Honolulu has a fine yacht club which has come into national notice through the trans-Pacific yacht race.

The Hawaiian Islands are not a group, as often miscalled, but a string of islands—a string of pearls, if you please—a string of rare and precious pearls in the sapphire center of the great American seas.—Joaquin Miller.

The Enchantment of the Islands.

No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong, charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me sleeping and waking, through more than half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; its pulsing of its surf beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plunging palms drowsing by the shore; its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud-rack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitude; I can hear the plash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago.—Mark Twain.

It may interest the readers of The Bulletin to know that on the 9th day of January the Supreme Scrivenoter received more mail than has ever come to this office before at any one time. There were 781 communications received—in envelopes, not postal cards or anything of that sort. This will give some idea of how busy the office force has been. Receipts for dues have been mailed as promptly as possible.

A Western Opinion.

The New York horsecars, which have always had such picturesque interest for the Western people, who are familiar only with modern transportation methods, are to be supplanted by electric cars. This will help somewhat in giving Gotham the real thing in metropolitan color, but so long as she continues to be the best market on earth for gold bricks of all descriptions and degrees. O. Henry's designation of "Yapville on the Hudson" will still be the most appropriate appellation that can be given her.—Portland Oregonian.

Views of a Bachelor.

Life is essentially a lonely thing. And the married and the unmarried differ only in this, that we are lonely when we are by ourselves and they are lonely when they are together.—"Memoirs of My Dead Life," by George Moore.

Arrowhead, B. C., January 3, 1907.—. . . I am delighted to think that we may really look forward to a visit from you, we hope not too far removed in the future. The very nicest time to see the gorgeous mountain scenery we have in British Columbia is in May or June. The glaciers are then, more than ever, in their glory. Never having heard what your theory as to how glaciers progress, and having none of my own, I do not know whether you are right or wrong, but the very best way to determine that fact is to come out here and take a peep at them. We shall confidently expect you, I can show you some right lively little mills, and a lot of other interesting things as well. At some more leisure time than now I may follow your suggestion to write you of these and send some photos.

OTTO LACHMUND.

I trust this brother will not fail to send me a write-up and some photographs of the section where he is located. Some day I hope to see all of this old world and I want to know a lot about it before I start so as to waste no time.



Office of General Agent The Wabash System, Buffalo, N. Y., January 2, 1907—My Dear Baird: I notice in the December Bulletin that Brother E. N. McGregor (No. 271), Wichita, Kas., questions your taste in the criticisms of the "McGregor tartan." I have just received the enclosed postal card from my friend MacGregor (and he spells it with an "a" in the Mac) showing the plaid, badge, slogan, arms and the septs and dependents entitled to use the MacGregor tartan. The same is respectfully submitted to keep peace in the family.

JOHN J. MOSSMAN.

The friendly criticism Brother Mossman mentions was called forth by an error I made in referring to a certain tartan as the "MacGregor tartan" when, as a matter of fact, it was the "Rob Roy" tartan. The Hoot-Mon had sent me some postal cards showing the plaids of various clans. One of the cards was labeled "The Rob Roy tartan." I knew Rob Roy was a MacGregor and in referring to that particular tartan, I called it the MacGregor tartan—having lost sight of the fact that Rob Roy adopted a tartan of his own, after the harsh and cruel proscription of his name, his clan and his insignia. There are extant three portraits of the famous outlaw, all three taken from life and each representing him dressed in his peculiar tartan of alternating checks of red and black.

Rob Roy's real name was Robert MacGregor, and he was a son of MacGregor of Glengyle, an officer in the Scottish army. His mother was a daughter of Campbell of Glenalloch. I have previously written at some length of the bitter persecution of the fierce MacGregors and of how even their name was abolished by law. After the passing of the Scottish Parliamentary Acts for the suppression of his clan, Robert MacGregor for a time reluctantly bore the surname of Campbell. He called himself Robert of Invernaid, but later on he acquired a right of some kind or other to the property of Craig Royston, a domain of rock and forest lying on the east side of Loch Lomond where that beautiful lake stretches into the mountains of Glen Falloch. Before he became an outlaw, Rob Roy was a "gentleman drover," and in those days the cattle were escorted to the Lowland fairs by Highlanders in full array, with all their arms rattling around them.

In 1691 Rob Roy was engaged in a predatory expedition to the parish of Kippen in the Lenox, under the plea that he had "a commission from King James to plunder the rebel whigs." He was just naturally a fierce propo-

sition—born so, I reckon. Later on he became involved in some sort of money-matter troubles with the Duke of Montrose and eventually took refuge in the mountains with a sum of money given him by several persons to purchase cattle. In 1712 a reward was offered for his capture. His landed property was attached by regular form of legal procedure which he defied with the sword. He continued his lawless life for several years, under the shelter of the Duke of Argyle, who was a Campbell and akin to Rob Roy on his mother's side. The Duke of Argyle accorded to the outlaw "wood and water and a deer from the hill." Rob Roy maintained a predatory warfare against the Duke of Montrose, whose factor, Graham of Killeam, he made prisoner and whose rents he sometimes collected. Lord Trawley's regiment, the South British Fusiliers, were also employed against Rob and his followers without avail. In 1715 Rob was at the battle of Sheriffmuir. In this battle the Highland right wing, consisting of the Stewarts, Mac-Kenzies and Camerons, swept Argyle's left off the field, and had the MacGregors charged, King James would have won the day. But for some unknown reason, Rob Roy retained his position on a hill in the center and failed to advance, and finally carried off the baggage of both friends and enemies! This action was contrary to all the traditions of the MacGregors. That clan was always loyal to the Scottish crown. "The sword of MacGregor is never turned against his king" was the proud saying of Allister MacGregor of Glenstrae. He claimed descent from an ancient King of Scotland as is indicated by the motto of Clan MacGregor, "S Rìoghal mo dhream"—"royal is my race." Despite the various royal edicts against the clan, the MacGregors always fought for the king when it came to a showdown. When I say "king" I mean the King of Scotland—the representative of the royal line of Stuart.

At the time of the battle of Sheriffmuir, England and Scotland had been united for some years, but a change so vast as the union could not be effected without rousing bitter passions in the hearts of many which nothing but time could appease. So there were frequent uprisings and several attempts were made to replace a Stuart on the throne of Scotland. The English managed to aggravate hard feelings, too—they introduced their own methods of collecting duties and customs, and they increased the taxes. The adherents of the House of Stuart were called "Jacobites," and the folks on the other side of the question were called "whigs." The Jacobites considered the whigs "rebels," and Rob Roy probably deemed it his bounden duty to plunder them, since in his opinion they had rebelled against Scotland's real king, James Stuart. (Later on in the uprising of 1745 the MacGregors lost out entirely because of their loyalty to Charles Stuart.) At the battle of Sheriffmuir, as I was saying, Rob Roy was fighting on the side of the Stuart (King James) and the Duke of Argyle was at the head of the troops supporting the ruler of the United Kingdom—George I. The Duke of Argyle had befriended Rob Roy and was related to him besides, but the outlaw jumped in and rounded up several hundred MacGregors and started to fight for the cause of Stuart. There were some MacPhersons under his command, too, and one of them was very indignant when Rob Roy acted in so undecided a manner at the critical moment. The two men would have fought each other to the death if friends had not separated them. But the moment of attack was completely lost. Nobody knows why, but Rob Roy seems to have had it in for King James at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and he refused to budge. The war cry or slogan of the MacGregors was "Ard Chaille," and it meant "the woody height." I don't know why they used that for

a slogan unless the significance of it was, "Hike to the woods"—"you for the tall timber when you see me a comin'!" Anyhow, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, Rob Roy stood pat on "the woody height," and wouldn't come o't the perch at all. I wish he hadn't acted in that sore-toe sort of way. But I dare say I would be ashamed of many of my ancestors if I knew more about them! After that famous battle, Rob continued his lawless life till the government built a fort at Inversnald, the ruins of which, I understand, still remain. Rob stormed the fort, disarmed and dispersed the garrison and set fire to the structure. Rob Roy was a matchless swordsman and was absolutely without fear. He died in 1734 and his grave and that of his wife, Helen MacGregor, are still to be seen at the east end of the old ruined church of Balquhitter.

In describing the personal appearance of Rob Roy, Sir Walter Scott says:

His hair was dark red, thick and frizzled. His fashion of dress showed the knee and upper part of the leg. His legs, covered with short red hair, resembled those of a Highland bull. His arms were so long that he could, without stooping, tie the garters of his Highland hose which were placed two inches below the knee.

To go back to Brother Mossman's letter: You will note that he enclosed a postal card from his "friend MacGregor," who spells it with an "a" in the Mac." I don't know why Brother E. N. McGregor (No. 271), (the man who called me down on the matter of the Rob Roy tartan) leaves out the "a" in the "Mac," but it seems he does. Perhaps he believes in simplified spelling. Everybody, of course, has a right to spell his name as he pleases.

I do not know what particular MacGregor wrote the postal card to Brother Mossman. It is signed simply "M. MacG." The card is one of the "souvenir" kind, dated from Toronto, Canada, and is quite interesting. It shows the MacGregor tartan, arms, etc. The plaid is red and green with small cross stripes of black and white. I note that the slogan is printed "Ard Colle," which is a different spelling from that given in all the books I have read. The "Scpts and Dependents" entitled to use the MacGregor tartan (as printed on this postal card) are as follows:

Black, Fletcher, Gregory, Greig, Grierson, Grigor, Letch, MacAdam, MacLdny, MacLish, MacNee, MacNish, Neish, White.

All these people are descendants of the MacGregors. The members of every clan were bound, not by the feudal, but by the patriarchal bond, for though the individuals who composed the clan were vassals or tenants of their own hereditary chief, they were also descended from his family and could count exactly the degree of their descent. The castle of the chief was a place to which every man of his clan was welcome, where he was entertained in time of peace and where all flocked at the sound of war. Each clan had its own war cry or slogan, to which every clansman responded. It served as a watchword in case of sudden alarm in the confusion of battle or in the darkness of the night. I believe I have before mentioned the savage war cry of the Camerons, addressed to the ravens—"Come to me and I will give ye flesh!" In the original Gaelic it was: "Chlanna nan con thigibh a so 'sgheibh sibh feoll." Imagine an army of Highlanders swarming up the mountain side, yelling out such horrible words as these!

In the year 1745 the clan system came to an end, the chiefs accepting "crown charters" for what were known as clan lands. This and the "Repressive Act" which deprived Highlanders of their arms and their picturesque dress, so disgusted them that many left their native land and sought homes in America. In the year 1782 the Disarming Act

was repealed, but it had already continued long enough to almost put an end to the manufacture of tartan.

Quite a number of Highlanders who came to America settled in Georgia, and under the generalship of Governor Oglethorpe, rendered vallant service against the Spaniards in the early days of the Colonies.

And, of course, no history of America would be complete without mention of the "Scotch-Irish." This carries us back to the year 1611 when James I. of England (who was James VI. of Scotland—the son of Mary who was beheaded by Queen Elizabeth) began peopling the county of Ulster, in Ireland, with colonists from Scotland. The plan was to put into Ireland a Protestant population that might ultimately outnumber the Catholics and become the controlling element of the country. The Scotch settlers were picked men and women of the most excellent sort. By the middle of the seventeenth century there were 300,000 of these Protestants in Ulster. That province had been the most neglected part of the island—a wilderness of bogs and fens. They transformed it into a garden. They also established manufactures of woollens and linens which have ever since been famous throughout the world. (Every housekeeper knows what Irish linen is—and I am told that a certain Hoo-Hoo in Kentucky has all his table linen made to order in Ireland.) By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the number of these Protestants had increased to nearly a million. In the meantime they had intermarried with the native Irish—to the great improvement of their looks, no doubt. The simon-pure Scotchman is no beauty, generally speaking. But the higher-class Irish are fair to see. The Irish novelist, Charles Lever, after a long absence from Dublin, said: "Everything has changed, except the glorious beauty of the Irish women." As I said, the Scotch-Irish in Ulster were doing a great business—so much so that their prosperity excited the jealousy of the English. In 1704 severe disabilities were inflicted upon the Presbyterians in Ireland. They were forbidden to keep schools, marriages performed by their clergy were declared invalid and they were not allowed to hold any office higher than that of petty constable. For a few years this tyranny was endured in the hope that it was but temporary, but by 1719 this hope had faded away, and from that year until the passage of the Toleration Act for Ireland in 1782, the people of Ulster kept flocking to America. During one week in 1727 six ship-loads of Scotch-Irish people landed at Philadelphia. At the time of the American revolution, fully one-sixth of our population was Scotch-Irish. A great many settled in Pennsylvania. They spread rapidly toward the Southwest, through the Shenandoah valley and into the Carolinas. They were the men who chiefly built up the commonwealths of Kentucky and Tennessee. From them are descended the following families: Breckinridge, Lewis, Preston, Pickens, Campbell, Stuart, McDowell, Johnston, Rutledge and others which I cannot now recall. Of the eminent Scotch-Irish men who helped to make history in this country may be mentioned Daniel Boone, Anthony Wayne, James Robertson (the founder of Nashville, Tenn.), Thomas Benton, Samuel Houston, Stonewall Jackson—and last, but not least, that famous Tennessean who defeated the British at the battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory" as he was affectionately called by his men. The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, January 8, is a legal holiday in New Orleans and is observed by loyal Tennesseans everywhere. "Jackson Day" should be dear to the hearts of every American, for Andrew Jackson is a national hero. At the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, he defeated Wellington's troops under General Packenham—troops fresh from their victories over Napoleon.

Jackson had 6,000 men, Packenham had 10,000. The British had 2,600 men killed in the battle—Jackson's loss was 8 killed, 13 wounded. The victory was one of the most complete in the history of the world. It was at this battle that Jackson used cotton bales for fortifications. "Mr. Dooley" says that Jackson vanquished the British "by throwing cotton bales at 'em." In New Orleans, Nashville and other Southern cities, along about the 8th of January, the shop windows are filled with miniature cotton bales—mementoes of "Jackson Day." The battle of New Orleans ended the "war of 1812." As a matter of fact, the treaty of peace had already been signed when the battle was fought, but Jackson did not know it. That was before the

one hundred twenty-eight, etc. By the time you get back about ten generations your ancestors are as the sands of the sea.

The other day a man said to me, "Scotch are you? Humph—the only remote ancestor you are sure of was a Jew!" I asked, "Who was that?" He replied, "Why, Adam—the father of everybody! We all trace back to him, don't we?"

Tennyson's idea was that Adam would be amused at our talk of ancestry:

"The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at our claims of long descent."

IN THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.



Near-sighted old lady—And is this one of your ancestors, Mr. Jones?

telegraph was invented—and one battle more or less didn't matter to Jackson anyway.

Tracing one's ancestors is an impossible task though it may be interesting to study the history of one particular branch of the family. Everybody has one father and one mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, four great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers, eight great-great-grandfathers, and eight great-great-grandmothers, and so on, in geometrical progression, doubling every time—one, two, four, eight, sixteen thirty-two, sixty-four,

I hope you won't think me irreverent when I say that I'm as much ashamed of Adam as I am of Rob Roy. Adam had a good job and he lost it—and laid the blame on his wife. I don't think much of that sort of man, and whether he was the first man or the last, matters not to me. I have my opinion of him all the same.

I believe it is Du Maurier who in one of his books (was it "Trilby?" I have forgotten) says that we are all partly Jewish, this statement based, of course, on the orthodox belief that the whole human race descended from one man and one woman. Whether you are orthodox or not, you

probably believe in a common origin of all peoples and all races. Science, no less than theology, teaches monism—a oneness of all life. You can believe as you please (unless you live in Russia) and can trace humanity back to Adam or through the ages to a bit of protoplasm—a tiny speck of slime floating in a primeval sea. Whichever road you take, your trip back will be interesting, and at the journey's end (on either route) you'll find the same thing true—that for all created life there was a oneness of origin—a fact which points to that universal brotherhood of man taught by the Jew of Nazareth.

Pearson's Magazine for February contains the first installment of an article by James Creelman on the subject of the achievements of the Jews in America. The article is called "Israel Unbound" which is a very good name indeed. There are many pictures of eminent Jews in various countries—D'Israeli (Lord Beaconsfield), prime minister of Great Britain; Felix Mendelssohn, the great composer; Rubinstein, pianist and composer, and Sir Moses Montefiore, probably the greatest philanthropist of modern times. (Were there any great philanthropists in ancient times? I can't think of any at this moment.) Mr. Creelman tells of many things which reflect much credit on the Jews, though to be sure we did not need him to tell us that the Jews are a great people and that they make good citizens, for everybody knows that already. There are some things in the article which I do not regard as entirely accurate. For instance he speaks of the Jews as "Semites" and of all the other folks as "Aryans." Now the Hebrews are Semite, but they are Aryan too. Mr. Creelman might as well have said the "Semites and the Anglo-Saxons" or the "Semites and the Teutons"—because the Semitic race is a branch of the Aryans and so are the Saxons and the Teutons. There is no sense in making a distinction between the Hebrews and the "Aryans" since the Hebrews are Aryan. The Aryan family is the one of which all white people were originally members. The original home of the Aryan race was in Asia. Whether there was any such person as Adam or any such place as the Garden of Eden is a matter of faith in the Biblical records, but there are tangible and scientific grounds for the belief that man as we know him originated in Asia. Probably there was a time when all the members of the Aryan race looked alike. After they scattered out over the world, climate and environment differentiated them so that an Englishman and a Hindoo hardly look as if they were made of the same clay. But the Hindoo is a white man, nevertheless. So is a Turk. Likewise an Arab. Arabs and Turks belong to the Semitic race, a subdivision of the Aryan. According to the Scriptures, the Arabs are descended from Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar the bond-woman.

There are five great races, of five colors. Chinese and Japanese are, of course, yellow men—the "yellow peril." In other words, "Mongolians." Negroes are black men, or Ethiopians. American Indians are "red men"—or at least they were supposed to be red by the explorers who came over here and discovered them. I always had an idea that the discoverers were a bit color-blind. Indians don't look red to me. All I ever saw were so dirty that their color didn't show very plain. Maybe if an Indian were to take a good hot bath, he would look red. At any rate, those are the colors—white, yellow, red and black. Then there are the Malays, who are brown, but they don't amount to much and you hardly ever hear them spoken of. As I said, all the white folks (the Aryans) came from Asia. Maybe the others came from there too. Human life on this planet undoubtedly originated there. It is not known when

the first migration on a large scale took place, but some scholars have supposed that the Hindoos separated from the parent stock as early as 1500 B. C. There were many migrations, and difference in environment eventually resulted in much difference in looks until now from a man's appearance you can readily guess to what subdivision of the Aryan race he belongs. But Mr. Creelman is wrong in making a distinction between "Semites" and "Aryans." Why didn't he simply say "Jews and Gentiles?" That is the way the distinction is made in the Bible. The Jew is as much of an Aryan as Mr. Creelman, who (as stated in Pearson's) "is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock."

Mr. Creelman almost weeps (with joy, presumably) over some flattering facts concerning the Jews which, strangely enough, seem entirely new to him. He thinks he is a discoverer, but he isn't.

Speaking of the appointment of Oscar Solomon Straus (a Jewish citizen of German birth), to a place in President Roosevelt's Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Creelman says:

This slight, pale, sad-eyed man is the first of his blood to enter the official council of an American president.

Not at all, Mr. Creelman. More than forty years ago there was a Jew in the cabinet of an American president. His name was Judah P. Benjamin, and he was successively secretary of war and secretary of state in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America. Mr. Benjamin was a very remarkable man indeed. He was born in the West Indies, and came with his parents to Savannah when a mere child. He studied at Yale and soon afterward began the practice of law in New Orleans. In 1852 he was elected United States Senator and re-elected in 1859. He left the senate in 1861 and cast his fortunes with his beloved South. He was a man of giant intellect. In several histories he is referred to as the "learned secretary." After the war he went to England and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He prospered wonderfully, soon acquiring a practice that brought him an income of more than a hundred thousand dollars a year. He died in Paris in May, 1884.

Mr. Creelman says:

The Jews were not traders in the beginning. They were shepherds—wandering pastoral tribes, wholly devoid of commercial instincts.

I seem to recall an ancient Hebrew trader, by name Jacob. He made a deal with his brother Esau, whereby Esau exchanged his birthright for a mess of pottage. Afterward Jacob cornered the cattle market while in the employ of his uncle Laban. Also there was Joseph, who was quite a financier—Pharaoh's secretary of the treasury. Joseph organized a corn trust and otherwise displayed great business acumen. He was a man of transcendent ability, and managed the affairs of Pharaoh with signal success, at one time making quite a speculation in land.

Again Mr. Creelman says:

It was the Aryans who made shifty traders of the Semites.

Are the "Semites" (as Mr. Creelman calls them) any shiffter than the "Aryans?" Or is this merely a mossgrown superstition? I know that was a pretty close deal Jacob made with Esau—but you will remember that William Penn bought the state of Pennsylvania from the Indians for twenty-four dollars, if I remember correctly. And I do not recall any mention of "Semites" among the shifty men concerned in the packing-house scandals. Has any Jew tried to give away money that was refused because of a "taint?"

Nothing strengthens the eyes so much as a constant habit of looking at both sides of a subject.

As a matter of fact, human nature is human nature—people do thus-and-so, not because they are either Jew or Gentile, but because they are human beings. Any race that is oppressed will evolve strength and the power of resistance. Rob Roy had legs like a Highland bull because he lived in the mountains and because his forefathers had for generations spent their lives amid rugged and severe conditions. People who are coddled and reared in the lap of luxury become totter-kneed and rickety—physical and moral weaklings. We evolve those qualities which we have to have in order to survive. It is the law of nature.

There is one quality which, above all others, is essential to the existence of an individual or a race. It is a quality which every animate thing possesses in greater or less degree—from the biggest man to the smallest microbe. I refer to the faculty of adjustment to environment—adaptation. A creature (man, beast or insect) is alive in proportion to that degree of adjustment of which it is capable. The measure of its power-of-quick-adjustment is the measure of its life. Herbert Spencer's definition of death is, "a failure to respond to environment." Everybody has the power to respond to environment to a greater or less degree, else he could not live at all, but some people have it more than others. The one that has it most will live the longest and be more fully alive while he does live. If it were necessary for you to go barefoot for months, you would soon have a hardened cuticle on the sole of your feet that would enable you to walk without pain—you would have "responded to environment," would be "heeled," so to speak. The faculty of responding to environment is largely instinctive—you wouldn't have to think or worry about hardening your feet, because "nature" would do it for you. Certain causes bring about certain results, according to the natural law. When the Jews were forbidden to own real estate in England and other countries, they "responded to environment" by engaging in the only lines of industry left open to them. When they were driven from place to place, chased from one country to another, they adapted themselves to circumstances by keeping their property in such form as could be easily concealed and easily transported. Is it any wonder that they became money lenders and diamond merchants? Long practice in "quick-adjustment" has made them expert, and they are today the most virile people on earth—the most thoroughly alive. When they come to America, God's country, they see a thousand opportunities that escape the observation of people of other races. They quickly shake off the customs and habits of the past and they catch on to all improved and up-to-date methods. As long as they are in poverty, they economize to the last notch, and when they begin to prosper, they begin up with surprising quickness. A Scotchman, German or Englishman, reared in poverty, finds it difficult to bend out his ideas to keep pace with increasing prosperity. To me this is the saddest thing about poverty—it clings to the mind and narrows the soul, in many cases casting a permanent blight on life long after the individual is removed from the necessity for economizing. "I cannot persuade my wife to ride in the Pullman car in the day-time," said a millionaire lumberman to me last summer. "Why?" I asked. He explained, "Well, we came out west in the early days and we were both very poor. We had hard time for a number of years and she got in the habit of doing without."

This worthy woman responded to environment in her day. She adapted herself to surroundings. It is easier to do that when one is young. "Old age" might be defined

as a degree-of-failure to respond to environment. Folks are not "set in their ways" because they are old—they are old because they are set in their ways. We do not count time by figures on a dial. Do you have to sit in the same place at the table every meal, or else feel uncomfortable? If so, you are old if you haven't lived more than twenty years.

Jews economize when they have to, but they shuck off the habit as soon as they reach the point where it is possible. They give their wives diamonds and seal skin coats. And as a rule they are very charitable.

The inability to respond to environment is what ails old people after they "break up housekeeping" and go to live with their married son or daughter. It is said that the Swiss often pine away and die of homesickness when removed from their beloved mountains. The mountaineers of Tennessee and Kentucky almost fade away when forced to dwell long in "the valley country." And they are sturdy people, too. But they lack the faculty of quick adjustment. Instead of putting the whole self into the present environment, they keep looking backward—which is a fatal thing to do, as is plainly taught in the Holy Scriptures. You know what happened to Lot's wife. She turned to a pillar of salt. This teaches that we crystallize and dry up and die unless we jump right into the Now and the Here, instead of straining back into the Then and the There. Again the Bible says, "Agree with thine adversary quickly." The adversary is not necessarily a person—sometimes it is a condition or environment.

I am frank to say that I am a bit short on the faculty-of-quick-adjustment. Always was. It is my belief that while the Highlanders were ripping and roaring around on the mountains, some of the Scotch granite got into their heads and mixed with their brains. No doubt Rob Roy had the stubbornness of a bull as well as the strength.

But not possessing a thing myself doesn't keep me from knowing if it is desirable, and neither does it prevent me from seeing that other people have it.

"The way of the transgressor is hard." Why is it hard? For a very good reason—"transgressor" comes from the Latin "trans," meaning across, and "grad," "to walk." Of course it is more difficult to "walk across" than to "walk with." A transgressor is one who does not respond to his environment. A transgressor is one who tries to swim up the stream instead of down. I do not believe any man would be a criminal if he truly realized what he was doing.



Why He Quit

"Jones has given up Scotch and drinks rye instead."
"What for?"

"He said he could stand snakes, but not plaid ones."

Calgary, Alta., Canada, January 9, 1907—Please find enclosed postoffice order for \$1.65 to pay dues for 1907, also for Bulletin, which I wouldn't care to be without, and look forward to receiving with pleasure. Believe that I am the only member of our Order settled in this city, but am looking forward to good things in future, as there are heaps of black cats in British Columbia.
DAVID ANDERSON (No. 15019).

Among the Wild Cats.

Honaker, Va., January 8, 1907—I am over in the mountains where there are not many cats of our kind, only the wild cats that roam over those rugged hills, and I enjoy very much reading The Bulletin, and it gives me lots of news as to what the other kittens are doing.

L. F. JACKSON (No. 17160).

Brother L. E. Fuller, of Chicago, has embarked in the lumber-trade-journal business on his own hook, having purchased "The Lumber World," a publication established by the late C. D. Strode. Under the able management of Brother Fuller The Lumber World will undoubtedly become an important factor in the field of trade journal literature. The publication will branch out into every department of the lumber industry and will be conducted on a high plane in every way. Brother Fuller has had long experience in journalism, having been connected with the American Lumberman for a number of years. He has energy and executive ability. His paper will be clean and fearless and run on the square-deal plan.

Brother Fuller is a loyal Hoo-Hoo and has done a great deal of good work, not only as Vicegerent several years, but also before his official connection with the Order. The Supreme Scrivenor's office has always known just where to find Brother Fuller and long ago learned to rely on



L. E. FULLER,

Who has recently purchased The Lumber World. Mr. Fuller is a faithful Hoo-Hoo and a well-known lumber trade journal man.

his faithful and conscientious efforts for the Order's good. The Bulletin extends to The Lumber World, under its new management, a hearty welcome and sincere wishes for the largest measure of success.



Chesterfield is a synonym for one kind of a man; Swettenham may be adopted for the opposite type.

Castlewood, Va., January 11, 1907—Enclosed please find my check for \$1.65 in payment for one year's dues in our Order. I assure you that I consider the small amount well invested, and that The Bulletin is always appreciated.

A. MACREA HALL (No. 17154).

Hillsboro, Texas, January 5, 1907—With this please find in postage 66 cents in payment for the balance due in payment of dues for 1907. The Bulletin is better and better and I would not want to do without it.

F. W. SIMMONS (No. 3344).

Brockton, Mass., January 5, 1907—Enclosed please find \$1.65 for my dues. I think the new law in regard to cards a good one. Last year I was talking with a member about paying dues. He said I was a fool to pay any dues as I could get into any concatenation just the same. I told him if he did not pay his dues he was not fit to be a member of any organization.

I was in Kingston, Jamaica, last winter and I went into one of the lumber yards there and found a member. Our order is a grand one.

S. H. EATON (No. 10616).

Kuttawa, Ky., January 5, 1907—Herein we send you our names and addresses for correction to be published in your handbook. Also find our check to cover subscription and dues of both members of our firm (\$1.65 each), amounting to \$3.30. We want to thank you for the good work which you are putting on The Bulletin. We could not get along without it, in fact would feel very lonesome indeed were it not for its timely visits. Right here it may not be out of the way for us to comment on the outside cover designs and decoration. Its appearance is highly artistic, and, to our taste, surpasses anything else of the kind which has ever come to our notice. The writer was an editor of a fraternity magazine himself once, but lays aside all professional jealousy and cheerfully awards you the palm.

GRAY LUMBER & COAL CO.,

Per Bartley Skinner,
Secy. and Treas.

Office of C. Van Buren Company, Amsterdam, N. Y., December 28, 1907—Wish I could have been with you at the last annual. If all goes well will come down to the next in my auto and shake hands with all the boys. I want to say that The Bulletin as now published is worth \$10 a year of any man's money. Remember me to Pop Cooledge, and tell him to drop off here some time and stay a month.

KARL ISBURGH.

Williamsport, Pa., December 29, 1906—I was born in New York State, consequently I am a Yankee. My ancestors came from England and Ireland. I am not superstitious. I don't believe in signs. That is what I told the lady who told me to get off the grass. She says, "Can't you read that sign?" I told her I didn't believe in signs. Just for a joke this morning I cut the cards to tell my fortune, and the first thing that came to my view was that I owed \$1.65 dues for the year 1907. Enclosed please find check for same, and you have my best wishes for a prosperous and a happy new year.

FRANK P. SHERWOOD (No. 11411).

Jackson, Miss., January 12, 1907—I think The Bulletin alone well worth \$1.65, not saying anything of the great pleasure of attending a kitten "eye opener."

M. L. WILLIAMS (No. 16769).



Orange, Texas, January 8, 1907—I enclose you postoffice order for \$1.65 to pay dues for 1907. Of course this includes The Bulletin. I read it with more interest than any other periodical I get.

HENRY A. CRAGER (No. 9489).

Sayre, Okla., January 9, 1907.

By the tail of the Great Black Cat,
I sure don't know "where I'm at."
As I've often paid my dues,
To be behind to me is news.
For fear you'll send another dun,
I enclose herewith a little "mon;"
If enough please send my card,
If not, a dun, and make it hard.

Fraternally yours,
(No. 9724.)

Chase, Kas., January 7, 1907—Enclosed herewith find check of \$1.65 for annual dues and to pay for The Bulletin to September, 1907. Think The Bulletin is the cheapest and best reading matter that comes to me, and it is just like getting money from home.

K. P. McFARLAND (No. 15868).

Bokoshe, I. T., January 8, 1907—Enclosed find check for \$1.65. Please send me card, and for the Lord's sake keep the Hoo-Hoo coming for I enjoy reading same very much.

M. NELSON (No. 12346).

Eufaula, I. T., January 8, 1907—Enclosed please find \$1.65 to pay my dues for 1907, also for The Bulletin, which I enjoy greatly.

J. R. ELDRIDGE (No. 14898).

Collinwood, Ohio, January 16, 1907—Enclosed please find order for \$1.65, dues for 1907. I am very much pleased with The Bulletin, and look for it each month, finding in same very interesting reading matter.

F. W. JANKE (No. 7787).

Fayette, Iowa, January 7, 1907—I herewith enclose draft for \$1.65, annual dues. I strongly approve the "admission card." It brings to the minds of the careless and negligent members the fact that they must help bear the burdens if they wish to partake of the good things of Hoo-Hoo.

GEORGE A. DAVIS (No. 12441).

Leesville, La., January 7, 1907—Enclosed please find post-office order for \$1.65, my dues for the current year. I heartily approve of the increase, in fact anything to keep The Bulletin up to its present standard, as I enjoy reading it very much. As the old negro preacher said, "I read it from river to river."

B. L. DICK (No. 14015).

McHenry, Miss., January 1, 1907— . . . The December number of The Bulletin is a beaut and full of good things. I congratulate you on its quality and quantity.

G. A. McHENRY (No. 13007).



WEATHER FORECAST

Wind from the North

Kansas City, Mo., December 29, 1906—Enclosed find check for \$1.65 for dues 1907. Enjoy reading The Bulletin very much, and anyone who objects to paying the slight increase to cover the expense of The Bulletin is a "tight wad."

KEITH S. POLLITT (No. 13834).

Seattle, Wash., December 28, 1906—Herewith cheque for \$1.65, dues to September, 1907. Please send my credentials. Post-Snark Miller expects soon to have a meeting and I don't want to miss the fun. The cover to the Christmas Bulletin is an appropriate one and should help to keep the brothers warm during this period of coal shortage.

H. L. SISLER (No. 7578).

Winnipeg, Man., January 3, 1907—Enclosed please find post-office order for \$1.65, being dues for year 1907. I enjoy The Bulletin very much, and trust that the year 1907 will be a good one for you and The Bulletin. You will have your work cut out if you surpass the year 1906.

JOHN E. BOTTERELL.

Chelsea, Mass., January 1, 1907— . . . I extend to you the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo the compliments of the season, and also appreciate The Bulletin and your timely words therein, and believe it is worth the little extra 65 cents.

C. B. ROGERS (No. 10624).

Ola, Ark., January 5, 1907— . . . I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of The Bulletin which I read with much interest and profit.

S. M. BATE (No. 17070).

Altoona, Kas., January 8, 1907—Enclosed find check for \$1.65, my dues for 1907. We enjoy The Bulletin very much and look forward each month for its arrival. Wishing you and all Hoo-Hoo a prosperous year, I am,

F. H. CHURCH (No. 8794).

Grand Junction, Colo., January 2, 1907—Enclosed please find draft for \$1.65 for dues to September, 1907. Don't forget the card. I highly prize The Bulletin for it affords me great pleasure to read it.

E. S. PINNELL (No. 15775).

Metropolis, Ill., January 7, 1907—The Bulletin is strictly O. K.

E. C. LENT (No. 16208).

Chicago, Ill., January 3, 1907—Herewith please find check payable to your order for \$1.65, dues for 1907. I commend the arrangement for subscription for Bulletin. It's worth the money and more.

A. J. CHENEY (No. 3094).

Fayetteville, Ark., January 3, 1907—Enclosed you will please find check for \$1.65, dues for 1907, and kindly send me one of your handsome membership cards, as I am expecting to attend several concatenations during the month of January, and I would certainly feel very blue if I should knock at the door of some "Session-on-the-Roof" and St. Peter should say, "Depart, I know you not!" I think this method of the membership card being the means of admitting members to a concatenation is a good one. With best wishes to yourself for a happy and prosperous New Year, and for the Hoo-Hoo Order at large, I beg to remain,

F. O. GULLEY (No. 9182).

Love at First Sight

The unqualified desire of a man to buy clothes and build fires for a woman for a whole lifetime at first sight of her is not uncommon among that humble portion of humanity that does not care for Bradstreets. Love at first sight has occurred a time or two in high life. But as a rule, the extempore marriage is to be found among unsophisticated creatures such as the dove, the blue-tailed dingbat and the ten-dollar-a-week clerk.—O. Henry in Sunday Magazine.

Boise, Idaho, December 29, 1906—Dear Brother Baird: Have just been reading the last issue of The Bulletin and it reminds me to pay my dues. I certainly do heartily approve of the action of the last annual in raising the price and adopting the card system. But it is still too low and should be \$2. I enjoyed the October Bulletin very much and was sorry I could not be with you at Oklahoma City for it is my old stamping ground. I had the pleasure of meeting you in Portland, but of course you cannot remember one-half the strangers you met that year. Matters are quiet in Hoo-Hoo lines with us, but I am glad to see the Order is growing.

R. S. SHAW (No. 12670).

Missing—One water wagon, last heard of between January 1 and January 7. Finder will please return to Father Time before January 1, 1908.

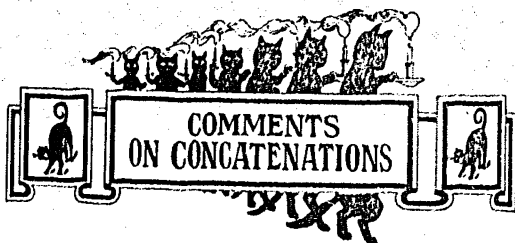
A Back Number.

Our gude friend, the Seattle Post Intelligencer, continuz to spel in akordanz with Rozvelt rulz. The practiz may save composishun, but it iz hard on the ize, and we hope the papr is about thru with the funy buzniz. A golve is a golve, but it kan be karried to far.—Portland Oregonian.

It's all right to talk of building more battleships, but what this country needs is boxcars.—Baltimore Sun.

Texarkana, Ark., December 31, 1906—Enclosed find draft for \$1.65 covering my dues for 1907. Like good wine The Bulletin gets better as it grows older. Keep the good work up.

R. M. MORRIS (No. 11351).



Old Members at the Helm.

On the evening of January 5 in New Orleans Vicegerent W. S. Launstein held a concatenation at which fifteen men were initiated. Mr. Launstein regrets that the concatenation was got up rather hastily and consequently everything was not as he should have wished it. However, the list of men shows a splendid addition to the Order of Hoo-Hoo, and from the reports received from those who were so fortunate as to attend, it was simply modesty on the Vicegerent's part in making this claim. A notable feature of this concatenation is that of the first five officers four of them were in number less than 643. These men with the much desired numbers were James Boyd, Senior Hoo-Hoo (No. 44); Vicegerent Launstein (No. 369); Edward Schwartz, Scrivenoter (No. 613), and George E. Watson, Bojum (No. 642).

Snark, W. S. Launstein; Senior Hoo-Hoo, James Boyd; Junior Hoo-Hoo, B. L. Stephenson; Bojum, George E. Watson; Scrivenoter, Edward Supply Schwartz; Jabberwock, T. I. Bennett; Custocatian, James P. Freret; Arcanoper, J. A. Hilliard; Gurdon, H. B. Olmsted.

18256 John Lee Bauman, Houston Texas; salesman Cypress Selling Co., New Orleans, La.

18257 Charles Thomas Bethel, Centerville, Ill.; salesman Cypress Selling Co., New Orleans, La.

18258 Howard Jordan Dunn, New Orleans, La.; manager sales department Cypress Selling Co.

18259 James Woods Elizard, New Orleans, La.; traffic manager Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn.

18260 Benjamin Robert Ellis, New Orleans, La.; chief inspector Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn.

18270 Robert Cahill Irwin, Springfield, Mass.; salesman Cypress Selling Co., New Orleans, La.

18271 John Rittenhouse King, Chillicothe, Ohio; salesman Cypress Selling Co.

18272 William Kinzer, Lancaster, Pa.; salesman Cypress Selling Co., New Orleans, La.

18273 John Bragg Moore, Lincoln, Neb.; salesman Cypress Selling Co., New Orleans, La.

18274 Isaac Fraser Noxon, New Orleans, La.; manager order department Cypress Selling Co.

18275 William F. Robitaille, New Orleans, La.; inspector Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn.

18276 George Bailey Roadwood, Montgomery City, Mo.; salesman Cypress Selling Co., New Orleans, La.

18277 Harry Roy, New Orleans, La.; salesman Cypress Selling Co.

18278 Clifton Price Stockell, Kansas City, Mo.; salesman Cypress Selling Co., New Orleans, La.

18279 Charles "Happy" Wiggin, New Orleans, La.; traveling salesman Whitney Supply Co.

Concatenation No. 1314, New Orleans, La., January 5, 1907.

The Work of a King.

Vicegerent Sibley P. King, of the Northern District of Alabama, is doing splendid work for the Order. He has held some unusually fine concatenations and has aroused much enthusiasm. In fact Brother King seems to be successful in anything he undertakes. His last concatenation was held on the evening of January 8, in Birmingham, at the time of the gathering for the annual meeting of the members of the Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. This concatenation was one of the largest, as well as most interesting, that has been held in Alabama for some while. Thirty men were initiated, with Vicegerent King himself in the Snark's chair and Mr. H. H. Snell in the role of Junior. The ceremonies

were held in the Council Chambers in the City Hall in Birmingham, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies the cats and kittens repaired to the Country Club, where an elegant nine-course dinner was served. Mr. William M. French, of Knoxville, elected president of the Retail Dealers' Association, acted as toastmaster, and toasts were eloquently responded to by F. H. Lathrop, William F. Bixby, H. H. Snell, Richard Randolph, J. A. Rountree, A. W. Nelson, W. E. Wailes, Fred Sheppard and others.

As the banquet was being concluded Brother H. H. Snell arose and spoke of the splendid work that Vicegerent King had done to build up the Order since he became Vicegerent for that district. Brother Rountree proposed that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Mr. King and toasts drank in his honor. This was most heartily done.

Snark, Sibley P. King; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. E. Wailes; Junior Hoo-Hoo, H. H. Snell; Bojum, J. A. Rountree; Scrivenoter, W. J. Wallace; Jabberwock, William F. Dixby; Custocatian, F. J. Sheppard; Arcanoper, W. A. Currie; Gurdon, A. W. Nelson.

18280 Joseph Bartlett Abel, Birmingham, Ala.; news editor American Newspaper Union.

18281 James M. Adams, Birmingham, Ala.; manager Iron City Lumber Co.

18282 Charles Monroe Blane, Knoxville, Tenn.; member of firm Broadway Mfg. Co.

18283 Hamilton Wilder Bostick, Birmingham, Ala.; buyer and inspector of logs and timber, Case-Fowler Lbr. Co.

18284 Donat Joseph Boucher, Decatur, Ala.; lumber inspector Standard Lumber Co.

18285 J. B. Boucher, Decatur, Ala.; president Standard Lumber Co.

18286 Urbis Anson Carrier, Cypress, Ala.; salesman Cypress Hardwood Co.

18287 Baxter Crawford, New Decatur, Ala.; owner B. Crawford.

18288 John Wesley Douglass, Birmingham, Ala.; shipping clerk Barnett-Sheppard Lumber Co.

18289 Robert Dyas, New Decatur, Ala.; lumber buyer Jamison Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.

18290 William Thornton Estes, Birmingham, Ala.; salesman T. H. Johnston & Co.

18291 William Magnus Fowler, Birmingham, Ala.; general manager Case-Fowler Lumber Co.

18292 Leonard Elwin Gullaborn, Clanton, Ala.; secretary and treasurer Gullaborn Lumber Co.

18293 Guy Higgins, Clanton, Ala.; president The Forest Lumber Co.

18294 James Rush Jones, Birmingham, Ala.; vice president Standard Lumber & Mfg. Co.

18295 Louis Sherman Jones, Decatur, Ala.; superintendent of band mill The Bixby-Theisen Co., Detroit, Mich.

18296 Cecil Cyrus Malone, East Lake, Ala.; clerical office man T. H. Johnston & Co., Birmingham, Ala.

18297 Charles Henry Moreland, Birmingham, Ala.; estimator Barnett-Sheppard Lumber Co.

18298 William Edmund Norvell, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; salesman Norvell & Wallace.

18299 Frank Tompkins Richardson, Birmingham, Ala.

18300 Alfred Richmond, Decatur, Ala.; foreman Standard Lumber Co.

18301 John Harrison Rountree, Decatur, Ala.; secretary and treasurer Standard Lumber Co.

18302 Henry Clinton Russell, Jr., Ensley, Ala.; manager Ensley yard Barnett-Sheppard Lumber Co.

18303 Wade Allan Savage, Coal City, Ala.; manager The Savage Co.

18304 Samuel Solomon Standfield, Clanton, Ala.; senior partner Standfield & Jones.

18305 Edward Baptist Teague, Birmingham, Ala.; secretary and treasurer Standard Lumber Co.

18306 James Henry Thomas, Birmingham, Ala.; partner Thomas-Farmer Lumber Co.

18307 Joseph Burner Turner, Sterrett, Ala.; principal owner J. B. Turner & Co.

18308 Franklin Wade Vaughan, Atlanta, Ga.; general agent for South Lumber Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.

18309 Samuel Morgan Wood, Rome, Ga.; manager and superintendent Cundell Lumber Co.

Concatenation No. 1315, Birmingham, Ala., January 8, 1907.

Big Meeting in Denver.

Upon the occasion of the meeting of the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association held in Denver, Colo., on January 9 the Hoo-Hoo of that city, under the leadership of Vicegerent C. W. Kirchner, held an enjoyable concatenation. Twenty men were initiated, and an un-

usually goodly number sat around watching the process of installation of wisdom. There was only one thing to mar the pleasure and success of both the retailers' meeting and the concatenation and that was the accident that happened during the first day of the meeting to "Pap" Hemenway, Past Snark of the Universe. "Brother Hemenway was walking through the office of the hotel," Brother E. E. Preston writes, "and stepped on a board which some workman had placed on the floor to cover a repair that had been made in the tiling. The board bucked, which gave "Pap" a serious fall, splintering one of the bones in his right wrist. With his usual grit he declined to be put out of business and was a constant attendant throughout the entire session and attended to his duties as secretary. He is certainly a wonderful man, having just passed his seventy-fifth milestone."

One of the Denver papers gives the following account of the concatenation and the "Session-on-the-Roof."

To the music of clinking glasses, and with many a jest and shout of laughter, the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo ended its initiation last evening with a banquet at the Adams Hotel. From 8 o'clock until midnight the Hoo-Hoo, a society composed of lumbermen and those closely allied with that business, held full sway on the fourth floor of the hotel. No one was allowed on that floor until after the secret ceremonies were over. Twenty "kittens" had their eyes opened in more or less startling fashion, and acquired the wisdom of the old "Toms" at an astonishingly rapid rate.

The back fence session, the banquet, was attended by about eighty members. It was presided over by Vicegerent Snark Charles W. Kirchner of this city.

No set speeches were made at the dinner, but there were impromptu talks. Several of the newly initiated gave graphic descriptions of how it felt to become full-fledged Hoo-Hoo, and the older members were called upon to put the finishing touches on the education of the one-time novices.

Vicegerent Snark Kirchner welcomed the new members to the ranks of full-fledged catdom, and with a toast to the new members, and another to the Order, the Hoo-Hoo closed the festivities at an early hour this morning.

Hoo-Hoo are so smitten with the figure 9 that they are greatly influenced by that numeral. The emblem of the fraternity is a black cat with back arched high and tail curled to form a figure 9 of the old variety. They hold their concatenations on the ninth day of the month and their annual sessions during the ninth month of the year. They have other eccentricities in which the numeral and the black cat figure extensively.

Snark, C. W. Kirchner; Senior Hoo-Hoo, R. W. Stewart; Junior Hoo-Hoo, C. Q. Flack; Bojum, G. C. Hill; Scrivenoter, H. D. Brunson; Jabberwock, C. E. Bullen; Custocatian, J. E. Preston; Arcanoper, Guy E. Martin; Gurdon, D. A. Hamilton.

18306 Henry Dudley Abrams, Aztec, New Mexico; president and manager Aztec Hdq. Lumber Co.

18307 Hal Sayr Baldwin, Greeley, Colo.; local manager F. H. Gilerest Lumber Co.

18308 Charles Smith Birkins, Idaho Springs, Colo.; secretary, treasurer and manager Idaho Springs Lumber Co.

18309 Frank Sherman Brower, Lander, Wyo.; manager Brower Lumber Co.

18310 George Jillett Connington, Wellington, Colo.; manager The Corbin-Black Lumber & Grain Co.

18311 Julius "Caesar" Dahlstrom, Denver, Colo.; general agent St. Joe & Grand Isle Railroad.

18312 Ernest Bruce Faus, Monte Vista, Colo.; yard manager O. A. Cramer.

18313 Edwin Blakely Helmecke, Lamar, Colo.; manager Gordon Lumber Co., Wiley, Colo.

18314 Victor B. Humphreys, Trinidad, Colo.; manager Trinidad Lumber Co.

18315 Thomas Cummings Hunt, Jr., Denver, Colo.; secretary and treasurer Monarch Lumber Co.

18316 Cona Denver Hutchens, Seebert, Colo.; owner C. D. Hutchens.

18317 William James Kellogg, Rock Springs, Wyo.; general manager Rock Springs Lumber Co., Ltd.

18318 Thomas Joseph McCue, Denver, Colo.; president Minnequa Lumber Co.

18319 John Gerald O'Malley, Lamar, Colo.; manager Lamar Lumber Co.

18320 John Robert Pearson, Lamar, Colo.; manager McCue Lumber Co.

18325 Charles Edward Rathbone, Denver, Colo.; secretary R. M. Handy Lumber Co.

18326 David Robert Robb, Colorado Springs, Colo.; mill foreman El Paso Lumber Co.

18327 Henry Lawrence Roberts, Idaho Springs, Colo.; partner Roberts & Francis, Silver Plume, Colo.

18328 Joseph Albert Terry, Denver, Colo.; salesman Hallack & Howard Lumber Co.

18329 Orren Everett Vaughn, Akron, Colo.; manager The Akron-Otis L. & S. Co.

Concatenation No. 1316, Denver, Colo., January 9, 1907.

Thinking Now About the Annual.

On the evening of January 16 in Baltimore, Md., the followers of Hoo-Hoo assembled under the call of Vicegerent Maurice W. Wiley. This was the first concatenation under his administration and it was a fine one. His kittens numbered nine and all were taught the error of their ways in the most approved and the most thorough style. The initiating nine which Brother Wiley had selected to assist him was an unusually able one. For Senior Hoo-Hoo he had the "always pleasant" George Schumacher, and right opposite him in the Junior's chair the "irrepressible, unsurpassable" Billy Gill, who has few superiors as a Junior. Ex-Vicegerent George E. Waters sat upon the lid in the Bojum's work, while as Jabberwock "our bright and smiling rotund friend," Brother Louis Becker, certainly know how to offer up the victims on the altar of mirth.

Brother Theodore Mottu was Arcanoper, Brother William J. Cromwell Custocatian, and Brother E. C. Mantz Scrivenoter, while the work of Gurdon was done by Brother John J. Duffy, Jr. The quotations above are the words of Brother Wiley himself, and he pays a high tribute to each of those who assisted him in making the concatenation such a successful one. The Junior Hoo-Hoo was assisted by Brother John A. Berryman, who acted as medical examiner, and whose quips and jests were only exceeded by his agility. Brother Wiley further writes:

"I cannot too warmly express my appreciation of the assistance given by Brother Alcock, who seemed to be here, there and everywhere—the right man in the right place at the right moment."

At the "Session-on-the-Roof" all of the toasts were not kept for the end of the feast, but between the courses of the dinner speeches were made. The Vicegerent started the ball rolling by calling attention to the earnest work and heartiest cooperation which was absolutely necessary in order to keep up to the high standard raised by his predecessors. He also called attention to the position which Maryland assumed in the entertainment of the members of the Order to be in attendance at the next annual meeting at Atlantic City. This point was especially dwelt upon in the clever speeches of Brothers Alcock, Becker and Waters. After Brother Wiley had made his speech upon the subject of the next annual meeting and the participation which he wanted the members from Maryland to show he called upon Brother John L. Alcock to act as toastmaster, which position it is unnecessary to say Brother Alcock filled most admirably.

During one of the speeches the suggestion was made that the Vicegerent appoint a committee of five, of which committee he was to be a member ex-officio, this committee to arrange for a meeting of the Vicegerent Snarks and other Hoo-Hoo, to be held in Philadelphia on February 8, when a full and free discussion could take place as to ways and means of covering all matters pertaining to the Atlantic City meeting. This suggestion was made in the form of a motion and Brother Wiley has appointed this committee, announcement of which will appear in a later issue of The Bulletin.

Snark, Maurice W. Wiley; Senior Hoo-Hoo, George Schumacher; Junior Hoo-Hoo, William D. Gill; Bojum, George E. Waters; Scrivenoter, E. C. Mantz; Jabberwock, Louis Becker; Custocatian, William J. Cromwell; Arcanoper, Theodore Mottu; Gurdon, John J. Duffy, Jr.

- 18230 Charles Henry Boone, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; inspector Ryland Brooks Lumber Co.
- 18231 Alexander "Pitchpine" Campbell, Baltimore, Md.; salesman N. W. James Lumber Co.
- 18232 Harry Norris Ewart, Baltimore, Md.; salesman Orr, Eppley & Co.
- 18233 Charles Frank Gerwig, Baltimore, Md.; salesman Lafayette Mill & Lumber Co.
- 18234 Raymond Louis Mayer, Baltimore, Md.; advertising agent business department Baltimore American.
- 18235 Svend Vablenmar Petersen, Baltimore, Md.; agent L. O. Petersen, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 18236 William Henry Shea, Baltimore, Md.; salesman Dixie Mfg. Co.
- 18237 John Kelly Stack, Baltimore, Md.; member of firm John Stack & Sons.
- 18238 William Frederick Thiemeyer, Baltimore, Md.; general manager J. H. Thiemeyer Co.

Concatenation No. 1317, Baltimore, Md., January 16, 1907.

Arousing Enthusiasm in Canada.

From across the border lines to the north comes good tidings from Vicegerent W. A. Hadley. He held at Chatham, Ont., on January 12 a most successful concatenation—the first of a chain which he intends to hold during the current year. At this meeting thirty-nine men, good, tried and true, were initiated, and the evening was a big occasion for Hoo-Hoo. Preparatory to the meeting Vicegerent Hadley sent out a notice to Hoo-Hoo in his district asking them when and where they thought a concatenation could be held to the best interest of all. Many rousing replies were received urging a concatenation at an early date, and as the majority seemed to indicate Chatham, Ont., the ceremonies were held there.

The scenes in the concatenation hall were unusually enjoyable, and the entire class seemed to enjoy it most heartily, and when it came to being seated around the banquet board it was found by roll call that 101 were present. Such greetings as this from the far North, when winter has the hand in its grasp, is certainly gratifying to all Hoo-Hoo.

The following is reproduced from the interesting menu card used at the "Session-on-the-Roof":

The Lamentation of the "Hs."

I was at the Hoo-Hoo slide,
Martha Jane;
And I am not keen to ride
There again;
For the things on which I sped
Sent me limping off to bed,
And I woke up with a head
Streaked with pain.

O, the goat ride I took
In my glee
Every inspiration shook
Out of me;
For the moment that I struck
On that horn he wears for luck,
You had ought to see him buck—
Hully Ghee!

I've a warping of the spine,
Martha Jane;
And my ribs are out of line,
Too, I fear.
Every organ that I own,
Every ligament and bone,
Every blooming thing seems thrown
Out of gear.

O, I dare't tell it all,
Dear, for it
Would treat you to a fall
In a fit;
Dare't tell you of the fun
While the work was being done
And the hand-shaking begun—
Nit, O Nit!

- Now I am a Hoo-Hoo, Marthe dear,
Don't you see?
And I need no longer fear
That Degree;
And I'll sit with gleeful pride
And watch other victims ride
Down that old base-burning slide
Same as me.
- 18239 James "Wagon" Anderson, Chatham, Ont., Can.; superintendent Chatham Wagon Co.
 - 18240 John "Stave" Anderson, Wallaceburg, Ont., Can.; secretary and treasurer Wallaceburg Cooperage Co.
 - 18241 Walter Clifford Armstrong, Chatham, Ont., Can.; manager timber limits.
 - 18242 Richard Thomas Asher, Chatham, Ont., Can.; superintendent Blonde Lumber Co.
 - 18243 William Barratt, Woodstock, Ont., Can.; salesman Woodstock Lumber Mfg. Co.
 - 18244 William "Francis" Blight, Chatham, Ont., Can.; senior partner Blight & Fielder.
 - 18245 Jacob "Balster" Blonde, Chatham, Ont., Can.; assistant manager Blonde Lumber & Mfg. Co.
 - 18246 Adolphus Robert Cade, Chatham, Ont., Can.; director Bent Goods Co.
 - 18247 James Crawford Couper, Chatham, Ont., Can.; superintendent Chaplin Wheelworks.
 - 18248 Frank Crow, Chatham, Ont., Can.; manager D. W. Crow & Sons.
 - 18249 Tancredo Joseph Doyle, Chatham, Ont., Can.; secretary and treasurer Blonde Lumber Co.
 - 18250 William Martin Drader, Chatham, Ont., Can.; owner W. M. Drader.
 - 18251 Alexander Frederick Falk, Chatham, Ont., Can.; auditor and shareholder Sutherland-Innes Co., Ltd.
 - 18252 John Edward Fennell, Toronto, Ont., Can.; traveling salesman Menzie Mfg Co.
 - 18253 Charles C. Ferguson, London, Ont., Can.; assistant manager Ferguson Lumber Co.
 - 18254 George J. Fielder, Chatham, Ont., Can.; partner Blight & Fielder.
 - 18255 Ernest "Pacific" Fremlin, Chatham, Ont., Can.; traveling agent Canadian Pacific.
 - 18256 William E. Gundy, Chatham, Ont., Can.; adviser and collector Hadly Lumber Co.
 - 18257 William Elijah Hall, Blenheim, Ont., Can.; assistant manager Blenheim Lumber Co.
 - 18258 Frederick Henry Herbert, Toronto, Ont., Can.; superintendent John M. Ewen & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 - 18259 George Fenwick Hobart, Toronto, Ont., Can.; traveler Canada Lumberman.
 - 18260 Albert Ernest Hodgins, Toronto, Ont., Can.; traveling freight agent Canadian Northern Railway.
 - 18261 Thomas Walter Horn, Toronto, Ont., Can.; Canadian manager John M. Ewen & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 - 18262 Charles Daniel Hubbell, Thamesville, Ont., Can.; partner Hubbell Bros.
 - 18263 James Milton Johnson, Chatham, Ont., Can.; partner H. W. Baxter Lumber Co.
 - 18264 Frederick Francis Kessel, Wallaceburg, Ont., Can.; manager Wallaceburg Cooperage Co.
 - 18265 Arthur Oak Ludlam, Leamington, Ont., Can.; president Ludlam-Ainslie Lumber Co., Sarnia, Ont., Can.
 - 18266 William "Bracke" McNairnie, Wallaceburg, Ont., Can.; partner McNairnie Bros.
 - 18267 George Massey, Chatham, Ont., Can.; manager Bank of Montreal.
 - 18268 John Frank Mount, Chatham, Ont., Can.; secretary and treasurer Defiance Iron Works.
 - 18269 Percy Gordon Piggott, Chatham, Ont., Can.; partner John Piggott & Sons.
 - 18270 John Charles Pritchard, Chatham, Ont., Can.; agent Grand Trunk Railroad.
 - 18271 Robert "Ties" Scott, Chatham, Ont., Can.; general freight agent C. P. Ry.
 - 18272 William Fry Scott, Toronto, Ont., Can.; consulting engineer John M. Ewen & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 - 18273 Sylvester Joseph Sullivan, Chatham, Ont., Can.; secretary and treasurer Chatham Bent Goods Co., Ltd.
 - 18274 George W. Sulman, Chatham, Ont., Can.; proprietor G. W. Sulman.
 - 18275 David Erastus Wallace, Thamesville, Ont., Can.; proprietor D. E. Wallace.
 - 18276 William E. Woodruff, Chatham, Ont., Can.; manager Iroquois Pipe Line Co.
 - 18277 Riley William Youngs, London, Ont., Can.; division freight agent Pere Marquette Ry.
- Concatenation No. 1318, Chatham, Ont., Can., January 12, 1907.

Fifty More Good Texans.

Vicegerent W. M. Baugh increased the Hoo-Hoo register fifty new members by his concatenation at Groveton, Tex., on January 12. Groveton is a saw-mill town, and the spirit of Hoo-Hoo was there. Brother L. E. Stout has sent the following interesting description of the meeting:

"The town of Groveton is made up of good people, and a feature of the meeting was the fact that most of the candidates were Trinity County's most distinguished sons. E. H. Robertson, editor of the Trinity County Star, was the prime factor in getting up the concatenation, and the fact must be recognized that he was only a kitten. Brother C. W. Heath was the only old cat in Groveton at the time the meeting was held and he proved himself a very valuable man in the entertainment of the visitors. At nine minutes after nine after the roll had been called there were even fifty in number waiting to have their eyes opened, and for fear they might not get their money's worth, they were put upon a pine log—astride the log—which was mounted upon the running gears of a wagon and hauled around the town, up one street and down the other, the old 'tom cats' acting as conductors. At about 10 o'clock they arrived at the Macabee Hall, where the doctors and operating tables were in readiness. The kittens were ushered in two at a time, while Doctors Nussbaum, Hammond, Kavanaugh and others opened their eyes as fast as a Dago could open oysters on the half-shell. Music was furnished by the Groveton Brass Band, and it was a great meeting in every way, old cats and kittens enjoying themselves immensely."

- Snark, W. M. Baugh; Senior Hoo-Hoo, S. W. Hawthorne; Junior Hoo-Hoo, H. K. Nussbaum; Bojum, W. P. Wallace; Scrivenoter, L. E. Stout; Jabberwock, C. K. Hammond; Custocatian, K. W. Lee; Arcanoper, V. A. Nesbitt; Gurdon, C. W. Heath.
- 18278 Daniel Fisher Arledge, Groveton, Texas; general purchasing agent mill supplies Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18279 Lynne Peter Atmar, Groveton, Texas; secretary West-Davidson Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.
 - 18280 Robert Helms Atmar, Westville, Texas; stockholder West Lumber Co.
 - 18281 Giles Emmett Brown, Groveton, Texas; manager Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18282 Menon Bryan Canon, Benford, Texas; Davidson Ingram Lumber Co.
 - 18283 John Albert Chisholm, Saron, Texas; salesman William Cameron & Co.
 - 18284 John Jett Collins, Groveton, Texas; freight claim agent Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18285 John Robert Collins, Groveton, Texas; receiver and trustee Glendale Lumber Co., Glendale, Texas.
 - 18286 Robert Lee Collins, Groveton, Texas; general paymaster Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18287 Francis Emilian Dionne, Groveton, Texas; superintendent of lands and logging operations, Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18288 Edward Vesey Elwood, Groveton, Texas; assistant superintendent Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18289 Benjamin Walter Fogg, Groveton, Texas; salesman Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18290 Henry Fogle, Groveton, Texas; partner J. R. McDougald & Co.
 - 18291 Andrew Hanson Ford, Westville, Texas; manager West Lumber Co.
 - 18292 Hiram Eugene Frazier, Groveton, Texas; assistant to master mechanic Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18293 Mack Frazier, Groveton, Texas; assistant superintendent Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18294 Napoleon Everett Frazier, Groveton, Texas; partner Chapman & Frazier, Huntington, Texas.
 - 18295 Will "Ward" Friday, Groveton, Texas; master mechanic Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18296 George Ioring Gidden, Groveton, Texas; assistant manager Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18297 James Andrew Hill, Groveton, Texas; stockholder Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18298 Robert Charles Hitchcock, Groveton, Texas; superintendent Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18299 William Claude Humphrey, Groveton, Texas; salesman Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18300 William Lemuel Irwin, Groveton, Texas; local salesman Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18301 Richard Oscar Kenley, Groveton, Texas; partner Southern Pine Lumber Co., Diboll, Texas.

- 18402 Sam Thomas Lockard, Groveton, Texas; superintendent of piling department Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18403 Burrell Andrew Longino, Groveton, Texas; partner W. M. Glenn & Co., Lufkin and Center, Texas.
 - 18404 Evan James Magee, Jr., Groveton, Texas; proprietor E. J. Magee, Jr.
 - 18405 Louie Franklin Neely, Groveton, Texas; assistant general sales agent Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18406 John Charley Oliver, Groveton, Texas; Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18407 Edward Lawrence Patterson, Groveton, Texas; assistant superintendent saw-mill Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18408 Clarence Alfred Phelps, Groveton, Texas; master mechanic Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18409 Thomas Samuel Pittman, Carinona, Texas; assistant superintendent Cameron Lumber Co.
 - 18410 John Arthur Platt, Groveton, Texas; attorney and partner Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18411 Ernest Horgis Robertson, Groveton, Texas; Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18412 Daniel Madison Scott, Groveton, Texas; local salesman Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18413 Henry Bellwood Smith, Groveton, Texas; general superintendent construction Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18414 Robert Lee Smith, Groveton, Texas; partner J. R. McDougald & Co.
 - 18415 Walton Calmes Smither, Saron, Texas; store manager William Cameron & Co., Inc.
 - 18416 Henry Ed Stark, Groveton, Texas; assistant superintendent dry kiln Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18417 Robb Stevenson, Groveton, Texas; partner William Cameron & Co., Inc.
 - 18418 William Luther Stovall, Willard, Texas; purchasing agent Thompson & Tucker Lumber Co.
 - 18419 Willie Westwood Wallace, Groveton, Texas; private secretary and assistant to president Trinity Co. Lbr. Co.
 - 18420 Luther Lorenzo Werner, Westville, Texas; assistant superintendent West Lumber Co.
 - 18421 James Frederick Williams, Groveton, Texas; assistant superintendent Trinity County Lumber Co.
 - 18422 James Westwood Williamson, Saron, Texas; William Cameron & Co., Inc.
 - 18423 Sam Benjamin Wills, Willard, Texas; assistant manager Thompson & Tucker Lumber Co.
 - 18424 Archibald Vincent Wood, Groveton, Texas; partner A. J. Wood & Bros.
 - 18425 John Alfred Wood, Groveton, Texas; salesman E. J. Mayle, Jr.
 - 18426 Charles Colbern Woodman, Glendale, Texas; proprietor C. C. Woodman.
 - 18427 John Dunneek Woolford, Saron, Texas; assistant superintendent shipping dept. Wm. Cameron & Co., Inc.
- Concatenation No. 1319, Groveton, Texas, January 12, 1907.

Score One for Indiana.

Vicegerent George L. Maas' first concatenation occurred at Indianapolis on the night of January 11 at the conclusion of the big meeting of the Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers Association. The town was full of lumbermen, and enthusiasm ran high. Tomlinson Hall was the scene of the session of the lumber convention, but Vicegerent Maas selected the top floor of the magnificent Claypool Hotel for the banqueting hall. It was preceded by the "Session-on-the-Roof," which took on the aspect of a first class and elaborate banquet. L. G. Buddenbaum was the toastmaster, and in response to his call numerous speeches were made. The whole thing was a success from beginning to end—the initiation as well as the "Session-on-the-Roof"—with one exception. This exception was the absence of Vicegerent Maas, from a bad attack of lagrippe. He has been in a bad way for several days, and hustling around for his concatenation did him no good. He stuck bravely to his post until just before the march began to the banqueting hall, and then he had to lay down. This is no figure of speech. He was compelled to go home and take to his bed, where the little attack held him for several days. This was much regretted, of course, and his absence detracted from every feature of the concatenation. With the presence, however, of Alex Hamilton, who acted as Junior, L. G. Miller, Billy Matthias, C. D. Meeker, W. P. Hubbard, Perry Halt and A. Bachmann things went off with great smoothness. Supreme Scrivenoter J. H. Balrd,

at the request of the Vicegerent, assumed the position of Snark.

Nine men were initiated—all good and true. One of the candidates, Brother W. W. Hobson, paid fees and dues two or three years ago, but has been dodging around the country so as to miss all the concatenations. He was glad to come in at Indianapolis meeting and took his medicine. He got it. The number of initiates would have been far larger except for the illness of the Vicegerent. He had expected every day to get better and to be able to give to all arrangements his personal attention, and was not willing, therefore, up to the last moment to throw the responsibility off on to other shoulders.

The concatenation was a notable one in the matter of its exceptionally orderly conduct. There has been criticism justly leveled at some of the concatenations held, especially those held in connection with big lumber conventions. Vicegerent Maas fully appreciated this and laid down right lines upon which the concatenation should be conducted. He realized the necessity of doing this to regain for Hoo-Hoo the standing it should have among representative lumber manufacturers of Indiana. Working along this line no strenuous effort was made for an excessively large number of initiates, Mr. Maas' idea being to make his first concatenation a perfect success in the way it was held. He accomplished this to the fullest degree, and laid down lines which will be followed in the other meeting for which he is already planning and for which announcement will be made in due time.

Somebody has sent in to The Bulletin a bright little sketch touching off the features of this concatenation and the big lumber convention, and not falling to touch off at the same time some of the well known men in attendance on both occasions. This appears on another page.

Snark, J. H. Baird; Senior Hoo-Hoo, C. D. Meeker; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Alex. Hamilton; Bojum, W. L. Kellogg; Scrivenoter, L. E. Miller; Jabberwock, W. H. Matthias; Custocatian, W. P. Hubbard; Arcanoper, Perry Hart; Gurdon, F. Bachman.

- 18428 Haman Orlando Dickinson, Indianapolis, Ind.; sales manager Southern Product Co.
 18429 Cleve "Wash" Disher, Indianapolis, Ind.; special agent Ind. Linn. Mut. Ins. Co.
 18430 Willis Blanche Dye, Kokomo, Ind.; member and general manager Thomas J. Dye & Son.
 18431 William Chaney Greer, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. C. Greer.
 18432 William Webb Hobson, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, treasurer and manager Anson-Hixon Sash & Door Co.
 18433 George T. Melzer, Evansville, Ind.; traveling salesman Evansville Sash & Door Co.
 18434 George Novak, Indianapolis, Ind.; purchasing agent retail yards Southern Product Co.
 18435 Frank Brady Pryor, Detroit, Mich.; traveling salesman W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio.
 18436 Orval "Doc-Weight" Templeton, Mooresville, Ind.; estimator The Corner & Secor Co.
 Concatenation No. 1320, Indianapolis, Ind., January 11, 1907.

Thirty More From Minnesota.

Vicegerent George B. Webster dealt out Health, Happiness and Long Life to thirty kittens at the concatenation which he held in Minneapolis on January 15. There was a big attendance and the fun ran high in the initiation hall of the Elks Club, Brother W. E. Penfield acting as Junior. At the feast upon groaning tables there were refreshments for both the epicure and the hungry. The cats and kittens alike gathered in the assembly hall, and arranging themselves on comfortable lounging benches, enjoyed an unusually clever vaudeville programme which was furnished by artists from local theatres. Vicegerent Webster was the recipient of many congratulations on the success of his concatenation, both from the interest it aroused in the Order, and for its artistic merit.

Snark, George B. Webster; Senior Hoo-Hoo, James C. Melville; Junior Hoo-Hoo, W. E. Penfield; Bojum, F. H. Flatau; Scrivenoter, J. W. Phillips; Jabberwock, George L. Curkendall; Custocatian, J. P. Lansing; Arcanoper, R. O. Miracle; Gurdon, Mell Eaton.

- 18437 John H. Bogart, Minneapolis, Minn.; salesman The Minneapolis Sash & Door Co.
 18438 Hendrick Booram, Minneapolis, Minn.; manager of Minneapolis branch Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
 18439 James Carr, Adams, Minn.; manager Adams Lumber Co.
 18440 John Clark, Brandon, Man., Can.; partner McDermid & Clark.
 18441 William Chapman Deering, Long Prairie, Minn.; auditor Hennepin Lumber Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 18442 L. G. Delamater, Minneapolis, Minn.; salesman Fulton & Libby.
 18443 Lawrence Root Elsbroad, Minneapolis, Minn.; salesman D. H. McMullen.
 18444 Carl Herman Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn.; office salesman C. H. Dumert Lumber Co.
 18445 James Thomas Fryer, Minneapolis, Minn.; salesman H. B. Waite Lumber Co.
 18446 Brackett Gardner, Minneapolis, Minn.; buyer Rogers Lumber Co.
 18447 Kenneth Philbrick Gregg, Minneapolis, Minn.; retail sales manager Shevlin-Carpenter Co.
 18448 Hugh Martin Halstead, Minneapolis, Minn.; manager of Minneapolis branch Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
 18449 Claude Ross Houston, Minneapolis, Minn.; general office routine manager Northwest Lumber Co.
 18450 Henry O. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.; proprietor H. O. Johnson.
 18451 William Charles Kath, Minneapolis, Minn.; auditor Mutual Lumber Co.
 18452 George Vincent Learned, Minneapolis, Minn.; president Learned Lumber Co.
 18453 Wesley Horace Loomis, Jr., Omaha, Neb.; salesman Frost-Frigg Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 18454 Frank Holterhoff Meyer, Minneapolis, Minn.; traveling salesman McCulloch-Kuhn-Atkinson Co.
 18455 Jacob William Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.; Minneapolis Cedar & Lumber Co.
 18456 Albert George Nortz, Breckenridge, Minn.; secretary and treasurer Nortz Lumber Co.
 18457 Itham Ellsworth Nye, Hudson, Wis.; traveling salesman McCulloch-Kuhn-Atkinson Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 18458 Edward Merwin Oleson, Minneapolis, Minn.; assistant sales manager Minneapolis Cedar & L. Co.
 18459 George Washington Ralsh, Akron, Iowa; auditor Fullerton Lumber Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 18460 William Davis Shuttlesworth, Ochevedan, Iowa; president Shell Lumber Co., Sibley, Iowa.
 18461 Charles Dana Stone, Minneapolis, Minn.; traveling salesman Carpenter-Lamb Co.
 18462 Lewis Edward Streater, Minneapolis, Minn.; auditor Eclipse Lumber Co.
 18463 Isaac Nesbit Tate, Minneapolis, Minn.; treasurer Mutual Lumber Co.
 18464 Harvey A. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn.; buyer Rogers Lumber Co.
 18465 Frank Edward Weiss, Pukwana, S. D.; owner F. E. Weiss.
 18466 Vinet A. Whipple, Minneapolis, Minn.; partner Webster & Whipple.
 Concatenation No. 1321, Minneapolis, Minn., January 15, 1907.

Along the Indian Trail.

A goodly number answered the summons of Vicegerent C. A. Samson for the concatenation held at Hugo, I. T., on January 26. Ever since the annual held in that section of the country last September enthusiasm for the Order has run high, and thirty-one novices were lined up for the initiation ceremonies. Among the visitors was Mr. R. T. Bates, of Nashville, who, acting as Junior, assisted Brother Weir in giving these dwellers of the Indian Territory a full dose of Hoo-Hoo medicine, and at the enjoyable "Session-on-the-Roof" the kittens attested that they had in the fullest sense received their money's worth.

Vicegerent Samson was unable to attend, and so he appointed Brother W. L. Gibbs officer-in-charge, and most admirably and successfully did he administer the affairs of the evening as the records show.

Snark, A. J. Weir; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. L. Gibbs; Junior Hoo-Hoo, R. T. Bates; Bojum, J. N. Leard; Scrivenoter, W. W. Weir; Jabberwock, Charles H. Wohrer; Custocatian, Frank Maas; Arcanoper, Clyde Walton; Gurdon, W. W. Fairchild.

- 18467 William Overton Barton, Hugo, I. T.; yard manager Hastings Lumber Co.
 18468 James Noah Blake, Paris, Tex.; partner Blake & Hinkle.
 18469 Henry Clayton Bowen, Bethel, I. T.; owner Henry C. Bowen, Ft. Towson, I. T.
 18470 Jesse "Pine Bark" Braden, Valliant, I. T.; manager Miller Lumber Co.
 18471 Fred McLauren Brookes, Hugo, I. T.; owner F. M. Brooks Hdw. Co.
 18472 William Paul Brookes, Finley, I. T.; owner W. P. Brookes
 18473 Emmerson "Kiln Dried" Chappell, Finley, I. T.; assistant shipping clerk Rogers-Walton Lumber Co., Hugo, I. T.
 18474 Albert Cleveland Coffman, Ft. Towson, I. T.; assistant manager mill No. 1 Pine Belt Lumber Co.
 18475 Robert Moore Connell, Hugo, I. T.; assistant yard manager Hastings Lumber Co.
 18476 George Halyon Curry, Hugo, I. T.; claim agent Frisco Railroad.
 18477 Gomer David Evans, Hugo, I. T.; assistant yard manager Wright Lumber Co.
 18478 John Chisolm Gibbons, Jr., Paris, Texas; treasurer Whaley Lumber Co.
 18479 Lewis "Arkansas" Henshaw, Hugo, I. T.; traveling car accountant Frisco Railroad.
 18480 Adolphus Howell Hunt, Antlers, I. T.; manager retail yard Walter Rogers, Hugo, I. T.
 18481 Harry Albert Jeter, St. Paul, Ark.; inspector and buyer United Walnut Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.
 18482 Willis Forest Johnson, New Boston, Texas; president Whaley Lumber Co., Paris, Texas.
 18483 William Albert Lay, Hugo, I. T.; shipping clerk Walton-Rogers Lumber Co.
 18484 Harvey Fleming Lewis, Ft. Towson, I. T.; assistant manager Pine Belt Lumber Co.
 18485 Thomas Jefferson McDaniel, Finley, I. T.; shipping clerk Walton-Rogers Lumber Co., Hugo, I. T.
 18486 Chester "Meek" McKinney, Hugo, I. T.; assistant manager wholesale dept. Hastings Lumber Co.
 18487 Charles David Nease, Hugo, I. T.; buyer and inspector Hobart-Lee Tl Co., Springfield, Mo.
 18488 Curtis Wellington Nease, Hugo, I. T.; inspector and purchasing agent Red River Timber Co.
 18489 George Marion Rogers, Hugo, I. T.; buyer F. S. Hendrick Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 18490 John William Simpson, Hugo, I. T.; stockholder Oak City Lumber Co., Duvall, I. T.
 18491 Jeff "Pine Knot" Terrell, Paris, Texas; junior partner Kirkpatrick & Terrell.
 18492 John Kimball Warren, Paris, Texas; secretary, treasurer and general manager Cunners Mfg. Co., of Texas.
 18493 Zephaniah Greenstreet Weaver, Soper, I. T.; yard manager Hastings Lumber Co., Hugo, I. T.
 18494 Donald Miller Weir, Hugo, I. T.; assistant general manager Red River Timber Co.
 18495 Judson Lafayette Wilbanks, Hugo, I. T.
 18496 Hollin Douglas Wilbor, Hugo, I. T.; proprietor and treasurer Hugo Handle Mfg. Co.
 18497 James Henry Wright, Hugo, I. T.; vice president Wright Lumber Co.
 Concatenation No. 1322, Hugo, I. T., January 26, 1907.

The Illinois Idea.

Vicegerent Charles A. Glere, at the request of many of the Hoo-Hoo of Southern Illinois, arranged for a concatenation at Du Quoin on January 30 during the meeting in that city of the Southern Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Six men were initiated, and though the class was a small one, the hall was filled with old Hoo-Hoo and the evening proved a very enjoyable one. Recreant members who appeared at the concatenation hall without their buttons were promptly fined for this misdemeanor, and in this way the sum of \$9.25 was added to the Distress Fund.

Since the above was written the Scrivenoter has heard from several who were in attendance upon this concatenation, and it was undoubtedly a fine one, and much credit is due to Vicegerent Glere. The initiation ceremonies were clean cut, and at no time was there any roughness, and the best of order prevailed in the entire hall.

Charges have been filed against Charlie Rourke for getting his "dates mixed." He was expected to be present at

the concatenation and only came the day afterwards. With Supreme Jabberwock Charles Wolfen, Vicegerent Bright, of St. Louis, ex-Vicegerent Hanley, assisting Brother Glere, besides the splendid nine he had, insured a delightful evening's entertainment.

Snark, Charles A. Glere; Senior Hoo-Hoo, G. W. Bright; Junior Hoo-Hoo, L. M. Bostwick; Bojum, E. D. Luhring; Scrivenoter, A. E. Ahrens; Jabberwock, C. M. Catheart; Custocatian, F. H. Long; Arcanoper, E. D. Carey; Gurdon, J. L. Klemeyer.

- 18498 William Sherman Campbell, Ashley, Ill.; manager Campbell Lumber Co.
 18499 Everitt William Hogle, Chicago, Ill.; salesman Wolfen-Luhring, Evansville, Ind.
 18500 Louis Phillips Hurter, Chicago, Ill.; salesman E. L. Roberts & Co.
 18501 James Bartlett Sult, Buncombe, Ill.; owner J. B. Sult.
 18502 Dick "Odd" Webber, Galatia, Ill.; partner Galatia Lumber Co.
 18503 Samuel Marshall Wright, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; salesman Chicago Lumber & Coal Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Concatenation No. 1323, Du Quoin, Ill., January 30, 1907.

Vicegerent Gresly's Big Concatenation.

Vicegerent J. F. Gresly held a magnificent concatenation January 23 at Lincoln, Neb. Sixty-two men were initiated, and the hall was taxed to its utmost capacity to hold the old cats who had come to witness these ceremonies. Even handling such a large class the initiation ceremonies passed without a hitch, and all the sixty-two men seemed satisfied with what they got. Brother Gresly writes that every one seemed to have a good time, are enthused and want another concatenation at an early date. This he has promised them, but has not as yet decided when it will be held.

Snark, J. F. Gresly; Senior Hoo-Hoo, C. Q. Flack; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Mell Eaton; Bojum, J. W. Chase; Scrivenoter, Sty-mest Stevenson; Jabberwock, A. R. Priest; Custocatian, P. R. Cook; Arcanoper, J. P. Lansing; Gurdon, F. M. Brown, Jr.

- 18504 Henry J. Bingenheimer, Creighton, Neb.; secretary Creighton Lumber Co.
 18505 Dexter Erwin Bone, Fairbury, Neb.; owner D. E. Bone & Co.
 18506 William Rivers Bradley, Stanton, Neb.; yard man Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co.
 18507 Robert C. Brannan, Fullerton, Neb.; partner Brannan & Ayres.
 18508 A. Field Cameron, Chester, Neb.; assistant manager W. W. Cameron & Co.
 18509 Francis Marion Cougill, Des Moines, Iowa; traveling salesman Plymouth-Gypsum Co., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
 18510 William Lincoln Crabtree, Omaha, Neb.; president Overland Lumber Co.
 18511 Don "Scrappy" Critchfield, Lincoln, Neb.; salesman C. M. Kincaide Co.
 18512 Walter Fred Lawson, Linwood, Neb.; manager Dawson Grain Co.
 18513 John Bert DeHart, Holdrege, Neb.; manager Phelps Lumber Co.
 18514 Edward Froyce Dodd, Newport, Neb.; Rock County Lumber Co., Bassett, Neb.
 18515 John Curtis Duncan, Pawnee, Neb.; Neil Duncan.
 18516 DeWitt King Ellingwood, Omaha, Neb.; salesman C. N. Dietz Lumber Co.
 18517 Edwyn Erickson, Campbell, Neb.; manager Citizens Lumber Co.
 18518 Guy Luke Evans, Creighton, Neb.; manager Creighton Lumber Co.
 18519 Michael Emmet Fitzsimmons, Wallbach, Neb.; manager McChesney Lumber Co.
 18520 John Earle Foster, Lincoln, Neb.; office work S. A. Foster Lumber Co.
 18521 Omar Louis Gage, Dunning, Neb.; manager yard at Halsey-Gage Lumber yard.
 18522 Harry Watson Galleher, Bassett, Neb.; owner and manager Rock County Lumber Co.
 18523 Frederick Afton Good, Cowles, Neb.; owner F. A. Good.
 18524 Perley Morrisou Green, Aurora, Neb.; proprietor P. M. Green.
 18525 William Cressy Hagelin, Touhy, Neb.; manager D. R. Phelps.
 18526 Robert Samuel Hall, Long Pine, Neb.; president Krotter & Hall Lumber Co.
 18527 Edward Thomas Kelley, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; traveling salesman Plymouth-Gypsum Co.

- 18528 John Albert Kohler, Pauline, Neb.; manager Chicago Lumber Co., Omaha, Neb.
- 18529 Erwin M. LaGrange, Fullerton, Neb.; proprietor E. M. LaGrange.
- 18530 Lloyd Bell Laird, Mt. Clare, Neb.; secretary and manager Mt. Clare Lumber Co.
- 18531 Charles William Lamborn, Wilcox, Neb.; manager Kingsley Bros., Minden, Neb.
- 18532 Thomas Bernard Lehon, Chicago, Ill.; general manager The Lehon Co.
- 18533 Gordon Hugh McDonald, Lincoln, Neb.; salesman McCleod Lumber Co., McCleod, Cal.
- 18534 W. T. McElvain, Adams, Neb.; proprietor W. T. McElvain.
- 18535 Charles Wesley Malone, Lincoln, Neb.; salesman Francis Lumber Co.
- 18536 John C. Mangold, Bennington, Neb.; partner and manager Mangold Bros.
- 18537 Charles Everett Milks, Fallsdale, Neb.; manager W. C. Bullard.
- 18538 Lee Roy Ostran, Lincoln, Neb.; salesman Lincoln Sash & Door Co.
- 18539 William Hobbie Patner, Omaha, Neb.; salesman H. F. Cady Lumber Co.
- 18540 Herbert Lincoln Preston, Albion, Neb.; manager Chicago Lumber Co.
- 18541 George Edward Proudft, Lincoln, Neb.; salesman Proudft-Polleys.
- 18542 Philip Showell Reed, Chicago, Ill.; salesman C. Hafer, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- 18543 Tracy Clinton Rewick, Lincoln, Neb.; traveling salesman Dierks Lumber & Coal Co.
- 18544 Veston Robb, Ong, Neb.; manager J. O. Walker Lumber Co.
- 18545 Walter Boon Saunders, Red Cloud, Neb.; partner Saunders Bros.
- 18546 Philip Schroeder, Bertrand, Neb.; Schroeder & Nutzman.
- 18547 Thomas Franklin Sdrley, Lincoln, Neb.; yard manager Trester Lumber & Coal Co.
- 18548 Herman Henry Slutwin, Carleton, Neb.; manager Carleton Lumber Co.
- 18549 Edward Bohumil Smatlan, Schuyler, Neb.; partner Smatlan Bros.
- 18550 Fred Soker, Hildreth, Neb.; proprietor Fred Soker.
- 18551 Delbert Larkin Swatnam, Kansas City, Mo.; salesman Artisan Lumber Co.
- 18552 Seth Soren, Swift, Fremont, Neb.; salesman C. W. Hull Co., Omaha, Neb.
- 18553 Thomas Melvin Trindle, Ord, Neb.; partner Lloyd & Trindle.
- 18554 George L. Turner, Broken Bow, Neb.; secretary and treasurer G. L. Turner Lumber Co.
- 18555 Robert Browning Udlike, Omaha, Neb.; salesman Udlike Lumber & Coal Co.
- 18556 Frank Henry Van Osdall, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; traveling salesman American Gypsum Co.
- 18557 Charles "Slow" Walker, Odell, Neb.; owner Charles Walker & Co.
- 18558 Giles Clifford Warren, Tilden, Neb.; partner Krumm & Warren.
- 18559 John Wesley Warrick, Meadow Grove, Neb.; owner J. W. Warrick.
- 18560 Roy Seymour White, Lincoln, Neb.; lumber inspector F. W. Brown Lumber Co.
- 18561 Richard Wilkinson, Lincoln, Neb.; proprietor Lumber & Coal Co., Fairbury, Neb.
- 18562 Gaylord Clark Wooster, Hot Springs, S. D.; president The Wooster Co.
- 18563 Edward Cook Wright, Papillion, Neb.; manager J. C. Wright & Son.
- 18564 Willard Stuart Yates, Lincoln, Neb.; secretary and treasurer Yates Lumber & Coal Co.
- 18565 Jonathan Flint Young, Cody, Neb.; partner Bishop & Young.

A Remarkable Class.

The biggest concatenation that has been held in Ohio for several years was held by Vicegerent B. F. Dulweber on January 23, when he initiated forty-five men. The Scrivenoter's office has come to expect big concatenations from the West, but very few concatenations such as Brother Dulweber's have occurred east of the Mississippi River. Not alone in size of the class is it remarkable—it is remarkable for the character of men initiated and for the highly successful and enjoyable way in which the meeting was conducted. Vicegerent Dulweber had to assist him as officers such old-timers as Col. A. D. McLeod, C. W. Tomlinson, Henry H. Gibson, E. L. Edwards and H. D. Henry. With such a team the work could not be other than splendidly exemplified.

The meeting occurred during the convention of the Union Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and had been planned for far in advance. Vicegerent Dulweber determining, if possible, through his first concatenation to put Hoo-Hoo again on the plane it once occupied at Cincinnati.

Until he took hold of the office it had in a measure receded one way and another, and from one cause and another no very satisfactory work has been done at Cincinnati for quite a little while, which makes this splendid meeting of Brother Dulweber's all the more notable. Vicegerent Dulweber is certainly to be congratulated—and, commended.

Snark, B. F. Dulweber; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Henry H. Gibson; Junior Hoo-Hoo, C. W. Tomlinson; Bojum, A. D. McLeod; Scrivenoter, J. M. Powers; Jabberwock, E. L. Edwards; Custodian, J. S. Hayward; Arcanoper, H. D. Henry; Gurdon, Chas. Duce.

- 18566 Doc Beets, Latonia, Ky.; D. Beets.
- 18567 Leon Allison Bell, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman Peck-Hammond Co.
- 18568 William Wallace Brock, Cincinnati, Ohio; traveling salesman Cincinnati Sash & Door Co.
- 18569 James Allen Brownfield, Covington, Ky.; owner J. A. Brownfield.
- 18570 David Shelburne Buck, Laurel, Miss.; salesman Hugh C. Card & Co.
- 18571 Harry Burbank, Norwood, Ohio; estimator Dexter Lumber Co.
- 18572 Herbert R. Butler, Ada, Ohio; manager Ada Coal & Lumber Co.
- 18573 Harry E. Cloud, Pittsburg, Pa.; traveling salesman E. V. Babcock & Co.
- 18574 George James Dickerson, Huntington, W. Va.; manager and treasurer The Carolina Pine Lumber Co.
- 18575 J. E. Dulweber, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman Nicola, Stone & Myers Co.
- 18576 Ralph Waldo Emerson, New Philadelphia, Ohio; treasurer The Union Lumber Co.
- 18577 John James Harwood, Cleveland, Ohio; sales manager The Robert L. Jenks Lumber Co.
- 18578 William Frederick Hoffman, Jr., Columbus, Ohio; salesman McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Co.
- 18579 Henry Clay Huntington, New York, N. Y.; lumber insurers general agency.
- 18580 Kenneth Johnston, St. Bernard, Ohio; inspector and yard manager The Wilson Lumber Co., Toronto, Ont. Can.
- 18581 Richard Walter Johnston, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman Ferguson-McDaris Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- 18582 Howard Charles Knoblauch, Cincinnati, Ohio; lumber buyer The Mill Creek Wagon Co.
- 18583 Louis Philip Kretz, Mason, Ohio.
- 18584 Samuel O. Iawhom, Irvine, Ky.; inspector U. S. Timber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 18585 William George Layer, Cincinnati, Ohio; partner Cincinnati Sash & Door Co.
- 18586 John Henry Leiding, Cincinnati, Ohio; director Standard M. Works, Norwood, Ohio.
- 18587 George Washington Meler, Cincinnati, Ohio; superintendent H. W. Meler.
- 18588 Fred Miller, Newport, Ky.; owner Fred Miller Lumber Co.
- 18589 Edwin H. Moebbe, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman Cincinnati Sash & Door Co.
- 18590 Albert Whitsett Mowbray, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman Mowbray & Robinson.
- 18591 John Raymond O'Neill, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 18592 Martin Rees, Canal Dover, Ohio; salesman The Union Lumber Co.
- 18593 Ben Ryan, Cincinnati, Ohio; owner Ben Ryan Lumber Co.
- 18594 George Henry Sand, St. Bernard, Ohio; inspector and yard manager K. & P. Lumber Co.
- 18595 Leigh A. Shaffer, Hamilton, Ohio.
- 18596 Mervyn St. Clair Shaw, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman Robert H. Jenks Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 18597 Harry Harrison Sherman, Collinwood, Ohio; manager and treasurer Collinwood Lumber Co.
- 18598 Leighton Miller Soper, Nicholasville, Ky.; inspector and salesman Stewart-Roy Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 18599 James Parker Stephenson-Jelle, Bristol, Eng.; partner Bryce, Junlor & White.
- 18600 William B. Stewart, Dayton, Ohio; office manager W. A. Drake.
- 18601 Otto Pefferman Stratemeyer, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman C. Crane & Co.
- 18602 Webster H. Sturdivant, Toledo, Ohio; salesman Robinson Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 18603 Clyde Elvyn Thormal, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman Enterprise Lumber Co.
- 18604 John Wesley Urban, Dayton, Ohio; traveling salesman John R. Gohby & Co., Columbus, Ohio.
- 18605 Harry Anderson Wadale, Columbus, Ohio; traveling salesman John R. Gohby & Co.
- 18606 Charles Wagner, Bryan, Ohio; manager Niederaur-Wagner Lumber Co., Sherwood, Ohio.
- 18607 Edgar L. Walker, Cincinnati, Ohio; salesman John Dulweber & Co.
- 18608 Albert Charles Weingartner, Newport, Ky.; manager Jos. Weingartner Sons.
- 18609 George Hand Wilcox, Cincinnati, Ohio; purchasing agent The Wiborg-Hanna Co.
- 18610 John Zoet, Lockland, Ohio; The Lockland Lumber Co.

Concatenation No. 1325, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan 23, 1907.

A Fling From Indiana.

The following communication comes in to The Bulletin with the Indianapolis postmark. There is nothing else to indicate who wrote it. The Bulletin is completely in the dark. It is the communication referred to in the write-up of the Indianapolis concatenation on another page. Now, who could have known about that bottle?

Time—January 11, 1907. Place—Tomlinson Hall and Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind. Author—

"If this ain't a bunch of hungry souvenir hunters I don't know!"

"I like that!" said she with the blonde hair.

"Well, don't get sore, I didn't mean us! But, say, what you think of that Shelbyville Exhibit over there? He's a wise guy. He knows the distance 'twixt Shelbyville and Indianapolis, both by steam cars and the trolley. He just bought the 1907 directory of Indianapolis, and they promised to him an extra new telephone directory as soon as they are out."

"Gee! he's on all right! Say, Red, who's the guy sellin' hot coffee over there?"

"Ah! that fellow over there by Shelbyville? That's old man Huey. He ain't a sellin' all that stuff. He's tryin' to give it away and keep the home contractors from seein' the Shelbyville Exhibit. See?"

"Well, gee! Let's go over there and have some of that!"

"Naw! Not me and you. You don't catch me a leadin' you up to no free lunch stand in a crowd like this. I ain't no contractor!"

"Oh, Red! Who's the fellow with gray hair parted in the middle over there in that piece of King Solomon's Temple?"

"That's Mr. Foster who runs a planing-mill over on the west side."

"Well, Red, who do all these other places belong to?"

"Why, they belong to wholesale makers—people who are also supposed to show their goods to the bunch of retailers that come to this convention. They're sore, too."

"Who's the fellow with the button on over there?"

"That's my crowd. See this (the black cat)? That's the crowd. Let's go over to the Claypool; we'll see a bunch there. They ain't looking for no free coffee."

(From the balcony of Claypool.)

"Say, Red, I'm glad I came over here. There's life in this bunch."

"There's goin' to be some doin's here tonight!"

"Gee! There is a fine young feller over there by the big post, who's he?"

"Ah! Forget him, think of me only in that line, for all the good lookin' ones is married. That's Griffin with the black hair; he is a dinger, too. The other one is Fetty—with the white vest; he's the push of the 4 C's."

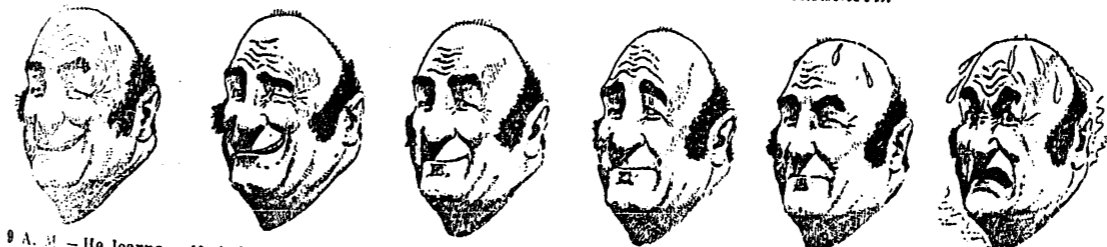
"Who's that feller sittin on the settee on this end? Gosh! He's all right!"

"Say, Dovie, you better lose your lamps! That's Charlie Benedict. He is entertainin' a bunch of competitors. You ought to see him entertain a bunch of customers. He is a dandy. He just kin do anything from eatin' a sausage to rollin' a snowball. See that round feller over there? That's Alie Hamilton. He can tell more good stories, and he is tryin' now to make some kittens for tonight. Kittens are young fellers and old fellers that will wear these buttons after tonight."

"Who's that bunch over there?"

"The big one with the lamps is Lew Miller; the next one is Buchanan; then Billy Matthias and Jim Gould. They're a layn' for kittens, too. Over there—the long feller with gray hair and a pair of lamps on—is George Swartz, of St. Louis;

A FEW BUSY HOURS IN THE LIFE OF A MODERN RAILWAY MAGNATE.



- 9 A. M. — He learns that the President is writing a message about him.
- 10 A. M. — He hears that the Interstate Commerce Commission will investigate him.
- 11 A. M. — He is indicted for rebating.
- 12 M. — General clamor about car shortage reaches him.
- 2 P. M. — Indicted for train wrecks through inefficient signal system.
- 4 P. M. — Supreme Court dissolves his great billion-dollar merger.

he's the outper for the Vandala Railroad at the southwest end. He's been it so long that by now I guess he owns all the freight engines on the line. He's the fourth black cat of the country, too."

"Say, Love, who are those two over there?"

"Ah! I told you onc't who the black-haired tall one was. That's Griffin!"

"Oh, yes, I was goin' to ask before. Is he married?"

"Course he is. He was born in Mississippi, but he married a girl from a little town in Indiana. He didn't care for the Dixie Line. The other feller is a good friend of his and all the black cats. He's the feller that takes 99 cents from all of us onc't a year and holds it for the next earthquake. His name is Baird. They call him Jimmie for short."

"Why? Because he looks so young?"

"Yes."

"He's married, though, isn't he?"

"Now, here, Dovie, ain't I here? I don't see —!"

"Ah! Now don't get wheezy, Red, he is so young lookin'!"

"Well, he's married all right, and a groomin' 'em, too. But say, Griffin's got a good one on him. He got him to come all the way from his home in the Sunny South for him. Griffin promised to let him blow off the dust from a twenty-five-year-old bottle if he came. He came all right, but Griffin's wife in dustin' the furniture a few morn'n's ago knocked all the dust from off'n the bottle and spoiled the fun. Griffin knew that Jimmie could tell the difference between old dust and new, so he worked another scheme. He had Jimmie swear before a notary that he would come up here when the bass begin to run and spend a few days tryin' to catch 'em. Now his wife is a catchin' all the dust she can in the house and puttin' it in a old saltcellar and every day is a sprinklin' dust on that bottle. Griffin is a fixin' up his rods, makin' files out of squirrel tails, calf tails, black cat tails and all kinds of tails he can get that have hair on them. I know Jimmie will have a good time when he comes."

"Say, Red, who's that tall nice feller over there?"

"That's Uncle Loui Buddenbaum. He's going to be the toastmaster at the "cats" tonight."

"Gee! He's nice. I bet he's married too!"

"Naw he ain't—only to his automobile."

"Has he an automobile? Let's ask him for a ride around the town."

"Not me! I don't believe it will do your lungs any good this cold day. I tell you, Dovie, that whole bunch are lovers of the Cascade, and I am so proud of them. They're mixers for good, and just the kind of fellers we all want to learn to be. You see that bunch over there? They all think themselves too old to be black cats, but I heard the boys say they're going to get all of 'em in the next time. There's Hobson sittin' down over there; he's got enough nerve this time to join. I heard while ago that he sent the Snark of Louisville around to see Snark Maas and beg him to put him through easy because he had heart trouble. Well, he's a cousin of the Kissin' Richard Horn Hobson, and they'll give him a plenty to help him remember his hero cousin. Over there is standin' together Charlie Barnaby, that tall, lean feller, and Pritchard. Charlie is president of the Hardwood Trust and Pritchard is the secretary. They've got doin's at the Grand Hotel tonight. There's Jimmie Baird again; he's the editor of a great paper, too, the Southern Lumberman."

"Gee! Red, he's the goods ain't he!"

"Say, Dovie, see that feller in the center down there? He's the gladdest feller you ever met. He's Gus Gladding, of the Atkins Saw-works, of Indianapolis. He's always glad to meet you any old place, and will surely gladden your soul, no matter how hard it is raining or how blue you feel. He's certainly the candy."

"Why, Red! What's that Matthias is saying?"

"Dovie, he has asked all us black cats to fall in line and scramble to the roof for our "cats," so I'll have to go. Here's a quarter, Dovie, go buy yourself a squab supper down in the Grill Room and we'll meet at about half past ten here on the balcony. Bye-bye."

Obituary.

Ernest E. Davis (No. 7752).

Brother Ernest E. Davis, of Savannah, Ga., died suddenly in Baltimore on Christmas Day. Brother Davis had been in bad health for the past two or three years. In the latter part of October he took a position with the T. H. Springton Co. of Baltimore, and was engaged in light drayage work. This change was made in the hope that the difference in climate would prove beneficial to his health. He, however, did not improve, but on the contrary steadily grew worse and passed away Christmas day. Especially sad was the fact that the summons came to him with none of his friends or relatives about.

Brother Davis worked until closing time Christmas Eve and then went to his room and retired early that night. The next day he did not answer calls at his door, but the day with whom he was boarding thought nothing of it for the reason that he had been accustomed to spending holidays and holidays in his room. When, however, on the morning following Christmas he again failed to answer calls his room door was forced and he was found lying dead in bed.

All circumstances indicate that he died late Christmas afternoon, and that his end was a peaceful one, and there was absolutely no evidence of any struggle or suffering of any kind. His remains were carried to Savannah and interred in the family lot at Bonaventure Cemetery on December 30. Brother Davis was born in Savannah on September 5, 1872, and was initiated into Hoo-Hoo on November 5, 1899.

W. K. McDougald (No. 12724).

The Scrivenoter has received a newspaper clipping announcing the death of Brother W. K. McDougald, who represented the Southern Pacific Railway at Mexico City. The interment took place in the British Cemetery and many beautiful floral offerings were sent. Among them was one by the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo in Mexico. Besides being a member of this Order, Brother McDougald belonged to several fraternal organizations, all of which were represented at his funeral. His burial was by the Masonic Ritual.

Arthur Pinckney Jackson (No. 2304).

Brother Arthur Pinckney Jackson, President of the Jackson-Galbraith-Foxworth Lumber Company, of Alamogordo, New Mexico, died at his home in that city on November 30. Although but 40 years of age Brother Jackson held a position of prominence and wealth in New Mexico business circles. He was born on August 5, 1866, in Denton County, Texas, and was married in 1893 to Miss Rue Park, daughter of W. H. Park.

Mr. Jackson began business in Krum, Texas, in 1891, and after a few years went to New Mexico for the benefit of his health. He was very successful in all of his business enterprises and soon made quite a fortune. The Jackson-Galbraith-Foxworth Co. now has yards at Alamogordo, Santa Rosa and Tucumcari, New Mexico, and at El Paso, Dalhart, Channing and Stradford, Texas, and Texhoma, Okla. As a citizen he did much for the progress and upbuilding of Alamogordo, and at the time of his death was beloved by every citizen of that place.

The remains were interred at the old home at Krum, Texas, and a wife and four children survive him. Brother Jackson was initiated at Dallas, Texas, at the meeting held August 26, 1894.

Hymeneal.

Announcements have been received from Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson Waller, of Crawford, Miss., announcing the marriage of their daughter Mary Alice to Mr. Alfred Wheeler. The ceremony took place at Crawford on January 5. The bridegroom is a member of the well known yellow pine firm of Ramsey-Wheeler Co., of Bainbridge, Ga., and is a young man who has won distinction for himself in his chosen business. After a brief honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler went to Bainbridge, Ga., where they will make their future home.

Brother R. G. Brown, Jr., and Miss Annie Lee Taylor were married at the home of the bride's mother in Union City, Tenn., on January 13. After spending a couple of weeks in Washington and New York they returned to Longview, Texas, the home of Brother Brown, who is assistant manager of the firm of R. G. Brown.

WANTED—A position as manager or general superintendent of saw, door and blind factory. Eighteen years' experience. First-class references. Address "G" care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Situation as buyer, office manager or bookkeeper with wholesale lumber or saw mill. Ten years' experience. High grade man wants quick engagement. Terms reasonable. Hoo-Hoo No. 417, 608 Bell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Foreman for band saw mill in East Tennessee. One capable of keeping up repairs and handling men to good advantage. Address "E. Tenn.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by good man capable of handling a retail yard of extension. Have had ten years' experience. Address "Retail Man," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as secretary or auditor with a good lumber company. Have had fifteen years' experience. Married; 33 years of age; can furnish the best of references. Address "T. B.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as saw mill foreman, sawyer or filer. Have had fifteen years' experience as sawyer, filer and foreman and can guarantee satisfaction in either capacity. Address "F. H.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as planer foreman; seventeen years experience. Can furnish best of reference. Address F. C., care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

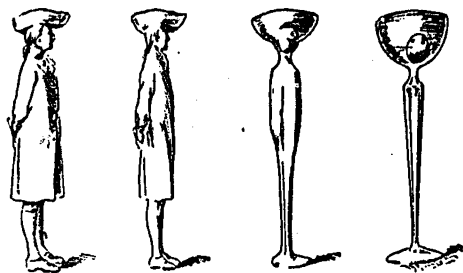
WANTED—Manager for retail lumber yard in Wyoming at a town on the Union Pacific, a few miles east of Cheyenne. Manager must speak German and be an experienced lumberman. Address Moezel & Tobin, Des Moines, Iowa.

LOST—Hoo-Hoo button No. 10221. If found return to W. W. Beatty, Earl, Miss.

Prices of Hoo-Hoo Jewelry.

- Hoo-Hoo lapel button.....\$2 10
- Osirian Cloister lapel button..... 5 10
- Ladies' stick pin..... 1 60
- Hoo-Hoo watch charm..... 7 50
- Hoo-Hoo cuff links..... 7 50

For prices and description of Hoo-Hoo brooches, souvenir spoon, and grip tag, send for "Special Jewelry Circular."



GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE CHERRY TREE.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

THE SUPREME NINE.

- SNARK OF THE UNIVERSE—A. C. Ramsey, Missouri.
- SENIOR HOO-HOO—T. H. Rogers, Oklahoma.
- JUNIOR HOO-HOO—W. W. Everett, California.
- BOJUM G. M. Duncan, Texas.
- SCRIVENOTER—J. H. Baird, Tennessee.
- JABBERWOCK—Charles Wolfelin, Indiana.
- CUSTOCATIAN—George E. Youle, Washington.
- ARCANOPER—J. L. Alcock, Maryland.
- GURDON—R. W. Folk, Arkansas.



THE HOUSE OF ANCIENTS.

- CHAS. H. McCARER, (Deceased).
- B. A. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.
- W. E. BARNES, St. Louis, Mo.
- J. E. DEFEBAUGH, Chicago, Ill.
- H. H. HEMENWAY, Colorado Springs, Col.
- A. A. WHITE, (Deceased).
- M. A. GLADDING, Indianapolis, Ind.
- GEORGE W. LOCK, Lake Charles, La.
- WM. B. STILLWELL, Savannah, Ga.
- A. H. WEIR, Lincoln, Neb.
- W. H. NORRIS, Houston, Texas.
- ED. M. VIETMEIER, Sandusky, O.
- C. D. ROURKE, Urbana, Ill.
- R. D. INMAN, Portland, Ore.

THE VICEGERENTS.

- Alabama—(Northern District)—S. P. King, care King Lumber Co., Birmingham, Ala.
- Alabama—(Central District)—A. C. Hannon, care Vesuvius Lbr. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
- Alabama—(Southern District)—J. W. Stone, care Bayshore Lbr. Co., Mobile, Ala.
- Arizona—Albert Stacy, 1870 G Ave. Douglas, Arizona.
- Arkansas—(Northern District)—J. M. Gibson, Jacksonport, Ark.
- Arkansas—(Central District)—J. H. Carmichael, Marre, Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
- Arkansas—(Western District)—M. L. Harris, Waldron, Ark.
- Arkansas—(Southern District)—George Darby, Pine Bluff, Ark.
- British Columbia—J. D. Moody, care Vancouver Lbr. Co., Vancouver, B. C.
- California—(Southern District)—F. U. Nofziger, 8th and Main Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
- California—(Northern District)—John H. Pridaux, 141 Stewart St., San Francisco, Cal.
- Canada—(Central District)—J. A. Ovas, Masonic Temple, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
- Canada—(Eastern District)—Wm. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont., Canada.
- Colorado—C. W. Kirehner, care Sayre-Newton Lbr. Co., Denver, Col.
- Cuba—D. W. Buhl, P. O. Box 182, Havana, Cuba.
- District of Columbia—Lee L. Herrell, 1315-11th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.
- Florida—(Southern District)—C. E. Tufts, Harney, Fla.
- Florida—(Eastern District)—J. B. Conrad, Glenwood, Fla.
- Florida—(Western District)—P. K. Torneo, Pensacola, Fla.
- Georgia—(Northern District)—G. R. Stafford, 80 Marietta, St., Atlanta, Ga.
- Georgia—(Southeastern District)—W. R. Cheves, care The Mill-Haven Company, Savannah, Ga.
- Georgia—(Southwestern District)—J. I. Phillips, Thomasville, Ga.
- Idaho—C. B. Channel, Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Illinois—(Northern District)—L. E. Fuller, 414 Baltimore Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.
- Illinois—(Southern District)—C. A. Glor, Centralia, Ill.
- Indiana—(Northern District)—George Maas, 22d St. and Monon R. R., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Indiana—(Southern District)—E. D. Lubring, Room 9 Hartmetz Bldg., Evansville, Ind.
- Iowa—(Northern District)—C. O. Gronen, Box 112, Waterloo, Iowa.
- Iowa—(Southern District)—Mark Anson, Muscatine, Iowa.
- Kansas—(Eastern District)—George W. O'Hairan, Pittsburg, Kas.
- Kansas—(Western District)—Bert L. Stephenson, Wichita, Kas.
- Kentucky—(Central District)—Paul F. Higgins, 1402 Garrison Place, Louisville, Ky.
- Kentucky—(Eastern District)—Geo. E. Tomlinson, Winchester, Ky.
- Kentucky—(Western District)—J. M. Clements, 208 Fountain Ave., Paducah, Ky.
- Louisiana—(Northern District)—A. F. Sharpe, Alexandria, La.
- Louisiana—(Southern District)—W. S. Launstein, 110 N. Peters St., New Orleans, La.
- Maryland—Maurice Wiley, 740 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- Massachusetts—E. F. Lamb, Albany St., Boston, Mass.

- Mexico—(Southern District)—J. C. Moorhead, 3a Ayuntamiento 218, Mexico, D. F.
- Mexico—(Northern District)—J. H. Searle, Box 221, Monterey, N. L., Mexico.
- Michigan—(Eastern District)—J. F. Deacon, 511 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- Michigan—(Western District)—E. G. Shorrey, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Michigan—(Upper Peninsula)—W. A. Whitman, Marquette, Mich.
- Minnesota—(Southern District)—Geo. B. Webster, 1036 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Minnesota—(Northern District)—W. T. Wright, care Radford Co., Duluth, Minn.
- Mississippi—(Western District)—J. L. Strickland, Greenville, Miss.
- Mississippi—(Southern District)—J. H. Kennedy, Hattiesburg, Miss.
- Missouri—(Eastern District)—G. W. Bright, 925 Victoria Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- Missouri—(Western District)—Burt J. Wright, 414-15 Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- Montana—Harry G. Miller, Kalispell, Montana.
- Nebraska—J. F. Gresly, 318 First National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.
- New York—(Eastern District)—Chas. F. Fischer, 1028 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
- New York—(Western District)—F. J. Blumenstein, 23 Worcester Place, Buffalo.
- 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, Durham or Bldg. Asheville, N. C.
- Ohio—(Central District)—Harry R. Allen, care Century Lbr. Co., Columbus, Ohio.
- Ohio—(Southern District)—R. P. Dulweber, cor. Findlay and McLean Aves., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Oklahoma—(Western District)—Weston Atwood, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Oklahoma—(Eastern District)—Chas. A. Samson, Muskogee, I. T.
- Oregon—(Northern District)—G. K. Wentworth, care Portland Lbr. Co., Portland, Ore.
- Oregon—(Southern District)—George H. Kelly, Eugene, Ore.
- Pennsylvania—(Northern District)—E. H. Watkins, Kane, Pa.
- Pennsylvania—(Eastern District)—J. H. Shelp, 830 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pennsylvania—(Western District)—O. H. Reclanus, 608 Ferguson Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
- South Carolina—T. H. Ryan, 1325 Palm St., Columbia, S. C.
- South Dakota—T. C. Hall, Bryant, S. D.
- Tennessee—(Eastern District)—Irving Whaley, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.
- Tennessee—(Middle District)—W. A. Hinkley, 1007 First National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.
- Tennessee—(Western District)—W. R. Anderson, 510 Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
- Texas—(Eastern District)—H. M. Morris, Texarkana, Tex.
- Texas—(Northern District)—John C. Ray, Box 999, Waco, Tex.
- Texas—(Southern District)—W. M. Daugh, care Kirby Lbr. Co., Houston, Texas.
- Texas—(Western District)—C. N. Bassett, El Paso, Tex.
- Utah—W. M. Elliott, 27 W. 2d South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Virginia—(Eastern District)—W. K. Tolleth, Citizens' Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va.
- Virginia—(Western District)—T. W. Fugate, Richlands, Va.
- Washington—(Eastern District)—C. M. Crego, 0104 Division St., Spokane, Wash.
- Washington—(Western District)—Harry J. Miller, Chehalis, Wash.
- West Virginia—(Eastern District)—M. Ney Wilson, Second St. and Davis Ave., Elkins, W. Va.
- West Virginia—(Central District)—W. D. Floyd, Flatwoods, W. Va.
- West Virginia—(Western District)—O. C. Sheaffer, care Kanawha Valley Bank, Charleston, W. Va.
- Wisconsin—W. R. Mackenzie, Carroll St., Madison, Wis.
- United Kingdom and Continent of Europe—Edw. Haynes, 104 Aldersgate St., London, England.

THE JURISDICTIONS.

- Jurisdiction No. 1—Under the Snark (Ramsey) the following states: Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Eastern Canada.
- Jurisdiction No. 2—Under the Senior Hoo-Hoo (Rogers) the following states: Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.
- Jurisdiction No. 3—Under the Junior Hoo-Hoo (Everett) the following states: California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.
- Jurisdiction No. 4—Under the Bojum (Duncan) the following states: Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico.
- Jurisdiction No. 5—Under the Scrivenoter (Baird) the following states: Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Florida and Alabama.
- Jurisdiction No. 6—Under the Jabberwock (Wolfelin) the following states: Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.
- Jurisdiction No. 7—Under the Custocatian (Youle) the following states: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Western Canada and British Columbia.
- Jurisdiction No. 8—Under the Arcanoper (Alcock) the following states: Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New England States.
- Jurisdiction No. 9—Under the Gurdon (Folk) the following states: Arkansas, and Mississippi.