

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

THE SUPREME NINE.

SNARK OF THE UNIVERSE—W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ontario, Canada.
 SENIOR HOO-HOO—George W. Hoag, Spokane, Wash.
 JUNIOR HOO-HOO—J. C. McGrath, Little Rock, Ark.
 BOJUM—Hugh W. Hogan, Oakland, Cal.
 SCRIVENOTER—J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
 JABBERWOCK—D. W. Richardson, Dover, N. C.
 CUSTOCATIAN—Robert Carpenter, New Orleans, La.
 ARCANOPER—F. L. Johnson, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 GURDON—Charles P. Ives, Baldwin, Kas.



THE HOUSE OF ANCIENTS.

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

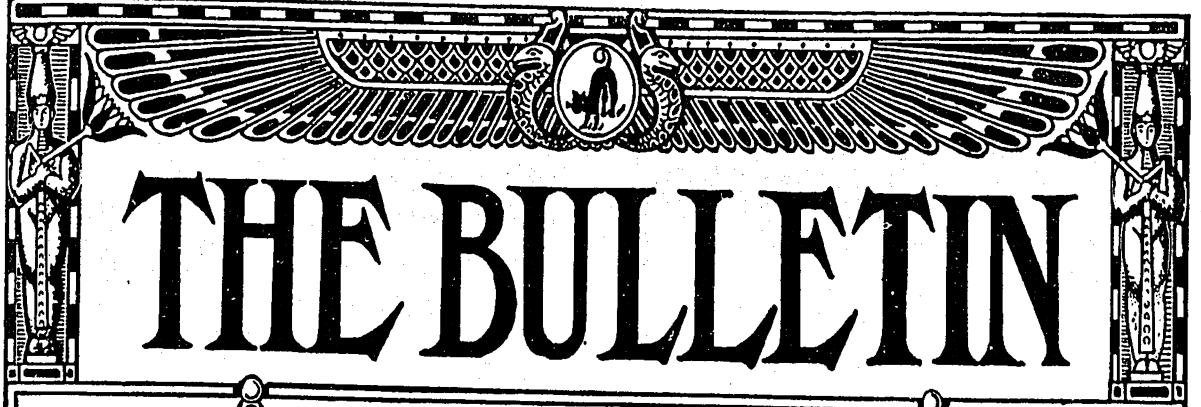
THE VICERENTS.

Alabama—(Northern District)—Richard Handolph, 1520 17th St., B., Birmingham, Ala.
 Alabama—(Central District)—C. H. Hitchcock, Box 185, Montgomery, Ala.
 Alabama—(Southern District)—Paul B. Ray, Cawthon Hotel, Mobile, Ala.
 Arizona—E. A. Goodrich, Phoenix, Arizona.
 Arkansas—(Northeastern District)—J. H. Stannard, Nettleton, Ark.
 Arkansas—(Central District)—E. L. Rodgers, 215 W. 2d St., Little Rock, Ark.
 Arkansas—(Northwestern District)—L. R. Putman, Fayetteville, Ark.
 Arkansas—(Southwestern District)—H. E. Bemis, Prescott, Ark.
 Arkansas—(Southeastern District)—George P. Darby, Pine Bluff, Ark.
 California—(Southern District)—Brown Higman, 350 West 10th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 California—(Northern District)—H. Stanley Dollar, 160 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Canada—(Eastern District)—Thomas Patterson, 81 Victoria Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
 Canada—(Central District)—E. D. Tennant, care The Rat Forage Lbr. Co., Winnipeg, Man., Can.
 Canada—(British Columbia)—A. J. Hendry, B. C. M. T. & T. Co., Vancouver, B. C.
 Canada—(Alberta)—L. P. Stranahan, Box 1700, Calgary, Alta., Canada.
 Colorado—C. E. Dickinson, 301 E. 6th St., Leadville, Col.
 Cuba—F. P. Best, Box 705, Havana, Cuba.
 District of Columbia—Overton W. Price, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.
 England—(Southern District)—Edwin Haynes, 164 Aldergate St., London, E. C., England.
 England—(Western District and Wales)—J. P. Stephenson-Jelle, 2 Baldwin St., Bristol, England.
 Florida—(Southern District)—F. E. Warner, Piquay, Fla.
 Florida—(Eastern District)—W. E. Gullett, 414 Dyal-Upchurch, Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Florida—(Western District)—P. K. Torneo, Pensacola, Fla.
 Georgia—(Southern District)—T. H. Calhoun, Beach, Ga.
 Idaho—(Northern District)—P. M. Lachmund, Potlatch, Idaho.
 Idaho—(Southern District)—C. B. Channel, Twin Falls, Idaho.
 Illinois—(Northern District)—Carl Saye, care McLeod Lbr. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Illinois—(Southern District)—R. B. Eckhard, Carbondale, Ill.
 Indiana—(Northern District)—Louis G. Buddenbaum, Fine & New York Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Indiana—(Southern District)—Henry Koller, Jr., cor. Main and Iowa Sts., Evansville, Ind.
 Iowa—(Northern District)—D. H. Devins 1206 Iowa St., Dubuque, Iowa.
 Iowa—(Southern District)—J. M. Furlong, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Kansas—(Eastern District)—E. D. Whiteside, Columbus, Kas.
 Kansas—(Western District)—N. H. Huey, care National Hotel, Salina, Kas.
 Kentucky—(Central District)—L. G. Herndon, 709 Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 Kentucky—(Eastern District)—B. L. Blair, Catlettsburg, Ky.
 Kentucky—(Western District)—H. S. Wells, 14th St. and Caldwell Ave., Paducah, Ky.
 Louisiana—(Southern District)—George H. Cambre, Hotel Bentley, Alexandria, La.
 Louisiana—(Northern District)—F. G. Snyder, Shreveport, La.
 Louisiana—(Eastern District)—J. M. Sweetman, 420 Audubon Bldg., New Orleans, La.
 Maryland—(Eastern District)—Wm. T. Kuhns, 7 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
 Maryland—(Western District)—L. W. Van Horn, Box 528, Cumberland, Md.
 Massachusetts—Herbert A. Fuller, 11 Doane St., Boston, Mass.

Mexico—(Southern District)—Carl Holt Smith, P. O. Box 322, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Mexico—(Northern District)—J. W. Derby, Box 264, Monterey, Mexico.
 Michigan—(Western District)—Jeff B. Webb, 155 S. East St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Michigan—(Upper Peninsula)—W. A. Whitman, Marquette, Mich.
 Minnesota—(Southern District)—James C. Melville, 741 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Minnesota—(Northern District)—Geo. A. Sherwood, 2 Lyceum Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
 Mississippi—(Southern District)—T. L. O'Donnell, Hattiesburg, Miss.
 Mississippi—(Western District)—Geo. F. Riel, care Paepcke-Leicht Lbr. Co., Greenville, Miss.
 Mississippi—(Eastern District)—John M. Broach, 316 Miazza-Woods Bldg., Meridian, Miss.
 Missouri—(Eastern District)—R. B. McConnell, care Huttig Sash & Door Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Missouri—(Western District)—E. A. Wright, 412 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Missouri—(Southwestern District)—E. E. Ennis, 1105 N. Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.
 Montana—L. F. Russell, Billings, Mont.
 Nebraska—J. W. Chase, The Ohio D. S., Lincoln, Neb.
 Nevada—W. A. Viney, Reno, Nevada.
 New Mexico—E. L. Evans, Albuquerque, N. M.
 New York—(Western District)—J. M. Briggs, 792 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
 North Carolina—(Central District)—Clyde McCallum, Fayetteville, N. C.
 North Carolina—(Eastern District)—F. G. Bunmann, Ayden, N. C.
 North Carolina—(Western District)—Robert A. Galtner, Box 207, Statesville, N. C.
 North Dakota—Frank A. Taylor, Grand Forks, N. D.
 Ohio—(Northern District)—F. T. Felch, 13th Floor Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Ohio—(Central District)—F. J. Bielle, 1021 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.
 Ohio—(Southern District)—R. McCracken, 1010 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Oklahoma—(Western District)—Chas. P. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Oklahoma—(Northeastern District)—T. B. Page, Box 602, Muskogee, Okla.
 Oklahoma—(Southeastern District)—H. T. Chiles, Caddo, Okla.
 Oregon—(Northern District)—G. A. Griswold, 516 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 Oregon—(Southern District)—F. H. Rosenberg, Cottage Grove, Ore.
 Pennsylvania—(Northern District)—W. P. Barker, St. Marys, Pa.
 Pennsylvania—(Central District)—A. W. Matlinson, Williamsport, Pa.
 Pennsylvania—(Eastern District)—J. H. Shelp, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pennsylvania—(Western District)—W. T. Carroll, care Carroll Lumber Co., Uniontown, Pa.
 Scotland—James Lightbody, 8 Gordon St., Glasgow, Scotland.
 South Carolina—J. W. Allen, Sumter, S. C.
 South Dakota—H. A. Hurd, 213 Syndicate Bldg., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 Tennessee—(Eastern District)—R. M. Vestal, care Vestal Lbr. & Mfg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Tennessee—(Central District)—S. Ceell Ewing, 1001 First National Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
 Tennessee—(Western District)—J. M. Clements, 391 East St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Texas—(Northern District)—C. E. Gillett, Waco, Tex.
 Texas—(Southern District)—James Shelton, 608 Theatre Bldg., Houston, Texas.
 Texas—(Western District)—R. A. Whitlock, El Paso, Tex.
 Utah—J. J. Stewart, Box 43, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Virginia—(Western District)—L. E. Hunter, Graham, Va.
 Virginia—(Eastern District)—R. H. Morris, care The North Carolina Fine Association, Norfolk, Va.
 Washington—(Western District)—T. M. Shields, 119 Jackson St., Seattle, Wash.
 Washington—(Eastern District)—E. E. Engdahl, 817 E. Indiana St., Spokane, Wash.
 West Virginia—(Eastern District)—J. W. Brazler, Elkins, W. Va.
 West Virginia—(Central District)—Clarence D. Howard, Cowen, W. Va.
 West Virginia—(Western District)—O. F. Payne, 804 Kanawha St., Charleston, W. Va.
 Wisconsin—W. R. Anderson, 304 Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Wyoming—Clyde A. Riggs, Cody, Wyoming.
 Australia—W. G. Boorman, E. S. & A. Bank Bldg., King & George Sts., Sidney, N. S. W.

THE JURISDICTIONS.

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



THE BULLETIN

VOL. XVI.

NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY, 1910.

No. 177



A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOO-HOO



J. H. BAIRD, *Scrivener, Editor.*

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

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

TERMS TO MEMBERS.

One Year.....66 Cents. | Single Copies.....6 Cents.

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

NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY, 1910.

Coming Concatenations.

Supreme Junior Hoo-Hoo J. C. McGrath writes from Little Rock under date of June 30, that the recent concatenation held at Little Rock has had the effect of stirring up a wonderful renewal of interest in Hoo-Hoo throughout the whole State, and that he will, with the cooperation of the several State Vicegerents, spare no efforts to maintain this interest and further increase it through a series of clean-cut concatenations to be held before the Annual Meeting.

In the same letter Brother McGrath writes that Vicegerent L. R. Putman's concatenation, which has been already announced to occur at Fayetteville, Ark., on July 16, is progressing nicely in all its arrangements, and that Vicegerent Putman expects quite a good class of candidates. He expects to have candidates for initiation from all over the State. Brother Putman is located at one of the most beautiful little towns in the South, at which is located the great University of Arkansas. It is a town very different from the popular idea of an Arkansas town. It is far up in the hill country of Arkansas amid scenes that are beautiful and picturesque as can be found in the Union.

Junior Hoo-Hoo McGrath writes also that he has just had an interview with Vicegerent George F. Darby, of the Southeastern District of Arkansas, and says that he has planned to hold a concatenation at Pine Bluff on July 30. He has already set about getting out invitations, a special feature to be made of the session on the roof, which is to precede the initiation, and at which the ladies are being extensively invited.

Still a third concatenation in Arkansas is in prospect at Blytheville. This is in the Vicegerency presided over by Vicegerent J. H. Standard, of Nettleton. The exact date for this meeting has not been fixed.

Still another concatenation is in prospect down in the vicinity of Huntig, Ark. The meeting may be held at Huntig or it may be held at Eldorado, the members located at both these towns are much interested and expect to make the meeting an enjoyable one.

With all these concatenations in prospect it certainly looks like old times again in Arkansas.

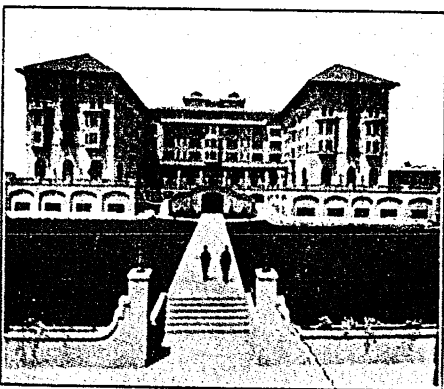
At Williamsport, Pa. Vicegerent A. W. Mallinson, of the Central District of Pennsylvania, has arranged to hold a concatenation on the evening of July 15 in connection with the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association. Vicegerent Mallinson has already applied for a truck and has all his arrangements well in hand.

Our Entertainment at the Annual.

Supreme Bojum Hugh W. Hogan, at the head of the committee having in charge formulation of the programme and business sessions at the Annual Meeting, has submitted to Snark Hadley an outline programme that sounds mighty good. The only trouble with our San Francisco brethren is that they have given us too much entertainment and too little time for business. The Supreme Nine will not want to cut off any of the enjoyment, but it will endeavor to switch things around so as to give us a little more time for business. In the rough the entertainment features are something like this:

A reception and musicale at the Palace Hotel during the evening of Thursday, September 8. In the afternoon of this day occurs the annual business session and the initiatory session of the Osirian Cloister. This, very happily, leaves us nothing to do in the evening but to join the ladies at the musicale at the Palace Hotel.

An address of welcome at the opening business session will be delivered by Governor Gillett. It has not yet been settled who will be the silver-tongued orator to respond on behalf of the visitors. Incidentally it might be mentioned that all our business sessions are to be



HOTEL VIRGINIA, LONG BEACH, CAL.

transacted in the Maple Room of the Palace Hotel, not an inappropriate place for such sessions.

During the afternoon of September 9 an extended motor car ride has been arranged for the ladies out to Ocean Beach, Cliff House, the military reservation at Presidio, and to Golden Gate Park, tea being served in the Japanese Garden. In the evening the ladies and those who are not in attendance at the concatenation will take part in the celebration that will be going on in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of California's admission into the Union. In this connection the city is to be brilliantly illuminated, with a programme of fireworks on Union Square, a band concert and a series of other doings throughout the city; also, if desired, parties will be made up for a visit to Chinatown.

For Saturday has been planned a trip to the celebrated Muir Woods, with a luncheon at the pavilion. This will probably occur in the afternoon, after the morning's business sessions have been completed. Later in the afternoon, if the time will permit, Saturday's excursion will be extended to cover a trip by "the crookedest railroad in the world" to the summit of Mt. Tamalpais, 2,500 feet above sea level. In the evening of September 10 is planned

to occur a joint banquet of Hoo-Hoo and members of the Osirian Cloister with lady guests.

On Sunday we take an excursion on the bay to include visits to Hunter's Point Dry Dock, the Golden Gate, Bay Islands and the U. S. Navy Yard at Mare Island. Luncheon will be served on board the vessel, and there will also be a musical programme. Probably this Sunday excursion will occur in the afternoon, affording all the visitors an opportunity of attending church services in the forenoon, a thing we have always made it a point to do when our annual meeting has run over Sunday.

Monday, September 12.—As the suggested programme now stands, this day will be given up practically all day to business sessions, election of officers, etc.

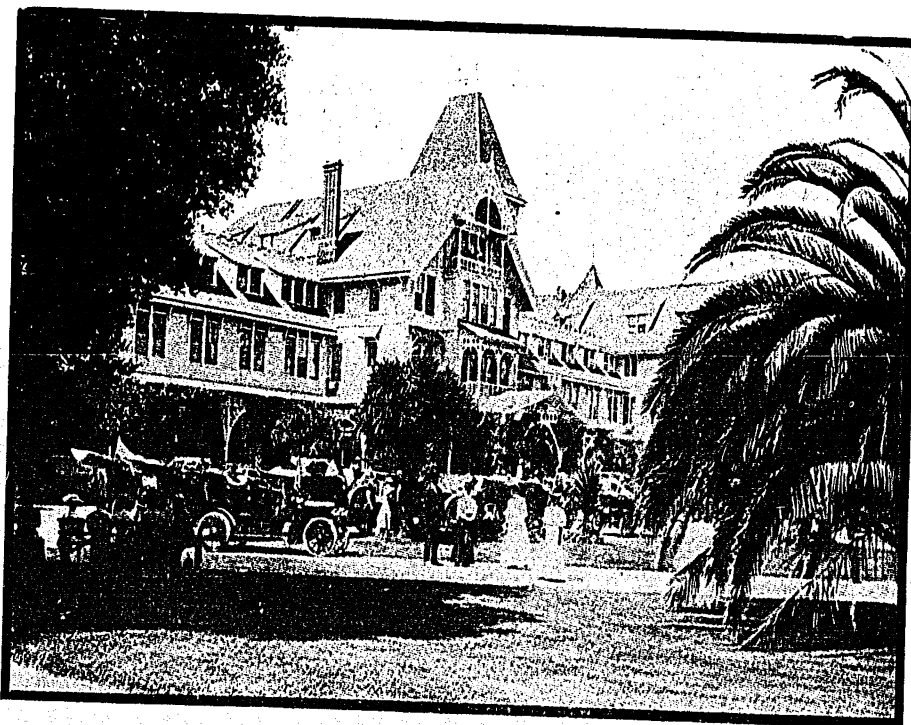
All this as yet is tentative. It about outlines, however, what will be done for us by our San Francisco hosts. There may be several shifts in the various features with a view of giving more continuous attention to business—

be driven down to Monterey, and the outing will be one of the pleasures of the annual.

Of still greater interest to the visitors from over in this part of the country is what Brother Everett's paper says about what is to be done to us and for us before we even get to San Francisco. Hear him:

The Hoo-Hoo from the Southern States will be met at the California Inn by a delegation of California Hoo-Hoo, and will be taken direct to Long Beach, where they will be put up at the Hotel Virginia, the million-dollar beach hotel. A fishing trip will be arranged to Catalina Island and the evening's festivities will close with a ball at the hotel. The management of the latter will cooperate in making the stay of the visitors most pleasant, so that the latter's introduction into California will show them the real meaning of Golden State hospitality. From Long Beach the party will go direct to San Francisco, arriving in time for the meeting.

Those members of the order who come together over the Central Pacific's Overland Limited will be met at



HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CAL.

probably the passing of some of the entertainment features over until after Sunday.

In addition to the formal programme, it appears from publications appearing in the Pioneer Western Lumberman, Brother Wallace W. Everett's paper, that there are to be quite a series of side trips, which, it is hoped, will be participated in by many of those present. For instance, there appear to be arrangements under way for a side trip down to the famous Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, in connection with which Brother Everett's paper says:

This hostelry is known the world over and the up-coast and Eastern lumbermen who will be able to take the trip will enjoy every moment of their stay at this wonderful California hotel. The Hoo-Hoo committee will probably arrange for a fish chowder barbecue at the Lodge on the famous seventeen-mile drive, and automobiles and carriages will be furnished to facilitate the comfort of the convention guests. Many of the San Francisco lumbermen will furnish their own motor cars, in which the out-of-town visitors will

Truckee Cal., by another delegation of San Francisco Hoo-Hoo and will be given an outing at Lake Tahoe. This trip will be most delightful and also serve as an introduction into God's country—California. From the lake the party will be possibly taken into the great saw mill camp of the Sierra Nevada Mill & Lumber Company at Hobart's Mills, where operations in the great sugar pine belt will be subject to close and satisfactory inspection. The party should reach San Francisco the next night.

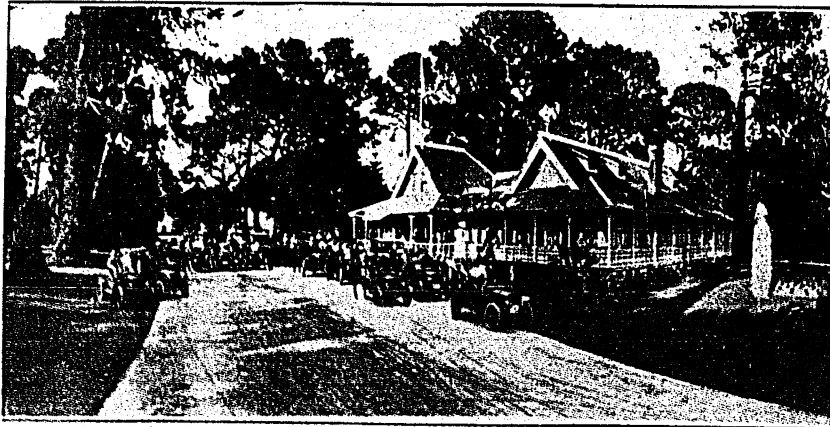
The train from Portland and the steamer from Seattle, which will be chartered especially for the northern coast Hoo-Hoo, will receive an especially cordial reception at San Francisco, for the Hoo-Hoo of the latter city regard with much favor the keen cooperation of the Northern members. From their arrival in the Western metropolis there will be one continual festival and the Hoo-Hoo of this country cannot afford to remain away from an annual which promise; so much real enjoyment and such an abundance of business interest. It would not do to disappoint the San Francisco and California Hoo-Hoo by staying away from

the greatest annual which the order has ever held since its birth in 1922.

For hotel and other reservations in San Francisco, those who anticipate attending the annual should notify Wallace W. Everett at 112 Market street, San Francisco, who will attend to the every want of the visiting Hoo-Hoo. Send in your notification at an early date.

But even this is not all. They are evidently getting up some sort of a baseball tournament, and in some part of this we Eastern tenderfeet are expected to play a star role. The editor of The Bulletin has wired application to be allowed to play on the team, but will likely be refused.

The interstate baseball tournament of Hoo-Hoo will take place during the stay of the members in San Francisco. The first game will be played between the teams from Washington and Oregon; the second game between the teams from California and All-East, which will be made up from the visiting Hoo-Hoo, while the final game will be played between the winners of the two preliminary struggles. The prize will be a handsome cup to be called the



CLUB HOUSE OF THE HOTEL DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, CAL.

Hoo-Hoo Perpetual Annual Challenge Cup. It will have to be won three times by a team from the same State to become the property of the winners. The California team is being selected by Managers Pollard and Chalmers and will be liable to give the Oregon and Washington nines a lively time. So far the selections include Sherwood and Morton, of Pollard & Co.; Chalmers, of the S. E. Slade Lumber Company; Walter Wood, of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company; Bill Jordan, of the Pacific Lumber Company, and C. C. Hansen, of Hanson & Co., San Rafael. This is an infield which will



LOBBY OF THE HOTEL VIRGINIA, LONG BEACH, CAL.

make the Coast League sit up and take notice. There will be competitive tryouts before the California nine is finally chosen, so there is considerable fun ahead and lots of chances to make the team. Every ball player should send in his name to Manager Pollard, 110 Market street, San Francisco. Any California Hoo-Hoo is eligible, and the team must be a strong one.

Below are the standing committees, revised up to date, and who are to have charge of all these matters in connection with the social and entertainment features of the meeting:

Standing Committees.

Finance—J. R. Hanify, Chairman, 24 Market Street, San Francisco; Robert Dollar, F. M. Fenwick, S. L. Everett, Matt. Harris, E. A. Howard, C. R. Johnson, James Tyson, G. D. Hauptman, C. E. Sudden, Charles R. McCormick, S. E. Slade, George D. Gray, E. K. Wood, Henry Furman, G. X. Wendling, W. I. Wilson, Ernest Porter, F. F. Sayre, F. Dean Prescott, C. G. Stafford and F. W. Trower, Secretary of the committee, 110 Market Street, San Francisco

Entertainment—E. A. Christenson, 110 Market Street, San Francisco; J. O. Harron, S. M. Hauptman, F. P. Hooper, E. T. Riley, J. W. Schouten, W. A. Hammond, C. G. Goodyear, G. W. Fisher, A. J. Russell, Henry W. Taylor, G. B. Waddell and Henry Templeman.

Executive—Hugh W. Hogan, R. Stanley Dollar, J. W. Schouten, R. A. Hiscox, F. W. Trower, W. W. Everett, M. R. Sherwood, E. A. Christenson, F. M. Fenwick et al.

In Charge of Publicity Campaign—Wallace W. Everett, 112 Market Street, San Francisco.

The word "happiness" (good hap)—in German "gluck" (luck), in French "bonheur" (good fortune)—by its origin would tend to thrust the responsibility of our destiny in this regard upon the shoulders of Fate. But it is not until we take things in our own hands and decide we do want to be happy that the magnetic current begins to turn our way. Otherwise we plod blindly along, attracting to ourselves a certain kind of misfortune, and declaring each time the wheel revolves in our disfavor: "That's just my luck." Then, later, as we look back at our lives, we find that we can sum up the minor circumstances in the one trite saying, "I've had a great deal of trouble, and most of it never happened."—Lippincott's.

As a Return Route.

Within the past month the Scrivenoter has received many letters from members contemplating the trip to San Francisco to attend the Annual Meeting. Still only a few have definitely announced determination of going, probably less than twenty. These are widely scattered, from New York to Southeastern Texas. On such a basis it is useless to go into the details of a special train or even a number of special car parties. There will have to be a larger number to make the thing worth while.

However, there is ample time yet. It is hard for the average business man to make up his mind what he can do or what he will do very far in advance. The matter is still being discussed and an active correspondence carried on. There is to be a joint meeting of the Supreme Nine and House of Ancients at Chicago on July 19 and 20, coin-

seen, therefore, that from Chicago or St. Louis, for example, the trip will have to be almost a continuous one if we are to arrive in San Francisco in time to wash and rest up a bit before the beginning of the meeting. A schedule has been worked up via Denver and Salt Lake City, however, that permits of several breaks in the trip of a few hours each, a visit to Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, etc.

As indicated, a majority of those who are taking an interest in the trip favor a route through this part of the country as the going route, but the matter of route will not be definitely and finally decided until the meeting at Chicago. There are no personal interests to consult. The only thing to be considered is selecting a route that will be most satisfactory and convenient to those who are to go.

There seems to be a considerable unanimity of sentiment about the return trip. All those who can afford the time prefer coming back over the Canadian Pacific, as



BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL, BANFF, ALBERTA, CANADA.

cident with the meeting of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association of the United States. At that meeting will be discussed the details of the trip, and if it appears that the prospects are fairly good for getting up a party of 75 to 125, the Scrivenoter will undertake to work out the details of a special train to make the trip.

Of course it will not be possible for the entire train to start at one point. The idea now is to work up special car parties at such points as Nashville, St. Louis, Chicago and at other points, and consolidate these cars, some of them at St. Louis, some at Kansas City, probably taking on a third or fourth car at Omaha or Denver.

With this in mind a majority of those who have been interviewed favor a central route. Tickets will not be put on sale for the trip earlier than August 31. It will be

that route takes them through a portion of the country most of them have never seen.

It is not deemed practical now to hold the party together in any considerable numbers after the meeting at San Francisco. The idea is to abandon the special train there and let those who have made the trip return as they see fit. They have the choice of a half dozen or more routes, but the point is, the choice has to be made before the going ticket is purchased. There is no going behind the return after the traveler has declared his intentions. With all this in mind The Bulletin is glad to give space to the following well-written description of the beauties to be seen along the Canadian Pacific, together with a number of handsome cuts. If The Bulletin is not mistaken this description of snow-clad mountains and glaciers will listen mighty good amid these hot and humid dog days.

The Golden Gate City is left behind, and the trip from San Francisco to Portland is easily made via the picturesque Shasta Route. The valley of the Sacramento, with its fine fruit farms, is followed as far as Reading, and the line then climbs the spurs of the Siskiyou Mountains. Above them towers Mount Shasta, which lifts its triple peaks far above the clouds. Splendid views of this mighty monarch are obtained from the train, and contrast well with the lovely scenery of the valley of the Rogue River, which is crossed soon after the State of Oregon has been reached.

Portland, Ore., the "Rose City," where a day will be spent, is a city of great charm, under the shadow of the magnificent mounts of Hood and St. Helens, perpetually snow-clad.

Tacoma, with its magnificent harbor and dockage facilities, where may be seen vessels from all parts of the world loading lumber at the mammoth saw mills or taking on coal or grain, may next be visited.

Seattle is the next city of importance along the route, and a day will be spent here. This city is known as the "New York of the Pacific Coast," and here one catches the first glimpse of that great commerce-inviting body of water, Puget Sound, along the shore of which mammoth wharves have been built to accommodate the coast-wide and oriental trade, and which presents an animated appearance with myriad craft tossing about, from the little brown harbor tugs to the huge ocean-going steamers from every quarter of the globe.

Puget Sound—From Seattle the palatial Canadian Pacific Puget Sound steamer "Princess Victoria," the fleetest vessel on the Pacific, will be used for the trip across the sound and the Gulf of Georgia, one of the most lovely stretches of sheltered water in the world.

Victoria is reached after a sail of five hours. This is the capital of the province of British Columbia, and is charmingly situated at the southern extremity of Vancouver Island. It is peculiarly English in all its characteristics, and is recognized as one of the most delightful resorts in the West, as its climate and natural scenery are really unequalled, and many who have achieved independence have taken up their residence in this charming city.

Beacon Hill Park affords a fine view of the waters and mountains on every side, and the parliament buildings of Victoria are said to rank among the handsomest public buildings in America. The new Canadian Pacific Empress Hotel, which has just been completed, is the finest hotel on the Pacific Coast. The Chinese quarter is always interesting to visitors.

The "Princess Victoria" is again boarded, and the trip continued across the Gulf of Georgia, winding in and out among the richly studded islands which, for scenic grandeur, rival even the famous Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River.

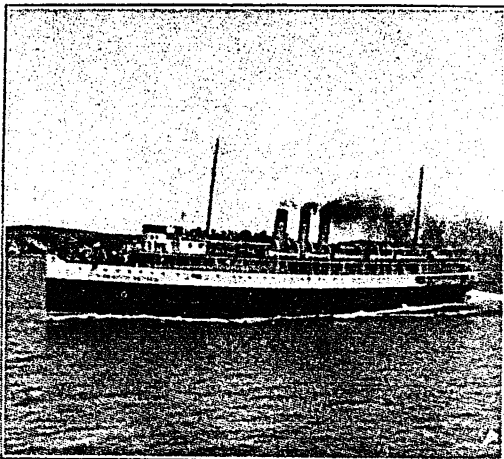
Vancouver, the Pacific port of the Dominion, is reached in four and one-half hours. From this port the Canadian Pacific Trans-Pacific steamers, known as the "White Emperresses of the Pacific," and the fastest and finest steamers in the Trans-Pacific service, ply to all parts of Japan and China, making direct connections at Hong Kong for Manila, Philippine Islands. The Canadian-Australian Royal Mail steamers, operated in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, also sail from this port to Honolulu and Australia, while the Alaskan steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway sail from Vancouver to Skagway, Alaska, following the famous Inside Passage, where the water is always calm and smooth, and where the wonderful fjords of the north and the marvelous beauties of the Alaskan coast hold one spell-bound for the entire trip. Vancouver is a most modern city with a population of 100,000 people. Stanley Park, which is famous for its great trees, and English Bay Beach are delightful spots for the tourist. The Canadian Pacific Hotel, the Vancouver House, affords most excellent accommodations, and in Vancouver may be purchased at remarkably low prices articles of all sorts imported from the Orient.

Hel! For the Mountains!

At Vancouver the special train which has been arranged for with the Canadian Pacific Railway will be boarded and the start made for the trip through "America's Wonderland." The entire trip will be made by daylight in a train that has the most exquisitely beautiful works of nature, that it has ever been made good fortune to perceive, may be seen in their entirety. Through an inspiring canyon, beautiful valleys and crossing stupendous mountain ranges, the route leads or through an ever changing panorama of scenic wonders. Stops will be made at the famous resorts in the mountains—Glacier, Field, Laggan and Banff—where the Canadian Pacific Railway has built and now operates most modern hotels, having every comfort and convenience.

Leaving Vancouver the railway follows the south shore of Burrard Inlet and the outlook is most delightful, snow-tipped mountains, beautiful in form and color, rise opposite, and are vividly reflected in the mirror-like waters of the deep-set Inlet. At intervals along the heavily-wooded shore are mills with picturesque villages around them and with craft laden with the sawn lumber for all parts of the world; on the other hand and towering high above, are gigantic trees with trunks of twenty, thirty and, yes, even forty feet circumference.

The Valley of the Fraser is next reached, and the beautiful Fraser River is followed for 110 miles. It is a smooth and mighty river, whose bosom is covered with hundreds of small craft, all engaged in the gainful pursuit of salmon fishing; for here salmon abounds, and canneries are to be seen all along the roadway. Many beautiful glimpses of Mount Baker, a magnificent isolated cone, in the State of Washington, looming grandly 14,000 feet above the railway level, may be obtained as the train speeds on to Yale, which is situated at the head of navigation of the Fraser. The old wagon road was built from here to the once famous Caribou Mines, but since the construction of the railway the greater portion of the old wagon road has been abandoned. Yale occupies a bench above the river in a deep cul-de-sac in the mountains, which rise abruptly and to a great height on all sides. Leaving here, the valley turns sharply to the right and then to the left, and the railway, passing through a succession of tunnels, enters the Canyon of the Fraser, where the cliffs are enormous and apparently bar the way. The railway crosses to the opposite side of the river by a most picturesque suspension bridge, and runs thence through one continuous canyon. The scenery is not only intensely interesting but startling. It has well been described as "matchless." The great river is forced between vertical walls of black rock where, repeatedly thrown back upon itself by opposing cliffs, or broken ponderous masses of fallen rock, it madly foams and roars. The railway is cut into the cliffs 200 feet or more above, and the jutting spurs of rock are pierced by tunnels in close succession. Ten miles above Spuzzum is Hell Gate, the narrowest point in the canyon. The river is held back by the projecting rocks, and in the time of freshets rises 120 feet above its winter level, and those who pass through the canyon in the



"PRINCESS VICTORIA," PUGET SOUND SERVICE.

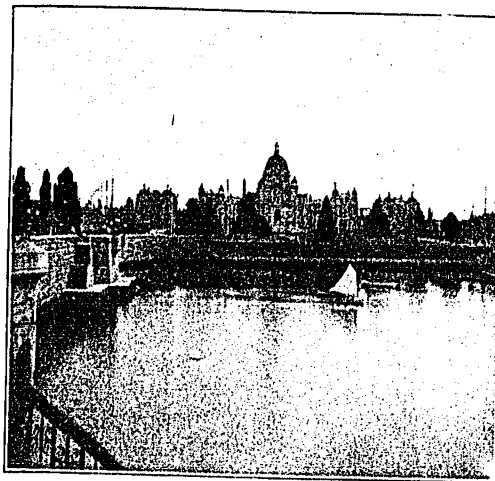
month of August often see the eddies packed with salmon, their back fins out of water as they rest preparatory to making a rush round the next point. Near Kananask the railway passes through a tunnel directly on to a cantilever bridge to the east side of the Fraser River, which it continues to follow for about six miles until Lytton is reached, where the railway enters the canyon of the Thompson River.

The mountains now draw together, and the railway winds along their face, hundreds of feet above the struggling river. The gorge rapidly narrows and deepens, and the scenery becomes wild beyond description. The towering cliffs opposite are mottled and streaked in many striking colors, and now and then through breaks in the high escarpment snowy peaks are seen glistening above the clouds. The scenery is enchanting, and the train continues along a sinuous ledge cut out of the bare hills on the irregular south side of the stream, the ravines spanned by lofty bridges, and the Thompson, in the purity of a trout brook, whirls down its winding torrent path as green as an emerald. Sometimes the banks are rounded cream-white slopes; next, cliffs of richest yellow, streaked and dashed with maroon, but out; then masses of solid rust-red earth, suddenly followed by an olive green grass slope or some white exposure. With this fantastic coloration, to which the brilliant emerald river opposes a striking contrast, and over which bends a sky of deepest violet, there is the additional interest of great height and breadth of prospect and a constantly changing grotesqueness of forms, caused by the wearing down of rocks of unequal hardness, by water and wind, into towers, monuments, goblins and griffins. The strange forms and gaudy hues of the rocks and terraces, scanty of herbage, impress themselves most strongly upon the memory.

And thus the entire day, after leaving Vancouver in the morning, is spent viewing the grandest of nature's handiwork, and when the day is done the party will rest in the very heart of the mountains, at Slocan Junction, where the Canadian Pacific Railway maintains one of its charming

mountain hotels, awaiting the dawn of to-morrow when even grander sights shall present themselves.

Bright and early the next morning the journey will be resumed through the Paradise of the Rockies, and after several hours of winding through chasm and gorge where the railway and the river seem to dispute the passage, with vertical rocky walls standing but ten yards apart, the railway suddenly runs along the brink of several remarkably deep fissures in the solid rock, the walls rising straight up, hundreds of feet on both sides, to wooded crags, above which sharp, distant peaks cut the sky. The most striking of these canyons is the Albert, where the river is seen nearly 150 feet below the railway, compressed into a boiling



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B. C., CANADA.

flume scarcely twenty feet wide. And then the indescribable Illecillewaet Valley, where the river is crossed no less than thirteen times, and the startling double loop like the letter "S" is used by the railroad to ascend the mountains.

After climbing a distance of about 500 feet Glacier, the home of the largest accessible glacier, is reached. Here in the mountain wilderness will be found another of the splendid Canadian Pacific hotels, the "Glacier House." The great Illecillewaet Glacier is about one and one-half miles from the hotel, and several good trails have been made to it, and its exploration is practicable. This huge mountain of ice, with its slowly receding forefoot and crevices of abysmal depth, is one of the many wonders of nature to be found in this remarkable section of America.



GLACIER AT GLACIER, B. C., CANADA.

Rogers Pass, through which the railway finds its way eastbound, was named after Maj. A. B. Rogers, whose adventurous energy discovered this pass in the great central range. With towering mountains and shining green glaciers all about, one is overawed by a sense of immensity and mighty grandeur. The railway continues on, notched as it were, into the steep mountain side until Stony Creek—a noisy rill, flowing in the bottom of a narrow V-shaped channel 300 feet below the rails—is crossed on one of the loftiest railway bridges in the world.

Field, at the foot of Mt. Stephen, which rises 10,450 feet above the sea level, is a most charming spot for tourists, and here also will be found a delightful hotel, "Mount

Stephen House," operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Yoho Valley, Emerald Lake and the Natural Bridge are but a few of the marvelous sights, and at Emerald Lake is a most romantically situated Swiss Chalet hotel, which is operated in conjunction with Mount Stephen House. From Field the railway enters the recently completed spiral and corkscrew tunnels, and after describing an elliptic curve, emerges to again run along the Kicking Horse Valley. The whole thing is a maize, the railway doubling back upon itself twice, tunneling under mountains, and twice crossing the river in order to reduce the grade. The scenery is sublime and overwhelming in its grandeur, and soon the Great Divide is reached, where a sparkling stream separates into two waters, one flowing to the Pacific Ocean and the other to Hudson Bay and thence to the Atlantic Ocean. It is here the backbone of the continent is crossed. Then Laggan, the most glorious spot in all this wonderland, will next be visited. Words cannot be found to adequately describe the unsurpassable beauty of the Lakes in the Clouds. Perched on the mountain sides, and hidden from general view amidst the most romantic environments, they are truly rare gems whose loveliness and charm surpass all description. Lake Louise, upon the bank of which is located another of the beautiful Canadian Pacific hotels, is said to be the most beautiful lake in the world, and the tourist who is fortunate enough to see the sun rise at this enchanting spot, artist could not reproduce. From the Chalet trails lead to Paradise Valley, the Valley of the Ten Peaks, and to other sequestered spots, and while a stop of a day will only be made, a week, yes, a month could be spent here. The Canadian Pacific Railway brings from Switzerland each year a number of Alpine guides who are stationed at the several resorts in the mountains, and who assist tourists, thus enabling them to climb and explore in safety the mighty mountains.

Banff, the Canadian national park, comprising 5,732 square miles, and the largest in the world, being nearly half as large again as the famous Yellowstone Park in the States, is the next point visited. No part of the Rockies exhibits a greater variety of sublime and pleasing scenery, and nowhere are good points of view and features of special interest so accessible, since many good roads and bridle paths have been made. Here will be found one of the Canadian Pacific's most magnificent hotels, built on an eminence between the foaming falls in the bow and the mouth of the rapid Spray River. There are a number of hot sulphur springs, and in one locality is a pool inside a domed-roofed cave, entered by an artificial tunnel, and adjacent, another spring forms an open basin of warm sulphurous water. Even in the depths of winter bathers will be found daily in this pool, and testimony to their wonderful curative properties is plentiful. It is with great regret we leave this "Amphitheater of Scenic Glory," and once more resume our journey homeward, passing shortly through the Gap—a narrow passage between two vertical walls—and the exit from the mountains. In a short time the Kananaskis River is crossed, and then on to a hill-girt plateau to Calgary, where the irrigation company of the Canadian Pacific Railway takes water from the Bow River, and where an area of three million acres is included in the largest irrigation project in America.

The world's bread basket, as the fertile fields of the great middle west of Canada is called, is then traversed, and the waving golden grain, together with countless elevators, attest to the greatness of the resources of this great prairie grain-growing section, where many an immigrant, with but little else than a willingness to work and a determination to win success, has gained a fortune in an almost inconceivably short time.

The international boundary is soon crossed, and then on to the interesting Twin Cities, with their bustling activity, and continuing thence to Chicago and "Home, Sweet Home," after the grandest trip that can be made in this world; and as some have said, "In another world either." Don't miss it. Come with us. A special train of elegant Canadian Pacific sleeping cars and dining cars for the entire trip. See that your return ticket from San Francisco is routed as follows, so that you may enjoy the matchless wonders of the Canadian Rockies and enjoy the novelty of leaving the United States and traveling in a foreign land:

Tickets should read Southern Pacific Railway, San Francisco to Portland.

Oregon & Washington Railway, Portland to Seattle. Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, Seattle to Victoria. Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, Victoria to Vancouver. Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver to Portal or Emerson.

Soo Line, Portal or Emerson, to Chicago.

Those who wish to visit Winnipeg, the metropolis of the North, should have their tickets read via Emerson. There is no additional expense. Those who wish to return direct to St. Paul and Chicago should see that their tickets read via Portal. Pamphlets describing in detail the all-glorious mountains of British Columbia will be gladly furnished to all addressing A. J. Blaisdel, General Agent, Passenger Department, Canadian Pacific Railway, 15 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.




Twenty years ago the Rev. Mr. Firstleigh looked down at the empty benches in his echoing church and blamed the bicycle.

Today the Rev. Mr. Firstleigh, son of the above, looks down at the deserted pews and places the responsibility on the automobile.

Presently the Rev. Mr. Firstleigh, grandson of the first named, now in a divinity school, will look down at the lonesome areas in his big church and charge it all to the alluring airship.

What's the next scapegoat?

And where should the blame really be placed?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is, of course, the usual thing to blame the women—on the principle, no doubt, that they are the stronger sex and hence can stand up against blame with fortitude and courage. Women's large hats were given as a new reason why men do not attend church by the Rev. H. C. Clippinger, pastor of an Indiana church, when he asked the women of his congregation to leave their hats at home when attending church services during the present summer.

"I have had several complaints of late about the extremely large millinery worn by women," said the pastor, in introducing his unusual request. "The complaints have come from men, who say they cannot enjoy the services because they cannot see the preacher and the choir. I understand some of the men have gone so far as to stay away from church for that reason, and I am assured they will return if the objection is overcome. We don't want men staying away from church. Our attendance of men has been excellent and we wish to do all we can to increase it. For that reason I ask the women to leave their hats at home during the summer months."

How about the sects which discourage the appearing of women bareheaded in church? The Catholic Church, as I understand it, expressly prohibits a woman from entering the church without proper head-covering. The Presbyterian Church discourages the practice of a woman's attending service without a hat. Perhaps it is all a matter of custom. But somehow to me a woman in church without a hat looks a bit disrespectful and flippant—an old-fashioned idea, perhaps.

It is interesting to speculate on the extent to which our views and opinions are influenced by the standards of bygone days. What we regard as our convictions are sometimes merely our prejudices or our inherited whims or bias of mind. But these do us no harm if we recognize them for what they are and do not mistake them for a high and lofty standard of individual character. For instance, I have never admired the sort of woman who can go to sleep without having first looked under the bed for a possible burglar. Such high courage seems so unfeminine! And a man who knows how to cook on a chaffing dish seems suspiciously like a sissy. There is, to my mind, something almost repulsive about a child who does not believe in fairy tales. And so I discover that my opinions are largely influenced by tradition, by preconceived ideals. It is so with most people, no doubt, and probably most of us manage to get more real enjoyment and profit from our whims and our prejudices than from the deep-seated convictions which we have acquired with much painful study. The only wrong thing to do with a prejudice is to try to force it on somebody else as a rule of conduct.

And that reminds me that in these days we hear a great deal about getting rid of limitations—as if our limitations do not constitute an essential part of ourselves! It takes our limitations as well as our abilities to make us what we are. Nobody can be the whole thing. What we lack in one way we make up for in another. Rightly considered, our limitations are guideposts on the road to success—they show us which way not to go.

"Do not free a camel from the burden of his hump; you may be freeing him from being a camel." These are shining words of wisdom. If a triangle breaks out of its three sides, its life comes to a lamentable end. Says Mr. G. K. Chesterton, "The artist loves his limitations—they constitute the thing he is doing. The painter is glad that the canvas is flat. The sculptor is glad that the clay is colorless."

To meditate on our own limitations and to recognize them calmly and dispassionately, in the light of their why and wherefore, should lead us to be patient with the limitations of other people. A person who never worries is restless to be with. But it is useless to expect such an one to have a very retentive memory. The reason he doesn't worry is because he quickly forgets. And it may not be wise to entrust him with the management of large affairs. But there is no use trying to make him over and make him different. The reason why you like him is because of his limitation. This is a possible case, and used merely as an illustration. Everybody's experience can supply innumerable instances. Yet we are constantly seeking to encourage triangles to break out of the prison of their three sides!

The demand for rubber has greatly increased of late years, since so many new uses have been discovered for this substance. Tires for automobiles and for other vehicles consume a large portion of the output of rubber. A big demand, of course, sends prices up, and incidentally the "promoter" gets in his work. There has been a great rubber craze in London, but it is freely prophesied that the "rubber bubble" is soon to burst, leaving many speculators in the lurch. The wily promoter and his schemes are satirized in the following humorous skit in Punch:

"I want to be rich," said Charles, thoughtfully.
"Then buy rubber," said Algernon, from behind his evening paper. "Sell your holdings in Taplocas and buy rubber."

"How do you buy it?"

"I don't know. I'm a child at business. I think you go to the telephone and just buy it. You don't want any money—only a loudish voice."

Charles was silent for a long time.

"I don't understand," he said at last, "what this rubber boom means. Why should rubber keep going up in price so much?"

"Because so many more rubber trees are being planted," suggested Algernon. "No, that must be wrong," he admitted, generously.

"What is rubber used for except for tires and golf balls? There's no new demand for it, is there?"

"Mats with 'Welcome' on them are always made of rubber. I'm ordering one with 'Good-by' on it. It will be placed just inside the door, where it catches the eye at once, and will be made entirely of rubber."

"There are goloshes, of course."

"And sandwiches. 'A thin slice of India rubber and two pieces of dry bread, please, m'iss.' Yes, there are plenty of ways of using it."

"But these are all the same old ways. That's what worries me."

"Why be worried about it at all?" asked Algernon. "All you've got to do is to take advantage of it, and buy shares in the"—he referred to his paper—"in the Burra Burra Development Company, Limited."

"Oh, is that a good one?"

"The very best. Our old friend, Colonel John Tench, late of His Majesty's Indian army, and now of Ravenscourt Park, is a director. Also Lieutenant Wilbraham, of the Royal Navy and Addison Road. Also Mr. Fitz Oppenstein. Those names always inspire me with confidence."

"I've never heard of them before."

"Neither have I, but they sound exactly right. Probity and shrewdness simply ooze from them—probity from the first two and shrewdness from the other."

"Yes, but how much rubber oozes from them? That's what I should want to know."

"Dear Charles, you are very hasty. How can rubber ooze before the trees are grown up? How can trees grow up before they have been planted? How can they be planted before the estate has been cleared? How—"

"But if there's no rubber—"

"I hadn't finished. How can the estate be cleared before it has been bought? How can it be bought before you, Charles, have come out with the money? Now you see."

"Then it will be years before any rubber is ready for sale at all?"

"Years. But what a harvest when it comes. In 1920, it says here, they expect to produce 500,000 pounds of rubber. Putting the net profit on rubber at four shillings a pound—"

"Why?" asked Charles.

"Well, they must put it at something. Putting the net profits at four shillings a pound, you get—well, there you are, that's what you get."

"But I can't possibly wait till 1920. Hang it, that's an awful long time. I always thought one made money on the Stock Exchange much more quickly than that."

Algernon looked at him compassionately.

"My poor friend, how little you seem to know. You talk as if you really wanted a piece of India rubber, and would have to wait ten years for it. Never mind about the rubber; you buy the shares."

"Look here, I suppose you know that I don't want to spend money, I want to make it."

"Quite so; and I didn't say you pay for the shares; I said you buy them."


"And then what do I do?"

"Then you wait. Tomorrow, perhaps, some refreshment contractor lays in a new stock of sandwiches, or there is a great demand for wedding cakes, or I buy my mat; naturally the price of rubber goes up. Naturally, also, the price of your shares. Next day the Burra Burra manager cables that they've been having perfectly glorious weather out there, with just a few nice showers to bring up the rubber trees if they had been planted. So sensitive is the Stock Exchange that the shares shoot up still further. Next morning there is a photograph in the Daily Mirror of a man who has made £10,000 in three weeks over rubber; of course, hundreds of its readers rush in to do the same; up go your shares again. In the afternoon somebody discovers that there really is a place called Burra Burra, and that rubber trees have been known to survive there. Once more the shares go up. At the end of a week or so you sell—and there's your money."

"There's the money," echoed Charles.

"And not only the money, my dear Charles, but the feeling that you have earned it nobly, that you have done something for the Old Country with it. You have helped to expand the empire; you have served your time as a captain of industry; you have been a landed proprietor and an employer of labor. Ah, Charles, Charles, it is men like you who make the world go round."

"Y—yes," said Charles doubtfully. "Er—could you lend me five pounds now?"



Do We Want to Be Happy?

Most of us are the enemies of our own content. We want to be happy, but it would seem that we don't quite know how to go about it.

The man who says, "I've worked for twenty years, now I want to enjoy life," appears peculiar to you. You look at him with a mirthful curve to the corners of your mouth, somewhat as though he were a hybrid specimen of unusual species. His remark carries no conviction. He finds it hard to convince you that he is actually setting out to seek pleasure. And back of your seeming mirth there is likely to be a slight touch of scorn, a shade of contempt, such as the average American feels always for the man who, even temporarily, isn't killing himself with work.

I can remember the immoral impression made by a certain Colonel in the American army—a man with a dash of Irish blood in his veins—who used to chuckle as he explained to his more puritan companions that every now and then he spent twenty-five dollars on fun, whether he felt like it or not, as a matter of principle.

"Sure," he used to add, "if you do nothing for fun, what can you expect fun to do for you?"


There is some profound philosophy in this remark, but it isn't in accord with our habitual notions on the subject of happiness. On the contrary. The gist of these sentiments was brought out in a conversation on the Immigrant question, which I held once on the way to Kansas City with a man who lived there. I remarked that the crowd of immigrants pouring into the United States were actuated—all except the Frenchmen—by tingling anticipation. Other foreigners leave home because they are full of hope; the Frenchman leaves only when he is in despair.

"Indeed," I explained, "the French would rather live on a crust and be happy in France, than to make thousands exiled to America."

The Kansas City man reflected a moment. Then he said:

"Well, if that's true, there's something the matter with the French."

The truth is, we are always trying to get more, rather than to hold and enjoy what we already possess. While we are doing one thing, we are mentally hard at work on the next, and the result is that, instead of being fairly happy, we look ahead and say, "Of course this can't last." And when we're miserable we drive the thorn deeper into the flesh by declaring, "There's no reason for this to change."—Mrs. Van Vorst, in Lippincott's Magazine.



The man who kills a man, kills a man.

The man who kills himself, kills all men.

As far as he is concerned, he wipes out the world.

The author from whom this is quoted takes the position that suicide is not merely a sin, it is the sin—the absolute evil, the refusal to take the oath of loyalty to life. It is an evil that seems steadfastly on the increase. Every day the papers tell of some one who has taken his life. Probably a great many suicides are really insane. In these modern days we are inclined to take a lenient view of humanity's faults and follies. In olden times a suicide was regarded as set apart—Christian burial was refused. The suicide was buried at the cross roads and a stake was driven through the body. As some one has said, "The stake at the cross roads shows what Christianity thought of the pessimist." A grim pronouncement, truly. But while the suicide was execrated, the martyr was exalted. Both flung away their lives. The seeming

paradox has been thus explained: A martyr is a man who cares so much for something outside himself that he forgets his own personal life. A suicide is a man who cares so little for anything outside himself that he wants to see the last of everything. The suicide is a mere destroyer; the martyr dies that something may live. "One man flung away his life; he was so good that his dry bones could heal clefts in pestilence. Another man flung away life; he was so bad that his bones would pollute his brethren's bones."

When it comes to a question of sanity, perhaps the suicide and the martyr are about on a level. Surely it is an unbecoming thing to die for a cause that you are trying to help along, instead of living for it. The man who works himself to death for his family is, in a sense, a martyr, but he is likewise a good deal of a fool. There must surely be a better way. This form of martyrdom is very common in the United States. Europe is full of American widows who are spending money for which their husbands slaved. Yet one cannot blame the widows. If one has lots of money, one might as well travel! Globe-trotting is a habit that grows—and moving about, amid interesting scenes, helps to get trouble off the mind. The widow's cruise usually lasts a long time.

"Let us," says an English essayist of wide renown, "follow for a moment the clue of the martyr and the suicide, and take the case of courage." He then goes on to say that courage is almost a contradiction in terms—it means a strong desire to live taking the form of a readiness to die. "He that will lose his life, the same shall save it," is not a piece of mysticism for saints and heroes. It is everyday advice for sailors or mountaineers. It might be printed in an Alpine guide or in a drill book. A man cut off by the sea may save his life if he will risk it on the precipice. A soldier, surrounded by enemies, if he is to cut his way out, needs to combine a strong desire for living with a strange carelessness about dying. He must not merely cling to life, for then he will be a coward and will not escape. He must not merely wait for death, for then he will be a suicide. "He must seek his life in a spirit of furious indifference to it—he must desire life like water, and yet drink death like wine."

The same idea might be expressed in less poetical and romantic form by employing the metaphor of a bicycle rider. He rides easier and safer who does not too rigidly grip the handlebars. It is a great art to know how and when to turn loose.

Honolulu, T. H., June 1, 1910.—Enclosed please find my check on Honolulu for \$1.88 to cover my dues for 1910.

I am mailing you under separate cover a folder just recently issued by my company, thinking it might interest you. The picture of the volcano does not do it credit. One has to see it to have any idea of what it is like. Standing on the bluff above and seeing the fountains playing and hearing the roar, like the surf on the ocean beach, makes one "sit up and take notice." Yours truly,

C. T. LITTLEJOHN (6761).

The folder referred to, issued by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, is very interesting. No doubt a great many of those who attend the Annual at San Francisco will want to go over to the Hawaiian Islands, or the "Territory of Hawaii," as it is now named. "See America first" means a whole lot more now than it formerly meant. San Francisco is about in the middle of the United States, now that our possessions stretch so far out to the east by way of the west. It is about a

five days' trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. The inter-island trips consume from one to four days each and choice can be made of several trips.

"Hawaii" consists of a group of eight volcanic islands, lying from the northwest to the southeast, bearing the names respectively of Nihoa, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe and Hawaii, the last-named being the largest and youngest of the group.

In the earlier days the several islands had little or no political connection one with another, but each had its own coterie of rulers. Small chieftaincies abounded, and strife and war were the normal condition. In the latter days of the eighteenth century a young chief by the name of Kamehameha came into prominence on the island of Hawaii, and in a few years the whole of the big island was under his rule.

Kamehameha then conceived the idea of conquering the other islands and uniting them all under one government. Plans were accordingly formed, and in a short time the islands of Maui, Molokai and Oahu were added to his kingdom. A few years later the remaining islands came under his rule, and the kingdom of Hawaii included the whole group.

Kamehameha I, as the great warrior and ruler is known to history, was succeeded in the royal chair by his son, Liholiho, who bore the title of Kamehameha II; he in turn was succeeded by his younger brother, Kamehameha III; then came Alexander Liholiho as Kamehameha IV., followed by Lot Kamehameha as Kamehameha V.—the last of the Kamehameha line.

In 1873 Kamehameha V. having died without appointing a successor William Lunaililo was elected by the Legislature to be King. Following his death a year later David Kalakaua was elected King in the same manner. He died in San Francisco in 1891, and his sister was proclaimed Queen with the title of Liliuokalani.

The Queen was deposed in 1893, and a provisional government set up, which was succeeded in 1894 by the Republic of Hawaii, with Hon. Sanford B. Dole as its President. In 1898 the islands were annexed to the United States by a joint resolution of the American Congress, and in 1900 Hawaii became a regularly organized Territory of the Union, with former President Dole as its first Governor.

The Impossible.

A diamond you may draw
From an alligator's jaw;
You may cross the raging ocean like a pool;
A cobra you may wear
Like a blossom in your hair,
But you never can convince a stubborn fool.

With sufficient toil and travail
You may gather oil from gravel;
The mirage perhaps your thirsty lips may cool;
If you seek it night and morn
You may find a rabbit's horn,
But you never can convince a stubborn fool.

—From the Sanskrit of Bhartrihari.

The night-letter telegrams have proved a boon to many, says the New York Sun, but there are patrons that find the new method somewhat difficult.

"Look at that man biting the end of his pen over there," the manager of a Broadway office said. "He is

trying to think what in the world to say to use up the fifty words he is entitled to. I like to watch 'em in here at nights. Most of them have more trouble trying to think up fifty words than they ever did in keeping their messages down to ten. There is only one man who comes in here, sits right down and writes out his fifty words without hesitating. But he's in business down South, and has been in the habit of sending long messages for years."

Writing fifty words is one of those things that can be done best by not thinking too much about it. It is the same way with ten words or a thousand words—the way to do it is to slap down your ideas as they come—and then count the words. With a little practice the word limit can be hit exactly, nine times in ten. But to ponder and fidget is to hoodoo yourself. No doubt this rule applies to many things of far more importance than writing a night letter. There is something curiously fatal in thinking too much.



It is said that fully 80 per cent of the inhabitants of New York City live in flats. In fact, the building of private residences in Manhattan has come to a standstill, we might say. At the present time there are more than 100,000 flat houses in that city. But as the Washington Herald remarks, the ever-increasing number of flats in the big city, however, is not the most distressing phase of the New York problem. Having to live in them is the most pathetic feature. Huddled into diminutive apartments, many of this million of flat-dwellers literally eat from their knees and bunk on shelves with never a breath of wholesome air and rarely a sight of tree or flower.

The better class of flats are convenient and sanitary, but uninteresting and more or less dreary. As the rhymer has it—

You've read the old-time stories and know just how they go.

A maiden fair with golden hair, resides in a chateau.
A young prince comes to woo her; you are prepared for that.

But nothing that's romantic ever happens in a flat.
There's always something doing in castle or in cot,
We've had these tales in goodly bales and know the entire lot.

But life in an apartment house would bore to death a cat.
For nothing that's romantic ever happens in a flat.

A writer in Lippincott's magazine calls attention to the fact that a recent act of the Illinois Legislature provides punishment for the heartless landlord who prohibits children in apartment houses. The measure seems to have met with very general applause throughout the country. How much of this popular satisfaction is due to the pleasure of seeing the villain hit over the head, and how much of it springs from our love of the human lamb with its uproarious and devouring habits, we need not now discuss. Suffice it to know that the stork has scored a point. She feels herself a bird once more. In Chicago and Kankakee and other centers of Illinois civilization she now holds a card of admission to polite society, and if there is any hesitation on the part of the host she is privileged to knock the door down and come in anyhow.

But let us for a moment take the part of the skeptic and view the other side of the proposition: Why put in motion the ponderous machinery of the State Legislature in order to enable an innocent babe to break into an apartment house? Every sensible person knows that a flat is not the right sort of a garden in which to grow children.

The apartment house has its place. So has the jail. Neither, however, is designed for the upbringing of children. We do not plant acorns in a conservatory. If it be that providence has made admittance to the flat difficult for a child, it has coincidentally made the suburban home easy of access. Rapid transit, electric lights, gas, telephones and all other comforts and conveniences, together with the lure of the garden and the song of the wild bird, are all invitations for the child to come to its rightful place.

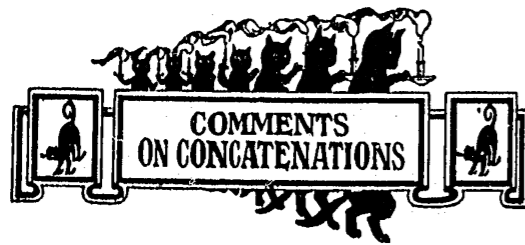
If any other State Legislature has it in for the landlord, all well and good. It tickles the people. But the State had better think twice before it follows the example of Illinois and attempts to take down the bars that now prevent unthinking and selfish parents from immuring their offspring within the confines of a flat and denying them their birthright of mud pies and exuberant monkey-shines in unabashed companionship with worms and heaven.

Paris, France, has an animal cemetery. It is situated on an island of the Seine near Asnières. It occupies considerable space, and within it are interred the bones of 15,000 dogs, 4,000 cats, a dozen or so of monkeys, two or three cows, several horses, a score or so of goats, a dozen parrots, and as many canaries, a half-dozen pigeons and two or three geese. Some of the monuments erected over these pets are handsome and costly. The plots are inclosed and the walks paved. On the "Day of the Dead," which is widely observed in Roman Catholic countries, when the cemeteries are visited by mourning relatives and friends bearing flowers and other offerings, the animal cemetery is not forgotten. A wealth of flowers covers many of the graves.—Christian Advocate.

A student of sociology has recently compiled a statement showing the relative positions of women in the various countries of Europe. In this respect Italy seems to be the most backward, seeing that a married woman cannot sign a check even for her own money, nor can she give evidence in a court of law. In France married women may give evidence, but not without the consent of their husbands. Nor may they seek employment without a similar sanction. Women may practice as attorneys, but they may not be judges. In Germany one-fourth of the female population is self-supporting, and wives and husbands have a joint control over the children. In Norway the work of enfranchisement is nearly complete, and it is probably the only country in which women are regularly drawn for jury service. Turkey stands at the head of the list, in spite of the harem system. A married woman is financially independent of her husband. He must endow her with a separate estate, and over this he has no control. Probably more laws for the protection of women exist in Turkey than in any other country in the world.—Argonaut.

Queen Victoria's Walking Stick.

King Edward was a connoisseur in walking-sticks, of which he had a fine collection. One of the most treasured—it is now more than two and a half centuries old—is made out of a branch of the historic Boscobel oak in which Charles II. took shelter after the defeat of the Royalist forces at Worcester. During the later years of her life Queen Victoria used this stick, and she had the round knob replaced by a small Indian idol from Seringapatam mounted as a handle.—London Chronicle.



Bumping the Bumps at Medford.

Vicegerent F. H. Rosenberg held an interesting concatenation at Medford, Ore., on May 28, twelve men being shown the error of their way in true Western style. As one of the papers said, everything went off smoothly for the kittens except the bumps that had been arranged along the path by the Junior Hoo-Hoo. Among those who helped prepare for the concatenation was Brother D. N. Snyder, of the Glendale Lumber Company, and H. A. Thierolf, of the Big Pines Lumber Company. Everything was in readiness when the Vicegerent arrived at Medford, and the concatenation was a big success in every way. The session-on-the-roof was held at the Cafe Royal.

Snark, F. H. Rosenberg; Senior Hoo-Hoo, A. B. Wood; Junior Hoo-Hoo, David Davis; Bojum, B. F. Schaffer; Scrivenator, H. H. Veatch; Jabberwock, L. S. Hill; Custocatian, H. H. Haskell; Arcanoper, D. N. Snyder; Gurdon, M. P. Garoutte.

- 24645 Joseph Herbert Anderson, Medford, Ore.; president Big Pines Lumber Company.
 - 24646 Theodor Shoemaker Bergman, Portland, Ore.; president and manager Bergman Shoe Manufacturing Company.
 - 24647 Orson Frederik Carson, Ashland, Ore.; partner Carson-Smith Lumber Company.
 - 24648 William "Salve" Geric, Medford, Ore.; vice president and chief engineer Pacific & Eastern Railroad.
 - 24649 Paul "Cutoff" Hansen, Medford, Ore.; partner Medford Sash & Lumber Company.
 - 24650 Albert Newton Hildebrand, Medford, Ore.; salesman Medford Lumber Company.
 - 24651 Denison Taylor Lawton, Medford, Ore.; president and general manager Lawton Machinery Company.
 - 24652 Howard "Pine-Knot" Lystul, Glendale, Ore.; partner Lystul-Stuyland Lumber Company.
 - 24653 Thomas Moffat, Medford, Ore.; partner Medford Sash & Lumber Company.
 - 24654 Albert Alval Snyder, Glendale, Ore.; partner Glendale Lumber Company.
 - 24655 Henry Albert Thierolf, Medford, Ore.; vice president and general manager Big Pines Lumber Company.
 - 24656 William Wallace Woods, Medford, Ore.; manager Woods Lumber Company.
- Concatenation No. 1656, Medford, Ore., May 28, 1910.

Thirteen Who Were Lucky.

At Helena, Mont., on June 17, Vicegerent L. F. Russell held a concatenation at which there was a good attendance of old Hoo-Hoo, and thirteen men lined up to have wisdom forced into them. Brother Russell had a strong nine helping him in the work, and among the officers was Clyde A. Riggs, formerly of Cody, Wyoming, who was Vicegerent for Wyoming until he removed to Billings, Mont., a few weeks ago.

Vicegerent Russell had selected Helena as the place for this concatenation on account of the meeting of the Montana Retail Lumbermen.

Snark, L. F. Russell; Senior Hoo-Hoo, George B. Hopkins; Junior Hoo-Hoo, D. E. Swineheart; Bojum, A. L. Porter; Scrivenator, C. A. Riggs; Jabberwock, J. E. Lane; Custocatian, L. R. Merrod; Arcanoper, R. C. Cardell; Gurdon, W. J. Owen.

- 24657 Elmer R. Alquist, Conrad, Mont.; yard manager Great Falls Lumber Company, Great Falls, Mont.
- 24658 John Dierks, Twsdot, Mont.; proprietor John Dierks Lumber & Coal Company.
- 24659 Andrew Ross Graham, Spokane, Wash.; inspector Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

- 24660 William Theobald Kuehn, Helena, Mont.; president and general manager Elliston Lime Company, Elliston, Mont.
 - 24661 Harlan Mattson, Cascade, Mont.; yard manager Home Lumber Company.
 - 24662 Harry E. Perkins, Billings, Mont.; secretary C. H. Chase Lumber Company.
 - 24663 Alvah Dumfhead Remington, Billings, Mont.; salesman Humbird Lumber Company, Sand Point, Idaho.
 - 24664 John H. Schwartz, St. Paul, Minn.; salesman Wright, Barrett & Stillwell Company.
 - 24665 Oscar Judson Sealey, Billings, Mont.; treasurer and manager Socley Lumber Company.
 - 24666 George L. Swan, Forsyth, Mont.; manager C. H. Chase Lumber Company.
 - 24667 Herbert Andrew Templeton, Great Falls, Mont.; general manager Templeton Lumber Company.
 - 24668 Cloe Edward Watson, Great Falls, Mont.; auditor Montana Division St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
 - 24669 John W. Wingate, Billings, Mont.; salesman Parker-Bell Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash.
- Concatenation No. 1637, Helena, Mont., June 17, 1910.

Put Up "The Cash."

This was a concatenation in which the order put up the cash as well as the initiates, and the "Cash" the order put up was Mr. Cash H. Smith, of Lumber City, Ga., in the role of Junior, and what he did for the seven men lined up before him at the concatenation held in Savannah, Ga., on June 24 was—enough to satisfy the initiates.

Vicegerent T. H. Calhoun yielded the Snark's chair to Brother George V. Denny, ex-Supreme Bojum.

Altogether this concatenation was an unusually enjoyable one, and will encourage the boys in the Southeast to repeat the meeting.

Snark, Geo. V. Denny; Senior Hoo-Hoo, C. B. Stillwell; Junior Hoo-Hoo, C. F. Smith; Bojum, J. B. C. Biltch; Scrivenator, J. W. Newman; Jabberwock, W. D. Morton; Custocatian, T. W. Morrison; Arcanoper, Thos. J. Peterson; Gurdon, A. D. Kreuson.

- 24670 Lafayette "Red" Brown, Savannah, Ga.; manager and treasurer Brewster Lumber Company.
 - 24671 John Lisbon Cheney, Savannah, Ga.; salesman Consolidated Lumber Company of Georgia.
 - 24672 Thomas P. Eberhardt, Savannah, Ga.; owner T. P. Eberhardt.
 - 24673 James Calhoun Preacher, Fairfax, S. C.; travelling salesman Georgia Supply Company.
 - 24674 James Edward Summerell, Savannah, Ga.; chief clerk land and timber department Southern Pine Company of Georgia.
 - 24675 Frank Whatley, Savannah, Ga.; owner Effingham Saw Mill Company.
 - 24676 Liston Volney Williams, Waycross, Ga.; editor and proprietor Waycross Journal.
- Concatenation No. 1638, Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1910.

Reviving Interest in the East.

Vicegerent J. H. Sheip held a very successful concatenation in the rooms of the Lumbermen's Exchange in Philadelphia on the evening of June 24. Twenty-odd old members were present and there was quite an interesting discussion as to the manner and means of increasing the Hoo-Hoo roll in the East.

Lunch was served at 7 o'clock, and after about an hour's talk in regard to the future of the organization, the concatenation was begun.

In the following words Vicegerent Sheip urged the members to do all they could to help the good work along in Pennsylvania and in the East. He said:

Hoo-Hoo means good fellowship, to have noble and loving friends, to be able to serve them. This is, perhaps, the crown of human life, and to be loyal to true friends who wish us well and rejoice in our prosperity. Such friendship we should cherish in our order. We should also observe order. Let the work be done in a clean-cut manner. There is plenty of mirth in the work of the initiation without resorting to roughhouse. There have been excesses practiced in the past which have been detrimental to the Order of Hoo-Hoo, but at the last annual certain resolutions were adopted

along the lines of modification that have greatly improved the initiatory work. In the past the use of liquor has been the cause of many concatenations being brought into ill-repute, but this has now been changed, and those who now come to concatenations come not to raise Cain, but to have an evening filled with wit and humor.

It is our aim to make the organization a social club among the Hoo-Hoo in Philadelphia. This Hoo-Hoo Club will, of course, be composed of men engaged only in the lumber business and the allied industries, and we will have a live organization. Hoo-Hoo in the South and West is very strong. In the East conditions have been different, and to revive interest in the order we must follow different lines. Let every member present give a lift and the task we have at hand will be an easy one. We should arrange to have a meeting at least every three or four months, and it will be our aim to bring into the order only the best men in the trade, and to make these meetings of sufficient interest for every member to turn out. We have seen the error of the past, and let us profit by it. Those who attended the annual at Atlantic City several years ago appreciate the order and realize its magnitude and its worth, and the fellowship that exists among the members. At the meeting

Little Rock, Ark., June 21.—Having earned the reputation of being the most elaborate entertainers of Hoo-Hoo in America, the Little Rock Hoo-Hoo were apparently "up against it" when time came for making preparations for entertaining the Arkansas Association of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, June 18, but committees were appointed by President J. C. McGrath, which put their shoulders to the wheel and the entertainment which followed will stand for years without being excelled.

The Arkansas Association of Lumber Dealers met in Little Rock, June 17 and 18, and so much business had to be transacted by this organization the Hoo-Hoo were delayed in getting to their business session on the afternoon of the 19th. The business was cut short in order that the concatenation might begin, even the House of Hoo-Hoo proposition being allowed to go over until the next meeting of the association.

And such a concatenation it was! Long, tall, fat and small—it appeared as though the woods had been shelled and what ran out grabbed in a net and taken before the hideous black cat to dwindle into insignificance under the heat of the poison-laden fumes from the breath of the great black monster. Twenty-six kittens were dragged into the



This is a picture of a "Session-on-the-Roof," held in connection with Vicegerent E. A. Goodrich's concatenation at Flagstaff, Arizona, May 21st. A careful scrutiny of the picture will fail to disclose any prohibited drinkables on the table, even the pitcher which contained only lemonade has the lid firmly down on it. The gentleman in the extreme background with the cross mark over his head is Vicegerent Goodrich, the man who has persistently refused to send in to The Bulletin his likeness. Unless the camera wonderfully tempered Justice with mercy, Brother Goodrich has nothing to be afraid of.

at Atlantic City nearly every State in the Union was represented. I sincerely regret that in 1909 at the meeting at Hot Springs, Ark., no representative from Philadelphia was present. Let us meet and let these meetings be so enjoyable they will arouse enthusiasm among the lumber fraternity in this section. If we but set our hand to the task we can have a strong Hoo-Hoo organization in the good old Quaker City.

Snark, Jerome H. Sheip; Senior Hoo-Hoo, E. C. Courtney; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Asa W. Vandegriff; Bojum, W. H. Harding; Scrivenator, H. S. Best; Jabberwock, H. G. Hazard; Custocatian, Stanley S. Sheip; Arcanoper, H. Vanderpool; Gurdon, H. B. France.

- 24677 John Meier McCutcheon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Philadelphia representative of Southern Lumberman and Lumber Trade Journal.
- Concatenation No. 1639, Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1910.

Successful Concatenation at Little Rock.

The following interesting account of the recent Little Rock, Ark., concatenation is furnished The Bulletin by Brother A. W. Parke:

hair of the princely rosebud of ancient Egypt. Seven more were billed for the hippodrome performance, but freeing themselves of their fetters, they scampered back into the cold forests to linger for six long moons before having their eyes opened to the light of day.

Some of the twenty-six kittens were extended the honor of looking on from cushioned seats near the throne, while the others listened to the melodious paeans of the great Black Cat. What was done to the twenty-six would not be inviting to prospective kittens. The mammoth convention hall of the Hotel Marlon was turned over to the Hoo-Hoo, and around the sides were crowded old cats, come with the milk of human kindness flowing in their veins, each with a kindly deed in store for the kittens. There were present some of the oldest Hoo-Hoo, the numbers ranging as low as 54 and then ascending through the scale to falsetto—numbers towering above 25,000.

Vicegerent Snark E. L. Rogers, who, after holding two most successful concatenations during the year, turned the preparations for the third over to the Arkansas Association, took charge of the concatenation and blew the clarion call which opened wide the portals and allowed Supreme Junior Hoo-Hoo J. C. McGrath to escort the forlorn twenty-six into the room.

Wonderful and entertaining were the ceremonies which followed with everything new. F. O. Gulley, J. C. McGrath and J. H. Carmichael performed the duties of the Junior Hoo-Hoo, and what they left undone was all velvet for the kitten. The twenty-six were put through the paces in two hours and forty minutes, showing how rapidly the work was done by the well-drilled team of officers.

At 9:00 in the evening the festivities were continued with the session-on-the-roof. Four enormous tables were laid in the auditorium of the Marion for the Hoo-Hoo and their guests and over 200 were seated about the festive banquet board. The tables were tastefully decorated with carnations, gladiolas and ferns, and Signor Ricci's orchestra dispensed sweet music during the entire repast. The programme had been arranged so the music would be nothing but the most popular airs, and the banqueters joined in singing these as the orchestra played. Some of the pieces were instrumental only, and these were kept time to by striking glasses with the silverware, adding to the musical effect.

When the banquet drew to a close the hour was late, so Toastmaster L. R. Putman, of Fayetteville, an ideal in this line, was seriously handicapped in his efforts to give the banqueters much of his pleasing "afterdinnerisms." From one cause or another a number of those who were to respond to toasts were unable to be present, and this shortened the programme so it was completed by the time Sunday morning was turned in. W. E. Barnes, St. Louis; A. C. Ramsey, Nashville, Ark.; H. W. Morrison, Little Rock, and Otis T. Wingo, DeQueen, Ark., were the absentees. Those who were on hand, however, made up for the shortcomings of their brothers, and the toasts were highly appreciated by the audience, especially that of James H. Baird, Supreme Scrivenor. The toasts, for the most part, were all complimentary to the ladies present, and to open the banquet, Toastmaster Putman proposed a toast to them, which was quaffed down with pure water. All voted the session-on-the-roof only a success since the elimination of liquors.

James H. Baird responded to the toast, "A New Speech Is Not Impossible." F. O. Gulley entertainingly handled "Is a Junior Hoo-Hoo Ever Sorry?" J. B. Robinson, of Little Rock, devoted little time to "The Home Guard" and much to the ladies. J. C. McGrath and J. H. Carmichael, of Little Rock, pressed into service, both delivered very entertaining little talks. L. F. Klipstein, of St. Louis, known over Arkansas as "Young Hippo," responded to the toast, "How Many Lives Has a Kitten?" by Mr. A. Kitten, and got away without losing his remaining life.

At the close of the banquet the Little Rock Hoo-Hoo, who provided the entertainment, did not wait for the things to be cleared away before commencing to plan for an even greater celebration at the next semiannual meeting of Arkansas Hoo-Hoo, which will take place in Little Rock in January.

Snark, E. L. Rodgers; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. H. Baird; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. C. McGrath, assisted by F. O. Gulley and J. H. Carmichael; Bojurn, H. F. Reiff; Scrivenor, A. W. Parke; Jabberwock, W. W. Taylor; Custodian, M. L. Sigmund; Arcanoper, J. E. Atkins; Curdon, C. N. Houck.

24678 Virgil Augustus Beeson, Morrilton, Ark.; editor and proprietor Morrilton Headlight.

24679 James Oliver Brown, Little Rock, Ark.; traveling salesman W. T. Adams Machinery Company, Corinth, Miss.

24680 Alexander Cameron Davidson, Little Rock, Ark.; shipping clerk and salesman Pritchard Lumber Company.

24681 John Howard Davis, Nashville, Ark.; head grader Graysonia-Nashville Lumber Company.

24682 J. Frank Deaver, Springdale, Ark.; salesman Pioneer Lumber Company.

24683 John Ford Fairbank, Malvern, Ark.; superintendent of transportation Wisconsin & Arkansas Lumber Company, Walco, Ark.

24684 Walter B. Fakes, McCrory, Ark.; owner W. B. Fakes.

24685 Wilbur Paul Gulley, Little Rock, Ark.; Reiff & Sons.

24686 William Henry Hays, Little Rock, Ark.; commercial freight agent Illinois Central Railway.

24687 James Davis Jenkins, Beebe, Ark.; manager lumber department Jenkins Brothers.

24688 Milton Andrew Keys, Gurdon, Ark.; traveling salesman Reichman-Crosby Company, Memphis, Tenn.

24689 Louis Frederick Klipstein, St. Louis, Mo.; salesman St. Louis Cordage Company.

24690 George Emil Kottmeier, St. Louis, Mo.; traveling salesman Imse-Schilling S. & D. Company.

24691 George Otto Kraus, Little Rock, Ark.; secretary and treasurer the Railway Lumber & Supply Company.

24692 William Connell McGulley, Little Rock, Ark.; salesman Thos. Fordyce Manufacturing Company.

24693 John A. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.; sales manager Monarch Lumber Company.

24694 Ernest Holman Moulton, Fordyce, Ark.; traveling salesman Fordyce Lumber Company.

24695 Edwin T. Slack, Delight, Ark.; owner and manager E. T. Slack.

24696 William Granville Smith, Nashville, Ark.; Grasonia-Nashville Lumber Company.

24697 Dwight Chester Strong, Silcox, Ark.; manager and proprietor E. O. Strong & Son.

24698 Ralph Hayes Sutton, Little Rock, Ark.; foreman Pritchard Lumber Company.

24699 Garrett Winston Tidwell, Fredericktown, Mo.; traveling salesman Huttig Sash & Door Company, St. Louis, Mo.

24700 H. T. Wallace, Nashville, Ark.

24701 Joseph Burton Webster, Little Rock, Ark.; Arkansas representative Southern Lumberman.

24702 Rolandes Waltaker, Bigelow, Ark.; superintendent manufacturing department Fourche River Lumber Company.

24703 Walter Henry Wiebrock, Jennings, Mo.; salesman Crane Company, Little Rock, Ark.

Concatenation 1640, Little Rock, Ark., June 18, 1910.

Our Beloved Drugs.

Persons who rail indiscriminately at "faith cures" of all sorts often lose sight of one very important aspect of the subject. It is a valuable influence which all the methods of faith cure, healing by prayer, and so on exert in common that they discourage the use of drugs. Frail humanity in its primitive and untaught condition is prone to dose itself with chemicals for every disease and almost every discomfort. Is the man too warm, He slops down some kind of a drugged drink to make him cool. Is he too cold? He swallows a potion to make him warm. If the baby cries it must be hushed with a soothing syrup.

The dependence of people on drugs to remedy all their ills has been somewhat relaxed by the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act, which discloses the insidious poisons hidden in many of the most popular remedies; but there is still much to do to cure old habits of using cocaine, opium, alcohol and the like and to prevent the formation of new ones.—Oregonian.

One-Sided Cities.

If streets are one-sided, cities are, too. No one, as far as the present writer knows, has ever attempted to give an explanation of the fact that when a town sits astride a river that flows east and west, the north side has a monopoly of the best streets. It certainly is so in London, as it was in ancient Rome. Glasgow is another case in point. In Paris, too, the north side of the river has distinctly the advantage of the south. As for Newcastle-on-Tyne, its general attitude toward the overgrown and rather grimy quarter on the south bank of the Tyne is that of one who says, "Can any good thing come out of Gateshead?" Why should this be so? And why should the west end of every city you can find on the map be, from a social point of view, far removed from the east? Why is not Whitechapel Road Piccadilly? To the unprejudiced ear the names ring with equal music.—London Chronicle.

A new great seal of Britain becomes necessary owing to the death of King Edward VII. The old one will be broken—that is to say, the sovereign will give it a gentle blow with a hammer, after which it is supposed to lose all its virtue. The great seals thus discarded are looked upon as heirlooms in the families of the lord chancellors to whom they have come as perquisites of office. The new one will cost £400.



The milk of human kindness often tastes of the can.—Chicago News.

It is practically impossible for any preacher to deliver a sermon that pleases the kind of man whose wife brought him to church.—Dallas News.

Popular Fictions.

"I Remain Yours Truly."

"Why, It's Early Yet, Mr. Lovelace?"

"Certainly You May Smoke, Mr. Binks; I Like the Smell of a Good Cigar."

"I'm So Sorry You Can't Visit Us This Summer, Aunt Rachel!"

"Yes, I Usually Take the Upper Berth, From Choice."

"I Can't see Why People Are Interested in the Distinguishing Details of a Prize-fight."

"Mr. Chairman, I Will Add a Word or Two by Way of Explanation, and Sit Down."

"I Enjoy a Good Joke, Even When It's on Me."

"You Have Beaten Me by an Overwhelming Majority, and I Heartily Congratulate You on Your Victory."

"I Hate to Ask You to Change a Twenty, but I've Nothing Smaller."—Chicago Tribune.

Deserved the Verdict.

The Attorney for the Defense—Have you any proof that the defendant wanted to marry you?

The Plaintiff—He asked me.

The Attorney—Asked you what?

The Plaintiff—Asked me if I could make an old-fashioned shortcake. I told him I could, and he said if he ever married again he would marry a woman who could make an old-fashioned shortcake.

The Attorney—What else?

The Plaintiff—He came to my house and ate strawberry shortcake twenty-five times, and when I told him the supply of good berries was gone he said the last shortcake I gave him wasn't as old-fashioned as it ought to be, and I didn't see him again until I started this case.

The Judge—No further testimony is necessary. The court awards the plaintiff the full amount claimed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Important Thing Forgotten.

"Giles," said De Whizz to his chauffeur before he started on his run across the State, "have you oiled the machine thoroughly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you sure, Giles?"

"Yes, sir; I have filled the spring cups and the engine reservoir, and I have greased the cornet-a-piston, the pluribus unum, the exhaust pipe, the muffled tread, the thing-umbob, the rigamajig, and both the hot boxes."

"Are those all the parts you have oiled, Giles?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have forgotten the most important place of all. Take the can and squirt a few drops of oil on the license number, so that the dust will collect on it and make it hard to read. Always remember to lubricate the license number, Giles."—Newark News.

Miscellaneous Terms.

A New York man committed suicide the other day with a safety razor. Be it known that "safety" is a purely relative term, like "fireproof."—Kansas City Star.

Where You Can't Borrow Money.

However, it is going to be a very difficult matter to borrow money at the Postal Savings Banks.—Kansas City Star.

Tricks Any Husband Can Learn.

To tell yellow from green in matching silk. To wash the dishes without breaking more than two. To keep quiet when he's spoken to. To face the cook when she's angry. To find out what ails the gas range. To stand in line an hour or two for two trading stamps. To set up his wife's brother in business. To get up winter nights to investigate "robbers." To smile when his old sweetheart's pictures are burned up. To drop his old friends because they are "vulgar." To give up coffee because it disagrees with his wife.—Puck.

Being Fair.

To say unpleasant things in a pleasant way is a fine art. A certain writer of biographies had highly developed his talents along this line, and his verdict on the great of his chosen period is much like that of the New Hampshire parson at the funeral of a parishioner.

"Brethren," he said, "we must agree that our deceased friend was mean in some things, but let us in Christian charity allow that he was meaner in others."—Troy Times.

Occasionally you see a girl whose golden hair looks like tuffy candy when it has been pulled by a boy whose hands needed washing.—Achtson Globe.

She—My chaperon can't see a thing without her glasses, and now she's mislaid them.

He (chuckling)—S-sh! Don't say anything! I've got them in my pocket.—Boston Transcript.

Tarred With the Same Stick.

Who shall doubt the secret hid Under Cheops' pyramid Was that the contractor did Cheops out of several millions? Or that Joseph's sudden rise To Comptroller of Supplies Was a fraud of monstrous size On King Pharaoh's swart civilians?—Klipping.

In wrathful words, his eyes aflame with scorn, the preacher denounced the Sugar Trust and arraigned its directors. "They are whited sepulchres," he said, "who rob widow's houses and for a pretence make long prayers."

And the coachman and the chauffeur, the cook, the lawyer and the doctor inwardly answered, "Amen." And when the offering was taken the coachman gave ten cents, the first part of fifty dollars the dealer had given him the day before, when on his advice his employer bought a three hundred and fifty-dollar mare for five hundred dollars. The chauffeur's gift to the Lord was of like amount. It was a part of the ten per cent of the bill for tires and gasoline the keeper of the garage had ungenerously grudged him when he brought his employer's check for the full amount. A quiet suggestion to the effect that "Mr. Reachout around the corner would be glad to have the business on that basis," brought the stingy garage man to his senses.

The cook sat back in silent satisfaction when she gave a quarter, and incidentally noted that the wealthy Mrs. Closest could have given no more, for there were only three dollar bills on the plate when it came to her, while Mr. and Mrs. Wellton and Mrs. Saveman always gave a dollar each. Her offering was a tithe of one of the many remembrances the dairyman, Mr. Jersey, was accustomed thoughtfully to hand her for her kindness in not saying that his milk was bluer and his cream thinner than that of Mr. Holstein, his rival.

The lawyer and the doctor, as befitting their position, each gave a dollar. It looked large on the plate against the ten-cent pieces and quarters of the others, and their generosity gave them a comfortable feeling. As counsel for the widow Mrs. Hardluck, whose husband had been killed while getting off a trolley, the lawyer had just settled out of court with the greedy company for a thousand dollars rather than risk the poor woman's interests in a suit. Of this sum he generously gave her half, after telling her that it was charity, since the cost of the case covered the whole of the amount. Strangely enough, the doctor had just received a check from the nerve specialist as a token of professional appreciation for the patients he had passed on, though he knew nothing could be done for them. But poor mortals! they would be easier in mind spending their money than doing nothing.

As the congregation left the church it was happy in the possession of a preacher of such prophetic utterance that he did not shrink from condemning sinners in the highest places. And the preacher was happy, for Mrs. Muchcash, whose husband was a director in an honest corporation, had invited him and his wife and children to spend the summer in her cottage in the Catskills.—Life.

OBITUARY.

Mark Weiss (No. 514).

Hoo-Hoo has lost in the death of Brother Mark Weiss one of its oldest and one of its staunchest members. Brother Weiss joined the order at a concatenation held in Galveston, Texas, April 12, 1903. This was the thirty-fifth concatenation of the order. The number of concatenations now registers 1,639.

Brother Weiss had been confined to his bed about two months, and his death was due to diabetes. Strong as he was physically, he could not withstand the ravages of this dread disease. Energy and enterprise were two of his marked characteristics, and the appended biographical sketch shows how in the development of the lumber business he was among the first to take up new devices and new inventions that are so common to the trade now.

The following biographical sketch of Brother Weiss appeared in the Galveston News. His death occurred at his home in Beaumont, Texas, on July 1:

Biographical Sketch.

Mark Weiss was born at Weiss Bluff, a short distance north of Beaumont, on the Neches River, October 23, 1842, hence had he survived until his next birthday, he would have been 68 years old. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Weiss, who came to this country from Louisiana in 1833. Mark Weiss and William Weiss were twins, though quite dissimilar in personal appearance and in many attributes of mind and disposition. Mark Weiss joined the Confederate army at the outbreak of the civil war and served through the four years of strife, being a member of Captain Marsh's company, which remained in this vicinity—at Sabine Pass and in Western Louisiana. After the war he returned to Beaumont and, with D. R. Wingate, established a general merchandise store on the site which is now the corner of Tevis and Travis streets, the firm being known as Mark Weiss & Co. D. R. Wingate, long since deceased, moved to Orange and subsequently became prominent in the lumber industry.

After four or five years in the mercantile business, Mark Weiss sold his store to William Weiss, and Mark Weiss then formed a partnership with Henry Potter, and they engaged in the lumber business under the name of Weiss & Potter. They built a small mill on the site of the Reliance mill on Pine street. Subsequently the Reliance Lumber Company was organized, with William Weiss at its head, and Mark Weiss was connected with this company as a stockholder, and for many years as traveling salesman. He continued in this connection until the Reliance Lumber Company was taken over, in 1902, by the Kirby Lumber Company. Since that time Mr. Weiss has been dealing in investments, real estate and other business matters, and accumulated a considerable fortune.

Mr. Weiss on April 12, 1866, married Miss Cleopatra McFarlane, and of this marriage three children were born, of whom Byron Weiss and Abel Weiss survive and reside in this city. His first wife died on May 11, 1872, and he was married again on April 5, 1873, to Miss Louanza Mixson, who survives. Of this marriage there are surviving the following children: Olga Weiss, Mrs. Tom Andrus, Keith Weiss, of this city, and Ray Weiss, of Houston. One sister, Mrs. P. W. Coffin, of Weiss Bluff, survives, and in this city there are three surviving brothers, William Weiss, Valentine Weiss and Massena Weiss. Napoleon Weiss, the eldest of the brothers, died years ago.

Mr. Weiss has been intimately identified with the growth of Beaumont. He was an intense man, strong in his views, pronounced in his adherence to any position or cause he espoused, and was almost eccentric in his strength of character. He was at all times a staunch and enthusiastic supporter of every movement looking to the development of Beaumont. He kept keenly alive to the current events in national, State and local matters. He prospered exceedingly during the oil boom, and since that time has handled his investments judiciously, and as a result his estate will prove to be among the largest in the county. He was daring in his investments, making extensive deals based upon his forecast and estimate of the probable outcome and subsequent development of the constantly changing conditions. Notwithstanding his likes and dislikes were very pro-

nounced, he was held in high esteem by the thousands who knew him and were familiar with his very positive character and candid expression. He was exceedingly kind and gentle in his personal relation to his fellow-man and was loved by hundreds who appreciated his unflinching zeal and never-ceasing patriotism.

Mr. Weiss is reliably credited with having been the first man to advance the idea of the Kansas City Southern Railroad building the city of Port Arthur and digging a canal from Sabine Pass. This was when the railroad was seeking port facilities at Sabine Pass, and being unable to make satisfactory terms with Kountze Bros., owners of the Sabine Pass water front, Mr. Weiss suggested that they buy a site for a city on the lake shore and dig a canal. F. C. Henderson, counsel for the Kansas City Southern interests, subsequently wrote Mr. Weiss that he was entitled to credit for making the suggestion which resulted in Port Arthur and the Port Arthur Canal. Mr. Weiss was always very proud of this letter. It is also said that Mr. Weiss brought the first typewriter to Beaumont, built the first dry kiln for drying lumber, and was the first lumber manufacturer in Texas to use what is known as the "shotgun" steam feed for carriages in saw mills.

Lee Sam Meyer (No. 18019).

Just on the threshold of life came the summons to Brother L. S. Meyer, of Jefferson City, Mo., and sad indeed were the circumstances connected with his death. Recently he had made his home in Kansas City, Mo., and was record clerk in the office of his uncle, State Warden Henry Andrae. On Sunday, June 19, with a party of friends he had gone out upon a camping trip. It was a merry party and they were roaming over the hills and banks of the Moreau. The heat of the day was oppressive and Brother Meyer suggested that they take a plunge in the stream in order to cool off. He walked on ahead of the party and the next thing they heard was his call for help. Before they could reach him, however, he had gone down for the third time. It was found that he had been drowned in only about five feet of water, so he must have either been taken with the cramps from the cooler temperature of the pool or in his heated condition the water proved a shock which resulted in heart failure.

Brother Meyer at the time of his death was but 22 years old and unmarried. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Meyer, of Jefferson City.

Opportunities.

Brother B. B. Robinson (No. 985), connected with the Hayes Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, Mich., writes The Bulletin under recent date that his mill could use a hardwood inspector and a dry kiln man in its factory at Detroit, and that they are good openings for the right sort of men. The Bulletin is always pleased to give space to this sort of an announcement.

I want a position in sales department of a good concern who need a first-class man. Am a good correspondent, and know how to frame up a letter setting forth the good points of an article graphically and at the same time briefly. Am of good address, a good mixer and make friends readily. I understand the manufacture and sale of sash and doors and boxes. Would prefer an office position, but would accept a traveling salesmanship. Am possessed of some executive ability. If you need a man who will at all times be loyal and will consider your interests his own, and who will give you that cheerful, loyal, interested service for which a mere salary consideration is inadequate, write me, addressing "A. B. C.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

Rules and regulations for the government of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo in an administrative way between November 17, 1909, and September 9, 1910, and also suggestions for the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Order to conform to these rules, to be carried out at the next Annual Meeting, this legislation done at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, November 17 and 18, 1909, by the House of Ancients and the Supreme Nine in joint assembly, together with lay delegates, representing all sections of the country, as provided in Art. IV, Sec. V, Subsection IV, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws Effective Until September 9, 1910.

Article III. Active Membership—The membership in this Order shall be limited to white male persons of the full age of twenty-one (21) years, of good moral character, who possess one or more of the following six qualifications: Lumbermen foresters, officers of lumber associations, newspaper men, railroad men and saw-mill machinery and supply men; and so definitely shall the line of qualification be drawn in each class that the occupation under which persons apply for membership shall be their main or principal occupation, and it shall be the business of the person recognized in the community in which he resides, as his principal vocation.

Specific Definition of Eligibility.

LUMBERMEN—Lumbermen shall be those who are engaged either in the ownership or sale of timber lands, timber or logs, or the manufacture or sale, at wholesale or retail, of forest products, either as owners, officers, managers of departments, superintendents or salesmen.

FORESTERS—This class shall include those persons graduated from recognized schools of forestry, officials of the forestry service and members of forest commissions or boards, either state or national.

OFFICERS OF LUMBER ASSOCIATIONS—Regularly organized lumber associations, state or national.

NEWSPAPER MEN—By this term shall be meant only the publishers, proprietors or persons regularly connected with the editorial or business departments of newspapers.

RAILROAD MEN—By this term is meant general officers, general and assistant freight, passenger, claim, purchasing, commercial, soliciting and station agents, chief dispatchers and train masters and members of railroad commissions.

SAW-MILL MACHINERY AND SUPPLY MEN—By this term is meant persons engaged in the manufacture or sale, to lumber manufacturers, of saw-mill or planing mill machinery and mill supplies.

INITIATION—Such persons as above mentioned may be initiated under proper application, payment of initiation fee and election to membership.

LIMIT OF ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP—The active membership shall be limited to 33,999 members in good standing.

Admission of Paint, Cement, Tiling, Roofing, Oil, Etc., Men.

Manufacturers, wholesale dealers and salesmen of cement, roofing, paints, oil, tiling and other staple articles cannot become active members, but will be welcome as honorary members of this Order.

Mode of Electing or Rejecting Applicants at Concatenations.

Each applicant for membership shall fully fill out the final application blank, which must be endorsed by three members of the Order in good standing. Applications for membership shall be balloted on collectively. In case there are three or more black balls in the first ballot, each applicant shall thereafter be balloted upon separately, or the applicant may be balloted upon in groups of five. In case three black balls shall be cast in voting for an applicant singly he shall be rejected. Any applicant rejected shall not be balloted on again within six months of the date of his rejection.

Several Resolutions of Importance in Regard to Annual Elections and Official Eligibility.

Supreme Nine present at each annual meeting shall constitute a committee to hear the reports of the delegates from cities bidding for the next Annual Meeting and after hearing these reports shall refer their finding to the next Annual Meeting then in session for choice of place in the usual way.

No member is eligible to an office in the Order, either by election or appointment, unless his dues are paid in advance covering the period of his term of office.

No Hoo-Hoo shall be elected to a position on the Supreme Nine unless present at the Annual Meeting when elected.

It is the duty of each Vicegerent to return his ritual to the Scrivenoter's office, by registered mail, immediately upon the expiration of his term of office. In case he fails to forward the ritual within 29 days after his term of office expires, the Scrivenoter shall notify him, and unless the ritual is forwarded within 69 days from the time his term of office expires, he shall become automatically suspended from the Order until he has fully complied with this clause.

Relative to Issuance of Handbook.

Whereas, It is desirable to reduce the total cost of the publication of the handbook; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be given only to new members and such other members of the Order as request a copy of it, by letter, to the Scrivenoter, on or before April 1, 1910; and be it further

Resolved, That this fact be kept standing in an announcement in The Bulletin and be given freely to the lumber trade papers.

Rescinding Hot Springs Action Concerning Button.

The following resolution was passed:
Resolved, That the action taken by the members of the Order at the Hot Springs Annual Meeting to change the size of the Hoo-Hoo button be rescinded.

Death Emergency Fund Established.

Resolved, That this body endorse the death benefit proposition as outlined by Mr. Leonard Bronson, and that we appoint as a committee to work out the details of the proposition Leonard Bronson, Chairman; T. A. Moore, L. E. Fuller, C. H. Kottridge, John D. Oxenford and George W. Hotchkiss, the committee to report their findings to the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients, through the Scrivenoter, who will transmit the plan to the members of those bodies, and when finally passed by a majority vote of both those bodies, the proposition to be returned to the Scrivenoter to be carried out as adopted.

Regulating Formal and Informal "On-the-Roof" Functions.

Whereas, A set Hoo-Hoo banquet or "On-the-Roof" has been most delightfully accomplished in the evening, between 6 and 8 o'clock, and has been by many found much preferable to a smaller luncheon, poorly attended, late in the night; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the various Vicegerents and others holding Hoo-Hoo concatenations to endeavor to adopt a rule of this sort in carrying out their concatenations in the future; and, be it further

Resolved, That this can be even better accomplished by holding concatenations in the afternoon and following the concatenation with the evening dinner as suggested above; and, be it further

Resolved, That, in our opinion, anything like a formal, conventional banquet should be abolished altogether and all Hoo-Hoo functions should be the simplest sort of a repast.

Arrangement for a Supreme Representative.

Whereas, The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo has grown to such proportions as to make it somewhat difficult to operate to the best interests of all its members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Supreme Representative be employed by the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients, his salary and expenses to be determined by said bodies in joint session, it being the duty of this assistant to attend such concatenations as possible; to look after the reinstatement of despicable delinquent members; to see that all concatenations conform to the ritual and the spirit of the Order, and to eliminate all unnecessary expenses and to see that all moneys not expended shall go into the treasury of the Order, such assistant to operate under the direction of the Supreme Nine.

Record to be Made of Positions Secured and Made a Part of Scrivenoter's Annual Report.

Whereas, The securing of positions for Hoo-Hoo in need of such help has been considered from the beginning of Hoo-Hoo one of the main reasons for its existence and the most substantial charity possible to extend from one human being to another; and,

Whereas, This has been done, in so far as we know, without record and without concrete report to the Order in any way; and,

Whereas, A statement of this work at the next Annual Meeting would greatly advance the value and worth of Hoo-Hoo in the eyes of its membership; therefore,, be it

Resolved, That the Supreme Scrivenoter be instructed to keep as faithful a record of this work as it is possible to do so, and that he make a general report of the work done in this line a large feature of his next annual report, keeping this report by consecutive numbers so that the personality of those receiving these favors be not invaded; and, be it

Further resolved, That we recommend that the next Annual Convention make this policy a part of our Constitution and By-laws.

Hoo-Hoo to Cooperate in Forest Conservation.

That a committee of nine, composed of six representative lumbermen and three representatives of lumber trade journals, be appointed to formulate a plan whereby this Order may cooperate and become closely identified with the conservation of our forests and report its findings at the next Hoo-Hoo Annual.

Other and Further Regulations.

An arrangement for spring and autumn concatenations to be held at definite dates in each Vicegerency, and to be arranged in a general schedule so that Supreme Representative might attend at least two concatenations in each Vicegerency of the Order.

Whereas, It is desirable to hold concatenations that have been regularly arranged for and advertised some weeks or months in advance of the date when it is proposed the concatenation shall be held in order to insure better work, a more definite eligibility of members to be initiated and the attendance at all regular concatenations of the Order by some general official of the Order to assist in the proper exemplification of the work; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Scrivenoter shall, at his earliest possible convenience after this date, by conference with the various Vicegerents in active service, arrange for what shall be known as a spring and an autumn concatenation in each Vicegerency, these two concatenations to be called the regular concatenations for each Vicegerency, the general arrangement for the entire number of these concatenations to be such as to place the dates far enough apart as a whole to make it possible for one or more of the general officers of the Order to be present at the various regular meetings so held; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that the Constitution and By-laws of the Order be so amended at the next Annual Meeting to include this joint ruling of the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients.

A resolution empowering the Scrivenoter to get up a series of follow-up letters in an endeavor to get back into the Order those who have resigned.

Resolved, That the Scrivenoter be empowered to create a propaganda in the shape of a series of follow-up letters and the utilization of any other method he feels may be done in a great earnest effort to get back into the Order those desirable people who, for or without cause, have resigned from the Order or have allowed their membership to go by default. Be it further

Resolved, That the Scrivenoter shall put into the hands of each Vicegerent a list of the delinquent members in each Vicegerent's district, soliciting his personal and active cooperation in collecting the full amount of accrued dues, not to exceed \$5, from such delinquent member, the Vicegerent being strictly cautioned against the reinstatement on that basis of any undesirable member or any member who would not now be entirely eligible for initiation should he present himself to any concatenation.

A resolution establishing a regulation hall as prescribed in the ritual of the Order.

Whereas, The regulation hall, as described in the ritual of the Order, is the most desirable room in which a concatenation should be held; therefore be it

Resolved, That all Vicegerents and others competent to hold concatenations be instructed by the Scrivenoter to conform to this ritualistic ruling and to under no circumstances hold concatenations on the stages of theatres, etc.; and be it further

Resolved That it is recommended to the next Annual Meeting of Hoo-Hoo to incorporate this ruling in the Constitution and By-laws of the Order by amendment.

A resolution written with a view to elimination of politics from Hoo-Hoo.

Whereas, The principal object of Hoo-Hoo is the promotion of good will and fellowship among its members; and

Whereas, It is desirable to eliminate from the Order all undesirable, political movements that absorb time and work no good to the Order; and

Whereas, It is the sense of this meeting that all Hoo-Hoo should do everything possible to foster the fraternal spirit of the organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Hoo-Hoo territory of the United States, British North America and Mexico be divided into nine permanent jurisdictions, each jurisdiction to be represented each year on the Supreme Nine, provided it have its membership represented at the Annual Meeting.

Resolved further, That to awaken and perpetuate interest of the entire membership in the government of the affairs of Hoo-Hoo, it be enjoined upon the membership of each Vicegerency composing each several jurisdictions to discuss and arrange for a substantial representation of its membership at each Annual Meeting, either by volunteer or appointed delegates to the end that each jurisdiction may receive proper recognition in the selection of the supreme officers of the Order, and, to further this, be it further

Resolved, 1st, That the metes and bounds of each jurisdiction and Vicegerency be definitely established, and

Resolved, 2d, That each Vicegerent be required to call a general convention, mass meeting or concatenation of the resident membership of his district, to be held not later than thirty days prior to September 9, of each year, for the purpose of concluding proper arrangements for insuring at the Annual Meeting that substantial representation herein contemplated; and be it further

Resolved, That at each Annual Meeting the Snark of the Universe shall appoint a nominating committee of nine members, consisting, where possible, of one member from each of the nine jurisdictions. This nominating committee shall give impartial hearing to the reports of any and all delegations or individuals to ascertain their preference and wishes as to the candidates for the offices of the Supreme Nine, and, after due consideration, said committee shall recommend and nominate nine members for said position; but be it further

Resolved, That there is no desire to prevent a full and free expression of the membership; that if there is any objection to any of the candidates presented by said nominating committee that any member shall have the privilege of placing an opposing candidate in nomination for any of the said offices.

The Practical Side.

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

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

WANTED—By young man with two years' experience in the lumber business, position as stenographer. Would be willing to assist in the office work or commissary. Salary expected \$60 to \$75 per month, straight time. Will go anywhere. Address "W. C.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A young man to take charge of hardwood and cypress department of wholesale lumber company. Must be experienced buyer and salesman. Address with full particulars, "Opelka," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A young man to take charge of dimension buying and selling for wholesale yellow pine concern. Must have established trade and good connection among mills. Address, starting experience, references and salary wanted, "J. J.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—By a young married man, a position as hardwood inspector and shipper. Have had fifteen years' experience in that capacity. Am sober and steady, and can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Address "Inspector," 2514 So. Bancroft St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or office manager by man 35 years old, with wide experience, who guarantees satisfaction. A present employed, but very desirous of making a change and have good reasons. Address "J. O. M.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of retail lumber yard. Have had five years' experience as estimator and manager of retail lumber yard. I am strictly temperate. Prefer going South. Address "N. M. J.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as buyer or inspector of lumber ties or piling. Am competent in anything in yellow pine, oak or cypress. Best or reference, and have clear record. Address "Good Record," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Opening by experienced yellow pine man; twenty years' actual experience in every branch of the business from tree to consumer. Am familiar with mercantile business. Address "Arkansas," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or assistant superintendent of sawmill on Pacific Coast. Have twelve years' experience in lumber business from log to car. Can handle any kind of labor. The best of reference from past and present employers. Address "Supt.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position with reliable firm as log or timber buyer. Experience of ten years in log business for lumber and stick cooperage and five years in tight barrel cooperage. Understand estimating, buying and handling. Address "14743," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A position as band or rotary flier by a sober, practical man (married) with a large, reliable company. Can furnish first-class references. Have had fifteen years' experience in southern pine and hardwoods. Prefer Texas or Louisiana. Address "Flier," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—By an experienced and competent yellow pine buyer and inspector, who is at present employed, to make a change. Open to proposition. Address "E. 25," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as buyer in long and short leaf pine. Can furnish A-1 references as to honesty and ability. Have had long experience and expenses. Address "Hoo-Hoo No. 7798," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Connection with good yellow pine concern. Have ripe experience in business and am capable of handling any kind of mill or office proposition, or both in combination. Can satisfy as to competence and character. Address "Alex.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as buyer for yard or combination of yards handling fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock lumber, R. C. siding and shingles. Have twenty years' experience in all lines of manufacturing same. Would consider salary or percentage. A-1 references. Address "Puget Sound," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by man 36 years old, who has had sixteen years' experience in the different parts of the hardwood business; have handled jobs of superintending, also buying and inspecting. Would like to correspond with a concern that will need a man of this kind in the near future. Am married and have good habits. Can furnish good reference. Address "F. K.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as logging superintendent, either pine or cypress. Have had eight years' experience and can furnish A-1 references. Am perfectly familiar with steam skidders. If interested, address "George W. Daniel," Lamar, S. C.

WANTED—Position by an experienced lumberman with a good lumber company. Prefer position as yard foreman and shipping clerk in retail yard. Have been with my present employers almost two years as yard foreman and shipping clerk, except past five months have had position as city salesman. I desire to make a change, and can give all references from my present employers and others. Have had about three years' experience as architectural draughtsman, and some experience drafting in sash and door factory. Am a practical builder, married, 36 years old, strictly sober. Address "Frustron," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager, superintendent of manufacturing, shipping clerk, or any responsible place with a good yellow pine mill. Can furnish good references and can come at once. Fourteen years' experience in the mill. Address "Leon," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by an electrical mechanic. Have had twelve years' experience and can furnish first-class references. Am now operating a thousand horsepower wood working power plant. Good reasons for wanting to change. Address "Mechanic," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position with good lumber concern as salesman or sales manager. Five years' experience in selling yellow pine, but have been reared in the lumber business and am familiar with all positions; can fill position either as buyer or seller and can inspect; have had success as head salesman for good concern and can furnish best of references. Address "F. M. O.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—At once a position as band saw flier with some good, reliable company. Can come at once and furnish first-class references. Address "Saw Flier," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of some good lumber concern where I could invest some money. Have had thirty years' experience in the lumber business, in logging and manufacturing, a good share of which has been in yellow pine. Would prefer the State of Washington, but have no objections to a yellow pine proposition, if there is good money in it. Address "Washington," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as sales manager for some good, reliable concern. Have had considerable experience in the lumber business during the past six or eight years and am familiar with practically every department. Can furnish good references. Address "W. P. R.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper, cashier or general office man by young man 25 years of age, of moral habits. Have had six years' experience in office work and can furnish best of references. Will go anywhere. Address "Houston," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—By a reliable man, one who is willing to work and has had ten years' experience in the lumber business, a position as traveling salesman in the central States with some reliable firm that handles Southern products. The best of references as to character, ability and experience can be furnished. Address "Lincoln," care of J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of lumber or shingle mill. Have been in the business over thirty years. Can furnish references. Address "Dick Britton," Suite 6 Bailey Bldg., Hewitt Ave., Everett, Wash.

WANTED—Position as salesman for saw mill, planing mill or wood-working machinery company. Am a good architect. I have and can design any special machinery needed in saw, shingle, stave or heading mill. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address "Seller," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Young man, traveling salesman, desires position representing some good wholesale lumber concern. Am experienced and acquainted with the trade in Oklahoma and part of Kansas. Address "Oklahoma," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper in commissary or any sort of clerical work for lumber concern. Can furnish references as to capacity and character. Address "R. A.," Box 74, Graham, Va.

WANTED—Young man with six years' experience in wholesale and retail lumber business wishes position as manager of retail yard, or as assistant manager or bookkeeper in large yard. Address "J 22," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Accountant of fifteen years' experience, at present employed, desires to make a change. Familiar with lumber accounting from stump to market, manufacturing costs, supplies, etc. Aged 36 years, single and in good health and a hard worker. Address "No. 6421," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position on road either buying or selling lumber; would prefer selling. Am a practical lumberman, having served for years as inspector hardwood; strictly sober and can give concern satisfactory references. In order to get started on the road will accept position at very reasonable salary at the start. Address "Mill Point," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—An allround sawmill man; one who could take charge of small circular mill, 16 to 20 M cap., with planer attached. Must know the grades of yellow pine and know how to keep up machinery and saws, in fact must be one capable of handling a small mill from stump to car. Good, healthy location, good water and good schools, on R. R. center East Mississippi; ten to fifteen years' run. Address "Owner," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

It's as important to know when to let go of an opportunity as it is to know when to grasp it.