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JURISDICTION NO. 1—Under the Snark (Miller) the following: Washington, Montana, Western Canada and all foreign countries. JURISDICTION NO. 2—Under the Senior Hoo-Hoo (Webb) the following: Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Eastern Canada. JURISDICTION NO. 3—Under the Junior Hoo-Hoo (Griswold) the following: Oregon, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. JURISDICTION NO. 4—Under the Bojum (Russell) the following: California, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. JURISDICTION NO. 5—Under the Scrivenoter (Baird) the following: Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, West Virginia and Alabama. JURISDICTION NO. 6—Under the Jabberwock (Walker) the following: Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Kansas. JURISDICTION NO. 7—Under the Custocatian (Sheip) the following: Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia and New England. JURISDICTION NO. 8—Under the Arcanoper (Judd) the following: Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska. JURISDICTION NO. 9—Under the Gurdon (Calhoun) the following: Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

THE BULLETIN

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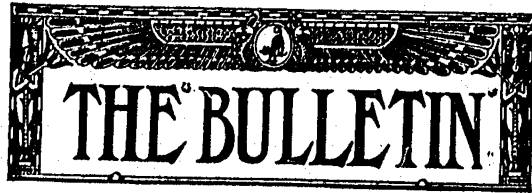
NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE, 1911.

No. 188



EVERETT G. GRIGGS, OF TACOMA, WASH.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOO-HOO



J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter, Editor.

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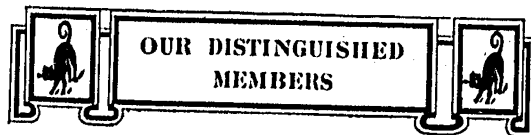
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NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE, 1911.



Edward G. Griggs.

Aggressive, winning in manner, resourceful and able, another young Lochinvar has come from the West. This time it is Edward Gallup Griggs, of Tacoma, Wash.

At the age of forty-two he has become the head of the largest and most powerful of the organizations of the lumber manufacturers. He was the West's candidate for the presidency of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and was elected without opposition at the meeting held recently in Chicago.

Mr. Griggs has already begun an aggressive campaign. He has arranged to have the headquarters of the association removed to his home in Tacoma, so he can give his personal attention to the association's varying problems. For years he has been a leader among the lumbermen of the Northwest, and as an evidence of his executive ability he has for eight successive terms been president of the Pacific Coast Manufacturers' Association.

Of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co. he has made a big success, and even with the responsibilities that have come to him in the management of his large private interests and as the leader of the manufacturers of the Pacific Coast, he has found time for the social amenities of life and is a member of many of the civic, social and fraternal organizations of his adopted state. He enjoys a good joke, tells a good story and is a delightful and entertaining companion at all times.

Mr. Griggs joined Hoo-Hoo at the concatenation held at Tacoma, Wash., on September 10, 1894, and he wears the Hoo-Hoo number of 2234. In the records of Hoo-Hoo there is no more unique or original application blank than that of Mr. Griggs; and it shows when out for a frolic the spirit of fun is bubbling over with him. After recounting that his birth occurred at Cheska, Minn., on December 27, 1868, he says that the time that intervened between that date and the same day in 1870 he spent in "bossing Pa and Ma." But within the four or five years that followed there seems to have been a change in the administration of the House of Griggs, for in 1876 he reported that he was "working for Ma;" and in the ten years that followed this the exuberant spirit of '68 and '70 was in daily obedience in the neighborhood of St. Paul, meekly "working for Pa." After a course at Yale University, Mr. Griggs struck out for himself and moved to Tacoma, where the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co. was organized. His course since then has been one of continual progress.

The South, the Middle West, the East will watch with interest the course of Mr. Griggs as the president of the national association, and much good for the lumbermen of the country is expected from his administration.

COMING CONCATENATIONS.

It begins to look as though June would stack up with the old-time record for number of concatenations. The following dates have been definitely fixed, while still others are being arranged for tentatively:

Williamsport, Pa., June 17.

This meeting will be held by Vicegerent J. F. Foresman and will be attended by Supreme Representative W. M. Stephenson. This is the first of a series of concatenations over in that part of the country, arrangements for which have been under way for some weeks, and all of which bid fair to be notably successful.

Joint Affair at Quincy, Ill.

This proposed meeting was written up at length in the May Bulletin. The movement for holding this meeting originated with the Borden-Bay Lumber Co. of Quincy, which has a number of traveling men who desire to become Hoo-Hoo. The two Vicegerents for Illinois, Brothers Ruth, of Chicago, and Allen, of Centralia, will take part. Senior Hoo-Hoo Jeff B. Webb, of Grand Rapids, to whose jurisdiction Illinois falls, has also been invited to take part in this meeting. It will be attended by Supreme Representative W. M. Stephenson. This meeting will be held on the night of July 1.

Very Big Affair at Waco.

All the proceedings lead up, so to speak, to the great big concatenation and general round-up of lumbermen which Vicegerent John C. Ray is going to hold at Waco on the afternoon and evening of July 4. Supreme Representative Stephenson is to attend this meeting also.

Vicegerent Ray has circularized the entire membership in the State of Texas, and has urgently invited the cooperation, not only of the other three Texas Vicegerents, but also that of the three Vicegerents in Louisiana and the two Vicegerents in Oklahoma. He expects also to have with him Supreme Jabberwock Chas. P. Walker, of Oklahoma City, where they have just held one of the most notable concatenations of the year.

The meeting at Waco is to be more than a concatenation. It is to be a general round-up of Texas lumbermen and those who do business with Texas lumbermen. As a matter of fact, the festivities are expected to last throughout the whole day of the fourth. A very large crowd is expected, all the papers in Texas having already given wide publicity to the meeting. Vicegerent Ray is working like a steam engine, and will call to his assistance all the old-time workers in the northern part of the state. The prospects are that he will set a new record. He says he expects to have an attendance that will make an annual meeting look like thirty cents.

At Little Rock on June 26.

Going back a little bit chronologically, we have in prospect another splendid meeting at Little Rock on June 26. This will be held by Vicegerent A. W. Parke, but he expects to have the participation of all the other Arkansas Vicegerents. He expects also to have the presence of Supreme Arcanoper J. F. Judd, who is attending just about all the concatenations in his jurisdiction. This meeting at Little Rock is to occur in connection with the annual meeting of the Arkansas Association of Lumber Dealers, all the officers of which are taking an active interest in the meeting.

Another to Come in Oklahoma.

Not to be outdone by Vicegerent B. H. Miller up at the capital city of the state, whose magnificent meeting is reported in another column, Vicegerent V. V. Morgan, of Muskogee, and H. T. Chiles, of Caddo, have joined hands for a concatenation at McAlester on June 24. Brother W. N. Danielson, of McAlester, is in charge of local arrangements, and with both Vicegerents working hard to make the meeting a pronounced success, the prospect is that Brother Miller will have to look out sharply for his laurels.

A Joint Affair for Kansas.

Joint concatenations seem to be in favor at this time. The three Vicegerents for Kansas, Brothers J. F. Bennett, of Wichita, E. S. Linds, of Larned, and Ed Leech, of Salina, having all joined forces for a big meeting at Hutchinson on June 30. The meeting promises to be the biggest and best affair held in Kansas. It would be difficult to say more about it in fewer words. No state has had better concatenations than Kansas.

Hunter, Montana, June 24.

This meeting was written up at length in May Bulletin. It is to be held by ex-Vicegerent C. A. Riggs and will occur at a noted resort, Hunter's Hot Springs Hotel, Hunter, Mont. The meeting is to occur in connection with the annual meeting of the retail lumbermen's association of the state. A notable feature of this meeting is that every officer who is to take part has already committed to memory his portion of the Ritual. Brother Riggs writes that the entire initiation will be gone through with without a single reference to the printed page. Also it may be added that for the first time this year the illustrated closing ceremonies will be given in connection with this concatenation.

Southern California.

Out in Southern California a very gratifying interest and activity is being worked up by Vicegerent J. T. Bate, of Los Angeles. He is at work now on a concatenation to occur at San Bernardino, which is to come off during the latter part of the month. After this a meeting will be held at Los Angeles, and if the weather proves warm the initiation will be held out at one of the delightful beach resorts. In arrangements for both these meetings Vicegerent Bate is having the hearty cooperation of Supreme Bojrum A. J. Russell, of San Francisco.

In General.

Concatenations for which no definite dates are yet to be announced, but which will occur probably during July, are as follows:

Nashville, Tenn.; Shreveport, La.; New Orleans, La.; Brunswick, Ga.; Wichita Falls, Texas; Amarillo, Texas, and Childress, Texas.

Warning!

Members of Hoo-Hoo all over the country are again warned to be on the lookout for a man impersonating Brother W. H. Matthias, No. 10747. This man is not a Hoo-Hoo at all, and is probably unable to give correctly the number of the man he represents himself to be, or any satisfactory evidence that he is a member of the Order. It is not known whether he has either a book or button, but it is known that at intervals for the past five years he has broken out at different places, representing himself to be a Hoo-Hoo and has got money in small sums from a number of our members.

DEATH EMERGENCY FUND.

Total subscriptions in response to First Call.....	\$7,945 62
Aug. 30. Postage and printing First Call.....	\$337 38
Oct. 17. Refund .....	2 00
Oct. 19. Refund .....	2 00
Nov. 28. Refund .....	2 00
Dec. 17. Claim M. P. Turner, Jacksonville, Fla. ....	250 00
Dec. 17. Claim S. L. Everett, San Francisco, Cal. ....	250 00
Dec. 17. Claim L. R. Longworth, Somerset, Ky. ....	250 00
Dec. 22. Claim J. M. Smith, Osborne, Kan. ....	250 00
Dec. 28. Claim Chas. H. Boone, Jr., Baltimore, Md. ....	250 00
Jan. 10. Claim W. J. Carnohan, Kingsville, Texas ....	250 00
Feb. 6. Claim H. H. Drefold, Omaha, Neb. ....	250 00
Feb. 11. Claim L. M. Hostwick, Centralia, Ill. ....	250 00
Feb. 18. Claim F. J. Phillips, Lincoln, Neb. ....	250 00
Feb. 22. Claim Chas. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo. ....	250 00
Feb. 28. Claim M. C. Schwartz, New Orleans, La. ....	250 00
Mar. 9. Claim Robert H. Jenks, Cleveland, Ohio ....	250 00
Mar. 13. Claim Leon Lippman, Tupelo, Ark. ....	250 00
Mar. 13. Claim A. H. Bush, St. Louis, Mo. ....	250 00
Mar. 14. Claim J. W. Maxwell, Tyler, Texas ....	250 00
Mar. 24. Claim I. W. Morrow, Pittsburg, Pa. ....	250 00
Mar. 27. Claim Chas. L. Miller, Lebanon, Pa. ....	250 00
Mar. 27. Claim C. W. Dudrow, Santa Fe, N. M. ....	250 00
Apr. 7. Claim Willard E. Clegg, Chicago, Ill. ....	250 00
Apr. 17. Claim H. W. McCormick, Portland, Ore. ....	250 00
Apr. 21. Claim J. B. Gibbs, San Angelo, Texas ....	250 00
Balance on hand when record on First Call was closed, April 21.....	\$2,352 24—\$7,945 62

Second Call.

Apr. 21. Balance from First Call.....	\$2,352 24
June 6. Subscriptions to close of business, June 6. ....	5,219 00
	\$7,571 24
Apr. 6. Postage, Second Call .....	\$ 340 00
Apr. 9. Printing Second Call and cards. ....	106 00
Apr. 29. Claim W. H. Norris, No. 1660. ....	250 00
May 5. Claim F. G. Scott, No. 23544. ....	250 00
May 20. Claim S. F. Floyd, No. 23688. ....	250 00
May 29. Claim of A. N. Spencer, No. 1880. ....	250 00
May 31. Claim J. B. McLean, No. 18116. ....	250 00
Balance close of business, June 6. ....	\$5,785 24—\$7,571 24

Above is statement of Hoo-Hoo Death Fund to close of business, June 6. It will be seen that up to that date a total of \$5,219 has been received in response to the Second Call, and that this, added to the balance left over from First Call, makes a total now to be accounted for of \$7,571.24. Of this total, \$340 was expended for postage in sending out the Second Call. The Second Call was sent to every member of the Order in good standing, and was sent also to those members recently becoming delinquent, in the hope that many of these would respond and at the same time pay up dues. It will be seen further that \$196 was expended for printing the literature used in connection with Second Call. The fact that this printed matter was sent to the delinquents increased somewhat the expense for printing as well as postage. In addition to this, a special letter was sent to the 4,000 men who responded to the First Call. In printing literature for the Second Call an extra amount was printed to be sent out in general correspondence to members making inquiry about various features of the call. Also it may be said



that the expenditure for printing in connection with this Second Call covers the printing of a large number of lithographed cards sent each subscriber in acknowledgment of his subscription. The cards now on hand will be sufficient probably for two more calls.

It is believed that this will sufficiently explain the only two items of expense attaching to the Second Call. The other expenditures, being death claims paid, are self-explanatory.

Since report was published in May Bulletin only three claims have accrued, and only five claims have been paid from the fund arising from the Second Call. The record was closed on the First Call at midnight of April 21, fifteen days after the Second Call went out on April 6. Almost immediately responses to Second Call began to be received, but claims continued to be paid up to April 21 from the fund created by the First Call. It will be seen that three deaths appear to have occurred in the intervening fifteen days between April 6 and April 21—Brothers Clegg, McCormick and Gibbs. As a matter of fact, however, the dates shown are the dates when payments were made, and not dates the deaths occurred. Only one of the deaths really occurred within the fifteen "days of grace." Brother Clegg died on April 4, before the record closed on the First Call, whereas Brother Gibbs died on March 22, there having been delay in his death being reported. Therefore, it is only the death of Brother McCormick that will serve specifically to illustrate the point here to be explained. Brother McCormick dropped dead suddenly at Los Angeles, Cal., where he was visiting, on the morning of April 11. This was after the record closed on the First Call, to which Brother McCormick was one of the first to respond. He had not, however, responded to the Second Call. He was, nevertheless, under the provisions of the plan, fully in line to have his claim paid. He would have been just as much in line if he had died on April 21, provided his death occurred before the midnight of that date.

The matter is gone into at rather tedious length for the reason that some members have got the idea that the fifteen-day limit is a limit in which they must respond to any call. This is altogether erroneous. A man can come in at any time, in response to any call that is then outstanding. If he comes in promptly, just after the call has gone out, he will, of course, purchase participation for a longer period than will be secured by the dilatory man who puts off responding from month to month. It is hoped that this explanation will make the point entirely clear.

It is gratifying to note that the heavy death rate during February and March has much abated. From February 6 to March 27, twelve deaths occurred, whereas in the nearly similar period from April 7 to June 6, only five deaths have occurred. If this lessened death rate is maintained throughout June and July the present balance on hand will not be depleted to the \$2,000 point until well along toward the close of summer. The original call for the establishment of this fund went out July 30 last year, the first contribution being received on the following day. On August 1 and 2 quite a number of responses came in, and receipts ran heavy for the next fifteen or twenty days. It will be seen, therefore, that if the death rate that has been maintained during the past two months holds good for the next two or three months we will round out the year with some thirty to thirty-five deaths. Thirty-two deaths in a year would call for a disbursement of \$8,000, exclusive of printing and postage. If there were only four thousand men participating in the fund this would indicate two calls per annum, and each man's par-

ticipation would cost him at the rate of \$16 per thousand per annum—that is, for death claims alone.

It is not safe, however, to rely on these estimates. In the first place the death rate may be higher during June and July than it has been in April and May. It should also be remembered that the fund was not in hand by September 1 last by any means. However, by the middle of September nearly \$5,000 had been subscribed, indicating an enrollment of some 2,500 participants. Then the Annual Meeting at San Francisco intervened and to an extent diverted interest for a time. A further "reminder" was sent out in October, and a few weeks later the sum set out to be raised, \$6,000, was in hand and payment of claims began, three deaths having occurred in the meantime, as appears above.

In a sense, therefore, the Hoo-Hoo Death Emergency Fund, so far as number of deaths is concerned, has been in existence for nearly ten months, and it, therefore, begins to be possible to form an idea of how the thing will work out on a yearly basis. Only a more or less intelligent estimate, however, is possible. In the first place the death rate may show increase during the three summer months; in the second place while a goodly proportion of the three thousand subscribers necessary to enroll to raise the initial fund had been enrolled by the sixth of September, the full number of subscribers to make up that amount did not straggle in until nearly two months later. Had we started August 1 last with three thousand subscribers and the initial fund of \$6,000 fully in hand, it is probable a somewhat larger number of deaths would have occurred up to this time.

The matter is discussed at some length for the reason that much interest has been manifest in the practical working out of the plan; and for the further reason that when the Second Call had to be sent out in April considerably earlier apparently than the membership had been led to expect, and when the death rate jumped up so high in March and April, some little disappointment was expressed, and a few very high estimates were made as to what participation in the plan will cost per annum on basis of \$1,000 of insurance. Of course none of our members look on the Death Emergency Fund strictly as a form of insurance, but in quite another light. It is natural, however, that a man should compare the cost with other forms of indemnity, not so much to decide whether or not he will participate, but in order to form an idea as to the probable success of the undertaking. In some of the very high estimates that have been made of the cost, it is apparent that the estimator wholly overlooked the necessity of raising on the First Call the \$2,000 which is to constitute the permanent balance. Of the \$6,000 first raised there was available only \$4,000 for the payment of claims and expenses, the remaining \$2,000 being carried forward to constitute the permanent balance.

The Bulletin has been mildly criticised by one or two for discussing in so much detail the plan upon which the fund was established and is being administered, saying that the whole proposition is a purely voluntary one and founded absolutely on the good faith of Hoo-Hoo, and that, therefore, if a member does not feel like coming in, he should be permitted to stay out. This is all very true, but anything involving money is a business proposition, every detail of which should be discussed until every man whose participation is solicited knows all there is to know about it—or at least until every man has been told in perfect frankness all any other man knows about it. The participant is also entitled to know what others think and believe about it.

It was with this in mind that when the call was first

sent out The Bulletin invited suggestions and discussion. A great many more letters than have appeared in The Bulletin have been received, and many of these, as well as those printed, contain suggestions of practical value. It will not be possible to discuss all these suggestions in The Bulletin, but all of them have been referred to Snark Miller, who has instructed that they be docketed for full discussion at the Annual Meeting.

Two or three good suggestions involving only administrative details have been adopted, among others that of publishing the name of each subscriber to whose beneficiary payment is made, and of stamping each "participation card" so as to show in response to which call the subscription is made.

In connection with these cards it may be said that a great deal of correspondence has come up over the following words printed on the card:

No legal responsibility shall attach to the officers of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo by reason of this plan. The designated beneficiaries of those who contribute to the fund may expect, but they may not demand, payment of the sum named; provided the death of the subscriber occurs prior to fifteen days after date of issuance of the next succeeding request for contribution.

These words on the cards are taken verbatim from the original plan as drafted by the committee; but printed out of context with the full report of the committee perhaps they are not as clear as they might be. The circumstances and considerations leading up to the phrasing of this paragraph of the plan upon which the Death Emergency Fund was established were these: A fund of \$6,000 was to be raised to establish the fund. Nobody knew whether the amount could be raised or not; or if raised whether the plan could be made permanently successful. Therefore the plan of the committee provided that if effort to raise the initial fund failed, the money that was raised should be turned into the regular Imminent Distress Fund of the Order, and the effort would be abandoned. The committee had also in mind the possibility that even if the initial fund were raised and the undertaking started, it might later fail for want of permanent support, and to guard against this wrote in the following words:

If at any time the fund on hand falls below \$1,000 by reason of failure of succeeding calls to produce sufficient replenishment, it will be adjudged that the membership of Hoo-Hoo wishes the plan no longer maintained, and in such event whatever balance of the fund remains on hand shall be turned into the regular Distress Fund, and the undertaking will be at an end.

Now consider for a moment what the committee had to deal with. Consider only the two uncertainties mentioned above. In view of these uncertainties could the committee say to every man that if he put up \$2 he would some day be entitled to draw down \$250, without any qualification or conditions whatever? Who would be back of such a statement, if such a statement were made? The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo has no legal existence in any state in the Union. It certainly pays no salary to any man that would warrant him in issuing a certificate to four or five thousand men to the effect that each holder thereof could call on him personally for \$250 each. To incorporate the Order would bring all sorts of complications and perhaps expense. It is probable that as an incorporated body Hoo-Hoo could not carry on the Death Emergency Fund as planned. The undertaking has already been rather closely scrutinized by the insurance departments of at least one state, and if the

fund were run by an incorporated body the undertaking might be held liable for heavy tax.

But waving any complicated legal aspects, the committee still had other things to think of. Defalcation by the custodian of the money is provided for in the bond he has been required to give for the past fifteen years; but suppose a panic should come, such as that of 1893, and the bank in which the money is deposited should become hopelessly insolvent. Who would be behind the guaranty that the beneficiaries of the holders of all these three or four thousand cards would some day draw down \$250 each?

These were the ideas the committee endeavored to get into the plan it formulated, and this is the idea intended to be conveyed by the words on the "participation cards." Perhaps the idea is somewhat awkwardly expressed. It is a difficult thing to write an extended treatise to fit a small space on a vest-pocket card. Maybe the wording can be improved. It may be that when the present supply of the lithographed cards has been exhausted some change will be made. But the card must say something; it must be such a card that if found in the pockets of a dead man it will convey some sort of an idea and indicate some method of procedure to the policeman or other Good Samaritan who picks him up.

In the meantime every man inclined to participate can come in with every reasonable assurance that if he lives and acts, in the matter of his recurring subscriptions, and enough of his brothers in Hoo-Hoo do the same thing to keep the thing going along the lines worked out by the committee, and then dies in accordance with the rules made and provided, his beneficiary may rely on getting the amount coming to him or her with about as much certainty as attaches to most things in this vale of tears.

To the very few, if there be any such, disposed to harsh criticism of what the committee and the officers of Hoo-Hoo have tried to do, is commended, in all good humor, the story of the prosperous and proud New Yorker who found himself crowded out of the first-class hotels in one of the "up-state towns," and who had to betake himself to an upper chamber of a much cheaper hostelry. He re-appeared an hour or so later in great anger to say to the night clerk that he had been awakened by two rats as big as terriers fighting on his bed—to which the clerk retorted: "What the d—l do you expect for a dollar, a bull fight?"

There is comfort in the homely saying about proof of the pudding. At the startoff of this rather tedious screed is a long list of men who have died, in which list few members of Hoo-Hoo will fail to find at least one familiar name—and from the beneficiaries of these men have come no words but of gratitude and praise.

Appended are some letters that breathe the spirit that will perpetuate Hoo-Hoo and its Death Emergency Fund:

Kansas City, Mo., April 10, 1911.—If you will allow me to suggest it, I believe that greater confidence would be placed in this death fund, which would result in more prompt response to calls for contributions, if each participant should be supplied with a list of all participants, just the same as he is supplied with the names and addresses and numbers of all Hoo-Hoo in good standing.

My idea would be to get this list up in a similar form to the handbook, and issue supplements to it, once each month, or at least every time a few calls were made for contribution showing the deaths and new enrollments.

If you think this suggestion worthy of consideration I will be pleased to learn that you have talked it over with some of the other members.

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. S. ASH.

(The only objection to this would be the expense. The list would have to be published for each call, and it would

be hard to determine just when the list should be issued. Subscriptions to each call straggle in clear on until the next succeeding call is issued. Perhaps a plan could be worked out of publishing the names of all subscribers in The Bulletin, but even this would involve considerable expense. Strenuous efforts have been made to keep the whole proposition as free from expense as possible, so far not a cent of expense being charged to the fund except postage and the actual cost of printing. The fund has not borne any part of the general expenses of the Scrivener's office, not even that for postage beyond the stamps necessary to send out the formal notices, though there is a considerable increase of general correspondence by reason of the existence of this fund.)

Alexandria, La., April 12, 1911.—You ask for criticisms or suggestions on this plan of insurance. Now, it occurs to me that as there are no medical examinations to the subscribers of this fund, that it would be only fair, just and equitable that there be an age limit; in other words, any member older than thirty-five years of age should pay a larger amount than the members thirty-five years and younger. I should say any member thirty-five to forty years should pay \$2.50; forty to forty-five, \$3.00, and forty-five to fifty-five, \$3.50. I would like for you to advise the ages of the subscribers or members of the Emergency Fund who have died up to the present time.

You, of course, understand that the above is only a suggestion, but I have heard other members discuss the proposition along this line, and would be glad to hear from you on the subject.

With kindest personal regards, I remain  
Fraternally yours,  
E. V. GODLEY.

(This suggestion has been made by many members, and is one of those that will be discussed at the Annual Meeting. The same remark applies to a number of the suggestions in the letters to be found below which, therefore, will not be separately commented on here in this issue of The Bulletin.)

Stonewall, Miss., April 12, 1911.—I think that this insurance feature is next to the greatest move Hoo-Hoo has ever made. The greatest was the organization of the Order. If you will allow me to make a suggestion, I shall say that I do not believe (I hope that I am wrong) that the insurance feature will be a really magnificent success until we force all the members above fifty to pay twice the amount of those under that age. This is the only criticism I have to offer, and it is made with the best interest of the Order at heart.

Yours fraternally,  
O. C. WAINWRIGHT (No. 16755).

Union Point, Fairville, N. B., Canada, April 8, 1911.—If I have understood your circulars in regard to this fund correctly, I am insured for the call for which I pay and for that only, whether the time before the next call be long or short, with the exception that I have fifteen days grace, if I do not answer a call, in which to die, if I want my money. Further, a member can come in on the First, stay out on the Second, and come in again on the Third Call if he sees fit; but is only covered for the call for which he has paid.

The idea is good, but of course there will be, no doubt, a good deal of trouble in keeping the interest alive; but even if that interest does not keep the fund going "ad infinitum," still it will have done good for the time it does last, and that is the ground I take in again paying.  
Yours, etc.,  
T. CUSHING.

(Brother Cushing understands the proposition exactly.)

Houston, Texas, May 8, 1911.—While on this subject, and in response to your request for suggestions, allow me to offer one that might have a tendency to overcome just such excuses (although legitimate) as the one offered above; that is, to anticipate your call. By that I mean, collect advance premiums.

There are, I feel sure, a number of members who would gladly send in \$4 or \$6 at one time, and thus pay one or two advance "calls," which would prevent their "suspension," as it were, owing to their failure to respond to your call within a specified time.

These advance collections would, of course, be carried as a separate fund and transferred only at such time as a "call" was made, and then only the "advances" as would be applicable to that particular call. Believe me, with best wishes,

Yours fraternally,  
GEO. H. WINSOR (No. 10416).

(While it has not been stated in any call, there is no reason why a man may not pay in advance for as many calls as he sees fit. Many members have done this without any suggestion. A number of members, to insure the success of raising the initial fund of \$6,000, remitted as high as \$20. In every case of advance payment the over-plus will be carried forward from call to call. A number of members, in responding to the second call, remitted \$2, with request that it be applied on the First Call, which they had overlooked. This shows a very proper spirit, but there is no provision made in the plan for such proceeding, and in every case the man has been credited with an advance payment. The suggestion that with each call announcement be made that a man may pay for any number of calls in advance is a good one. No doubt there are many members who would prefer to pay at least two or three calls in advance.

Dayton, Ohio, April 25, 1911.—Would suggest in the next lot of cards they so read that if desirable, members can pay assessments in advance.

Yours very truly,  
A. J. STEVENS.

Calgary, Alta., April 29, 1911.—As a suggestion, members not subscribing to the first two or three calls, I think their initial subscription should be \$3 or \$4. Some may hold out until they see how the scheme works, then pay in, and they receive the same benefit as those who pay in from the start. By this I do not mean new members, but any who have been in the Order some time.

Yours truly,  
J. M. NELSON (No. 13870).

Eureka, Mont., April 25, 1911.—I think the operation of the Death Emergency Fund so far has been very successful, and I wish to compliment you. However, what I should like to see is to make it compulsory upon each member of Hoo-Hoo to join this Death Emergency Fund, the same as you do with The Bulletin. Furthermore, have it increased to \$500, because the necessary expenses of an ordinary funeral generally exceed \$250. These are simply suggestions for your consideration.

With best regards, I remain  
Yours truly,  
ALFRED G. NAUNDORF.

Spokane, Wash., April 12, 1911.—You ask for criticism—there is no room. To my mind the plan is perfect. It is admirable, and the clear, concise way you put it before us merits more praise than my poor phraseology could do justice to, so I won't attempt it. The only suggestion I might think of now would be to make the time call for assessments thirty days instead of fifteen, to give some slow brother a little more time.

Very truly yours,  
W. E. STANGER (No. 24002).

Minneapolis, Minn., April 20, 1911.—After having looked over the printed matter concerning this fund, both at the time of the First Call, and again at this time, I will say that so far as I have been able to discover there are no criticisms or suggestions to be made. It seems to me that, considering the peculiarities of Hoo-Hoo, the plan is as near perfect as it is possible to make it. I really wish I was bright enough to suggest some improvement—but I am not.  
Fraternally yours,  
A. T. FAY (No. 6525).

Cimarron, N. M., April 15, 1911.—I herewith hand you my check for \$2 for second call for Death Emergency Fund. In two minutes after I had read your plan and first call for the fund I was writing you my check to cover same. The second call just reached me today, and I am glad to send check to cover it. Any time I don't respond to the call it's a safe bet that my finances are in a condition that I can't raise the \$2, as I consider this Emergency Fund the best trick the Order has ever turned, and as stated in your circular it certainly deserves the support of every member of the Order, and I hope to see the subscription to this call at least double the first.

With best wishes I am  
Fraternally,  
A. M. PEASE (No. 14750).

Sierra Madre, Col., May 13, 1911.—Send a big colored boy to kick me to the top of Mt. Wilson and back. All on me. Do you know I received the two big envelopes when busy, and they looked so formidable I laid them aside, and by George I did not open them until today. Very sorry to bother you. The insurance scheme is all right. Of course your death rate will be larger than regular companies for two reasons: First, the age is not considered; second, the wealth is not considered.

But we old ones have been paying "to these many years!" But the big numbers seem to be going faster than the little ones. Of course there are more of them. "It is a good thing, push it along!"

Cordially yours,  
A. L. ULRICH (No. 294).

Quincy, Cal., May 1, 1911.—Enclosed find money order for \$2 for Emergency Fund, and only hope that you will be able to keep the good work going right ahead. I know of no better way in Hoo-Hoo displaying its labors. In regard to criticism you invite, will say that on the return card, or, in other words, the receipt you send all members, showing that they are participants in the fund, you have a clause that reads something like this: "That Hoo-Hoo does not obligate or promise to make this payment in case of death." I should say as long as a brother in good standing is also a member of the Emergency Fund, that the Order is obliged to pay him as long as there are any funds to be paid out of. This is only a friendly criticism.

Yours respectfully,  
I. C. FALLER.

Hattiesburg, Miss., June 2, 1911.—I have read with much interest the letters from our brothers with reference to the Death Emergency Fund. My opinion is the original plan upon which this fund was established covers the ground fully. I understand the object of this fund is for the benefit of the loved ones of departed Hoo-Hoo, and to place restrictions upon the members with reference to becoming participants of this fund seems unnecessary. There are quite a number of members who are not blessed with a liberal bank account, myself among this number, hence we are not as generous as we would like to be by force of circumstances; however, we are just as anxious to see the loved ones of our brothers receive the donation, no matter if he has only been a participant in the fund a short time, and I would strongly recommend that we let well enough alone, and let the good work go on as at present.

Yours very truly,  
W. L. OAKLEY (No. 19121).

Cerro Gordo, N. C., May 30, 1911.—I have just received your Bulletin of May, and have read it with much interest. It seems to me that the picture you have on the first page is one of the best that has been shown since you first began placing the pictures of prominent members of this Order on the title page. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Vansant, but his face looks to me as though he would be a fine fellow to tie up to.

Regarding the Death Emergency Fund, I have read with much interest the comments pro and con in regard to its use and abuse, and am very much struck with the remarks made by our friend from Fayette, Iowa, and two or three others who talk along the same line, but am very glad to note that a large majority of the comments and suggestions are strictly in the spirit of Hoo-Hoo. It is absolutely certain that the views of our friend from Fayette are unorthodox when he states that a member in poor health who

subscribed to the Death Emergency Fund, knowing he was ill, was a "sneak and a coward." I would like to call his attention to two pictures—one was the crucifixion and the other a parable by our Saviour. At the crucifixion there were two thieves hung on a cross on either side of the Redeemer. One of them, after he had made some pointed remark to his brother thief, addressed the Saviour in those words, "Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom." The Saviour's answer was, "This day shall thou be with me in paradise."

There is no record that the thief ever acknowledged the Saviour as the Son of God before, but it seems that the man was translated almost immediately after his conversion. The same rule should apply to the member of whom our friend from Fayette complains. This member may have been in poor health for years and unable to secure any kind of insurance. It also may have taken nearly every cent he had in order to pay the \$2 assessment of the Emergency Fund, but he saw death before him, and his only chance to leave a needy family with a little pittance. I would like to ask our friend, in the face of the above, how he could call such a man a "sneak and coward," when it would be entirely human for any man who loved his family to do anything he possibly could to secure for them honorably a little money with which to keep the wolf from the door, especially so when he had to die to win.

Now for the parable. The Saviour was talking to the multitude, and to illustrate his subject he spoke of the owner of a vineyard who was in need of help, and as he stood before the gate of his vineyard he arranged with the first laborers to appear for a penny a day, for which they worked eleven or twelve hours—as fast as they appeared he hired them—giving each a penny for the day's work, even up to the eleventh hour. When those he had working the whole day saw that the owner of the vineyard gave a penny to those who only worked one hour, they grumbled and criticised the owner of the vineyard for such an arrangement, but he told them that as long as he paid them all they asked for the day's work, they had nothing to say about what he paid the people who worked only one hour.

"God sent his Son into the world to redeem it," not because we are worthy, but because he loved us, and it is right to forgive a man at the eleventh hour, and give him as much of a place in his kingdom as the man who serves him all his life, if it is his wish so to do, and if we are to follow the divine Redeemer, and walk in his footsteps, we should follow his teachings.

The object of the Order of Hoo-Hoo is to promote "Health, Happiness and Long Life" among its members, and while it is our will to live long and be happy, so it is God's will to call some of our members in the today of our lives, and while I have no money to throw away, or give to the unworthy, yet I would be willing to stand an assessment of \$2 every month in the year, and would gladly pay it if it took the shirt from my back if it would in any way relieve the needy ones of Hoo-Hoo. I hope our friend from Fayette, Iowa, did not contribute to the Death Emergency Fund for the sake of what he expected to get out of it himself so much as to help those who need it. This is the spirit of our Order, and God pity the man who is so penurious that he would begrudge a member of this Order for availing himself of the only opportunity that he saw in his last hour to hand to his needy family the miserly sum of \$250.

Yours very truly,  
J. D. ROUNDS (No. 12173).

(It is hoped that the above long article will be found a satisfactory explanation of the point here touched upon.)

#### Ages of Deceased Subscribers.

Some considerable discussion having arisen as to the age of deceased subscribers to the Death Fund, the following information is given for the first twenty-four men who died:

Of the number it is impossible to determine the age of two. For the remaining twenty-two the average age at time of death was 48.4 years. Of the twenty-two men, one was beyond seventy years (74 years); four were beyond sixty; nine beyond fifty; sixteen beyond forty, and only one below thirty. Two men were just thirty at time of death.



# OUR GREAT CRUISE ON THE LAKE

Outlines of the Trip Reviewed—Every Man Going to "Boost" the Trip—Reservations Continue to Arrive—Register Now

Below are reservations to date for the boat trip. They continue to come in almost every day, but the number has not been so great recently as in the beginning. Still there is no doubt but that the five hundred necessary to insure the trip will be easily secured. When all the members of the Order have had ample opportunity to secure reservations a general invitation to lumbermen and their friends will be extended. We want along a number of non-members, at least enough to insure a record-breaking concatenation during the cruise.

Many members, it appears, have either not seen earlier issues of The Bulletin, or have forgotten details of the proposed trip. Therefore, the general plan is briefly reviewed:

## Trip Outlined.

The plan is to embark on the morning of September 9 on the palatial steamer "City of Cleveland," for a cruise of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. The exact itinerary has not yet been fixed, but this is mainly a question as to how many stops we shall make and for how long. The general idea is for a trip going up through the river from Detroit into Lake Huron, thence cruising along the eastern shore of that body of water up to Mackinac Island and the famous locks at Sault Ste Marie. Returning, the northern shore of Lake Huron will be skirted and a detour made through Georgian Bay, returning to Detroit probably on the morning of Thursday, September 14.

All meetings are to be held on the boat, which is to be entirely ours to do with as we please, within the limits, of course, of the general plan agreed upon with the boat people.

The fare for the cruise is \$32.50 per adult passenger—\$65 for a man and his wife—children under twelve years of age half price.

Under no circumstances are more than two persons to be put in any one stateroom. A man and his wife will be expected to content themselves with one stateroom, and to take small children in with them. Each stateroom contains two wide and full length berths. Single men will be expected to double up to a reasonable extent if staterooms got to be at a premium. The boat, however, will accommodate more than we expect to take along. It is not the purpose to crowd the boat with an unseemly jam, but to have simply a nice, comfortable, home-like crowd, in which every man will know every other man, and the same about the women.

On another page is printed diagrams of the three decks of the City of Cleveland. Pick out your stateroom. If some man has beat you to it, you will be given the next nearest thing. Make your reservation now, even if not quite certain you can go. You can drop out later if you have to.

## Reservation and Deposit.

About the first of August, or a little later, every person who has made reservation will be called on for a deposit, probably of \$15 or \$20 for a single passenger, and double this for two passengers. This is merely to the end that we can know where we are "at." The chartering of a steamer like the City of Cleveland involves several thousand dollars, and we can take no chances on unnecessary uncertainties. But if a man finds it is finally impossible

to go, he will be permitted to "pinch out" up to a few days—the number to be decided later—before sailing date.

To every man who makes a deposit of passage money, a certificate receipt will be issued, this certificate to be accepted by the boat people at Detroit as so much money in full settlement of the tickets purchased, the money remitted on deposit having been previously turned over to the boat officials. This arrangement will put up to every man the duty of looking out for himself in buying a ticket, and will relieve the officers of the Order of looking after this matter for the four or five hundred persons.

## Program of Entertainment.

A program of entertainment on the boat is now being prepared by Senior Hoo-Hoo Jeff B. Webb, with such assistance as he may see fit to call for from other members of the Order. Brother Webb is also giving attention to the details of the itinerary, and it will be left largely up to him to say just where we will stop, and how long we will stay. He is receiving all sorts of invitations from members of the Order and other good people at various points along the proposed route wanting us to stop off and be variously entertained, but the general opinion seems now that we should keep going pretty steadily so as to have more time to spend up at Mackinac Island and more time to stop over on the Canadian side as we return. All this, however, will be decided in due time and announced in these columns.

## No Seasickness and Lots to See.

The sort of cruise contemplated will hardly take us out of sight of shore, and not even the most timid woman or child need to have any fears of seasickness. The City of Cleveland is 444 feet long, by many feet the biggest boat plying the lakes. It is a brand new boat, going into commission this season, and is probably the handsomest passenger craft in the world. Full information about the appointments of this boat will be furnished any one interested.

The thing to do now is for every man who has become interested in this great outing and who has made reservation, is to constitute himself a committee of one to get out and boost the trip among his friends and acquaintances. The most delightful crowd is the one in which the greatest number of people know the greatest number of people. To more than a hundred of the men who have made reservation—and there is on an average about two and one-half women and children to each man—the boat people have agreed to send a copy of "Waterway Tales," a beautifully illustrated magazine issued annually by the D. & C. Navigation Company. This magazine is good reading. It tells all about the "City of Cleveland" and the other boats of the D. & C. line, but what is of more interest it tells all about that wonderful country up there on both sides of the lake—giving some wonderfully interesting historical accounts of things that happened back in the old romantic days when those high-bred Frenchmen, not any too well satisfied at home under the rule of "le Grande Monarche," old Louis XIV, made a break for "New France," and proceeded to write into the world's history some of its most thrilling chapters. Then there were the Jesuits, those queer men who seemed to be seeking out

new ways to get killed; and after them the "courriers de bois," who penetrated all this Mississippi Valley country—who were the first to arrive at "Old Vincennes" and the big salt lick at Nashville, which has ever since borne the name of "French Lick," and who gave the name to all the trees they found growing between the Alleghenies and the foothills on the Rockies—and named them right, too, with nothing to go by but the resemblance of each tree to its European congener; and when they came across a tree the like of which there is not in Europe—the familiar hackberry, for instance—they promptly gave it a name, too—"le bois inconnu," the wood unknown.

Oh, there is a whole lot about that country up there worth reading about and musing over—and better yet, worth going up to see. Make your reservation now.

## The Badge.

Senior Hoo-Hoo Jeff B. Webb, of Detroit, who is in charge of getting up the entertainment program to be observed on the boat trip, has raised the question of badges. He wants to know who furnishes badges for the Annual Meeting. The situation is different on this occasion from ever before. Heretofore the Order has had nothing to do with the matter, the badges being supplied by the local membership of the city whose manifold other hospitalities we have enjoyed. Now that we are going to "gang aft by ourselves," as Brother "Hoot Mon" Lightbody would say, it is up to the Order to supply the badges—that is unless some of our enterprising members want to donate as a neat and attractive little advertisement. If they do, we have only to say we can play no favorites. We will just say out bluntly what sort of a badge we must have and then let all who want to come in with their offerings do so; and the individual excursionists can look the lot over and select the particular badge he likes best, or take one of each as he sees fit. In other words, if there is going to be any donation of badges for this trip we will take everything offered, if it conforms to Brother Jeff B. Webb's idea of what the badge ought to be. The badge Brother Webb wants—and he is exactly right about it—is one that will carry the name of the wearer, as he says, "so everybody will know everybody." This is the only specification Brother Webb lays down. He says, "The badge can be as big as you please, or as small as you please, or any shape or any material, but it must have a slot for the wearer's name."

So there you are. If our enterprising and astute badge advertisers want to come in on the basis laid down, Brother Webb will be glad to have him jar down on the proposition right now. If nobody jars down, then the Order will supply a neat and simple badge for every excursionist.

This announcement is made for the reason that a number of inquiries about this badge matter have already come to hand.

## Reservations to Date.

Acree, S. N., and wife, Jackson, Miss.  
Allen, A. G., and wife, Chicago, Ill.  
Anderson, W. R., and wife, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Avery, Harvey, Traverse City, Mich.  
Ayres, S. D., wife, daughter and son, Central City, Neb.  
Baird, J. H., wife and four children, Nashville, Tenn.  
Barns, W. E., St. Louis, Mo.  
Barthelle, E. E., wife and son, Nashville, Tenn.  
Baskette, J. H., wife and daughter, Nashville, Tenn.  
Bliss, Fred L., and wife, Saginaw, Mich.  
Boggeess, E. Stringer, Clarksburg, W. Va.  
Brantley, Jack E., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Brasher, H. D., and family, Columbus, Ohio.  
Burgoyne, Geo. W., Chicago, Ill.  
Burns, Miss Jane I., Luddington, Mich.  
Calhoun, T. H., wife and daughter, Beach, Ga.  
Carr, J. B., and wife, Nashville, Tenn.

Chaffe, John, Nashville, Tenn.  
Christine, W. T., and wife, Chicago, Ill.  
Comerford, John J., wife and son, Detroit, Mich.  
Commons, S. A., wife and daughter, Detroit, Mich.  
Coolidge, E. R., Chicago, Ill.  
Cramton, F. J., wife, child and mother, Montgomery, Ala.  
Crowell, D. J., and daughter, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Dalbey, E. H., and wife, Chicago, Ill.  
Daniels, G. B., Chicago, Ill.  
Dare, Sam D., and wife, Toledo, Ohio.  
Davis, C. E., and wife, Louisville, Ky.  
Davis, Howell A., wife and two children, Palatka, Fla.  
Defebaugh, E. H., and wife, Chicago, Ill.  
Deneen, H. E., and wife, Winipeg, Man., Canada.  
Diamond, J. E., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dingman, Dr. J. W., and wife, Detroit, Mich.  
Dixon, P. G., and wife, Evansville, Ind.  
Dregge, Chas., and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Eccles, S. Robb, Baltimore, Md.  
English, R. W., wife and daughter, Denver, Col.  
Ewart, James O., Forrest City, Ark.  
Ewart, W. I., and wife, Seattle, Wash.  
Fassett, Geo. H., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Fellows, D. S., and wife, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Fellows, W. C., and two daughters, Birmingham, Ala.  
Fonger, H., and wife, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
Ford, J. A., and wife, Columbus, Ohio.  
Foster, E. W., and wife, Nashville, Tenn.  
Franklin, Wallace, Detroit, Mich.  
Freeman, F. F., and wife, Rogers, Ark.  
Frost, E. A., wife and daughter, Shreveport, La.  
Fuller, Herbert A., and wife, Boston, Mass.  
Gaither, R. A., and wife, Statesville, N. C.  
Galbraith, H. S. Y., and wife, Winipeg, Man., Canada.  
Gladding, N. A., and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Gorin, E. B., and wife, Chicago, Ill.  
Greene, J. G., and brother, Belrne, Ark.  
Grice, Mrs. and Miss, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Griswold, G. A., and mother, Linnton, Ore.  
Hadley, W. A., and wife, Chatham, Ont., Canada.  
Hayward, B. N., and wife, Columbus, Ohio.  
Hayward, M. A., and wife, Columbus, Ohio.  
Hewes, H. E., and family, Jeanerette, La.  
Hollis, D. A., and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Hollis, V. P., and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Hollis, W. G., and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Hoshall, E. M., and wife, New Orleans, La.  
Huetter, E. M., and wife, Berlin, Ont., Canada.  
Hulbert, C. F., and wife, Fontanelle, Iowa.  
Hume, Chas. L., brother and two sisters, Bluefield, W. Va.  
Isburgh, Karl, wife and children, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
Jenkins, N. J., Bluefield, W. Va.  
Johnson, B. A., and wife, Chicago, Ill.  
Johnson, Chas., Rochester, N. Y.  
Johnson, F. L., Jr., and wife, Chicago, Ill.  
Jones, Gardner I., and wife, Boston, Mass.  
Jones, J. T., and son, Newport, Ark.  
Judd, J. F., and wife, St. Louis, Mo.  
Karges, A. C., wife and four sisters, Evansville, Ind.  
Karges, Mrs. Anna, and child, Evansville, Ind.  
Kolley, Walter N., wife and two daughters, Traverse City, Mich.  
Kress, J. J., and wife, Arkadelphia, Ark.  
Lambert, W. W., and wife, Boonford, N. C.  
Lango, A. C., wife and daughter, Blytheville, Ark.  
Lester, J. M., wife and daughter, Portland, Ore.  
Leshar, E. J., and wife, Pitcairn, Pa.  
McCallum, Clyde, Fayetteville, N. C.  
McNally, J. E., Columbus, Ohio.  
McClure, J. W., and wife, Memphis, Tenn.  
Mathews, H. J., Baltimore, Md.  
Mauk, C. A., and wife, Toledo, Ohio.  
Mauk, E. H., and wife, Toledo, Ohio.  
May, L. D., and wife, St. Louis, Mo.  
Michelsen, Geo. H., Rochester, N. Y.  
Miller, H. J., Index, Wash.  
Moore, M. C., and wife, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Moore, T. A., Chicago, Ill.  
More, E. L., River Falls, Ala.  
Morris, S. M., and wife, Lufkin, Texas.  
Moyer, H. R., Swissvale, Pa.  
Newkirk, Ralph E., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Nind, J. Newton, wife and daughter, Chicago, Ill.  
Oxenford, John, and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Parke, A. W., wife and son, Little Rock, Ark.

- Patterson, Thomas, wife and two daughters, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
- Fryor, Frank, and wife, Chicago Ill.
- Ragley, M. J., and wife, Yelgar, La.
- Ramsey, A. C., wife and son, Nashville, Ark.
- Rathbun, S. J., and wife, Battle Creek, Mich.
- Reeg, Mrs. Grace F., Detroit, Mich.
- Richardson, Dan W., wife and sister, Dover, N. C.
- Robinson, B. B., wife and daughter, Detroit, Mich.
- Rourke, C. D., and wife, Urbana, Ill.
- Russell, A. J., and wife, San Francisco, Cal.
- Russell, C. B. Fayetteville, N. C.
- Russell, R. A., and wife, Bryan, Ohio.
- Russell, Sydney R., Detroit, Mich.
- Schreiner, E. H., wife and child, Swissvale, Pa.
- Simon, John G., and wife, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Simpson, R. W., wife and daughter, Leamington, Ont., Canada.
- Smith, W. R., and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Soble, John J., wife, sister and friend, Rochester, N. Y.
- Spangler, Frank, Toledo, Ohio.
- Springer, Miss Bernice, Kansas City, Mo.
- Stafford, H. E., and wife, Columbus, Ohio.
- Stephenson, W. M., St. Paul, Minn.
- Stiles, Herbert E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Thompson, C. F., and wife, Charleroi, Pa.
- Thornton, A. J., and daughter, Morgansfield, Ky.
- Trump, J. H., and wife, Quincy, Fla.
- Vanneman, Miss Evelyn, Kansas City, Mo.
- Verkerke, Fred J., and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Wagner, Chas., and wife, Bryan, Ohio.
- Watts, G. O., Cordele, Ga.
- Walker, Chas. P., mother and sister, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Walker, P. B., and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Wallace, J. W., wife and two children, Nashville, Tenn.
- Wallace, Miss Laurette, Nashville, Tenn.
- Waymer, F. E., Pauway, Fla.
- Webb, Jeff B., and wife, Detroit, Mich.
- West, J. C., and wife, Columbus, Ohio.
- Williams, S. W., and wife, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Wood, John and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Woods, O. E., wife and child, Oswego, Kan.
- Wurzberg, F. G., Detroit, Mich.
- Youle, Geo. B., and wife, Seattle, Wash.

**Wants Another Annual.**

The following is from a recent letter from Supreme Bojum "Gus" Russell, of San Francisco. He has started early in his "pull" for the 1915 Annual, but he will likely find a coadjutor in any man or woman who attended the last Annual:

I see that our good friend George Cornwall of the "Timberman" has set the ball a rolling for an immense congress of lumbermen in San Francisco in 1915. I do not know whether you have had it brought to your attention, but there is no question in the world but what San Francisco is the place for the Hoo-Hoo Annual in 1915. This city will be in a position to take care of an enormous number of guests, and rates from all over the United States will be very low during the time the fair is on. When the matter is finally brought to your official attention, I believe it will be such an enormous movement that Hoo-Hoo as a whole might as well decide to have the Annual here or look forward to another War of the Rebellion and a secession of the Pacific Coast and Western States. You will understand that I am not bringing this subject up in an official way, but merely to show where "you all" are going to head in along about that time.

**The New Handbook.**

The 1911 handbook is now out and being mailed to all those who have requested same as rapidly as the work can proceed. If any member of the Order wants a copy, and has not made request for same, he is invited now to come in with such request.

**Personal Mention.**

A pleasing little incident happened at Quincy, Ill., the other day in the presentation to Brother E. J. Lancaster, No. 22165, of a handsome watch fob as a sort of "Nobel prize" offered by the Borden-Vay Lumber Co. to their salesman who would sell the most lumber in a given period. We do not know all the conditions of the contest, but are informed that Brother Lancaster won out by a very gratifying margin, both on gross amount of lumber sold and the cost per car of selling it. We are also advised that he won out "by continual plugging, the only manner in which a salesman can accomplish good results." We endorse this latter statement. The man who has the gift of continuance is the man to beat in any sort of a prize contest where the test is one of genuine ability. Of course the fob presented this good Hoo-Hoo and good salesman is a Hoo-Hoo fob. It bears on the front side the regulation emblem, with a good deal of Egyptian symbolism surrounding. It also bears most appropriately a neatly engraved box car loaded with lumber. On the reverse side is the inscription, which, we opine, Brother



E. J. LANCASTER, OF EAST ALTON, ILL.

Lancaster will be more proud of than all the balance of the fob.

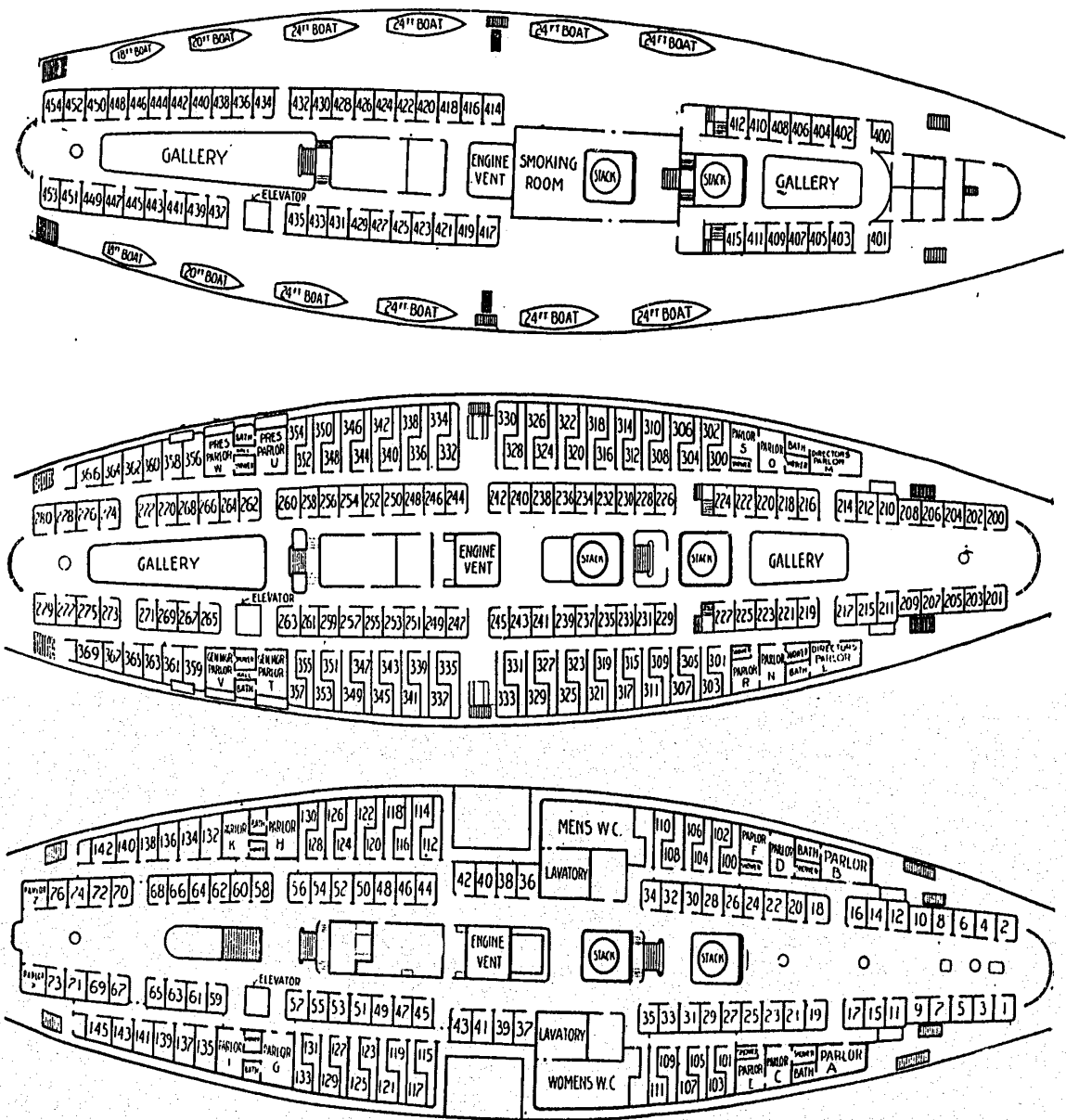
It will be recalled that it is the officers, salesmen and other men connected with the Borden-Vay Lumber Company who have taken the initiative in having held there on July 1 the concatenation mentioned at length on another page.

Brothers H. E. Milliken and W. A. Viney have joined hands in the establishment of the Covina Lumber Company, to deal in all kinds of lumber and building material at Covina, Cal. Both these men have been Vicegerents of Hoo-Hoo, and both for the same state, Nevada. Both are good Hoo-Hoo and good lumbermen, and The Bulletin wishes them mighty well in their new venture.

Brother C. G. Schrader, for quite a long time located at Cincinnati, where he has been connected with the Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, will sail on the 29th from New York for Germany, of which country he is a native. He is going to establish himself over there in the lumber business, and expects to handle a large volume of American woods. For a number of years Brother Schrader was located at Knoxville, Tenn.

**DIAGRAM OF STEAMER "CITY OF CLEVELAND"**

HERE ARE THE THREE PASSENGER DECKS  
SELECT YOUR STATEROOM



The fare for each person is \$32.50 for the five days' cruise—special to Hoo-Hoo; children under twelve years of age half price. The Staterooms with greatest outside exposure are the choice; choice of Staterooms goes with priority of reservation. Ours is a flat rate—the same price no matter on what deck your Stateroom is located, and no matter whether it is an outside or an inside room. Parlors are \$20.00, each, extra for the trip. This is \$20.00 for the parlor, not per passenger.

Parlors, except X and Z, contain one full size bed and one couch, and will accommodate three adults; Parlors X and Z have neither bath nor toilet, containing one three-quarter size bed and will accommodate only one adult person.

**CONNECTING STATEROOMS.**

On the Promenade and Gallery Decks are many Staterooms which connect. For example, Staterooms Nos. 2 and 4 connect, as do also 58 and 60; similarly 239 and 241 on the Gallery Deck connect. There are many other connecting Staterooms on these two decks, probably more than one hundred "pairs." On another page appears list of all the connecting Staterooms.






How much more attractive some words are than others! Probably everybody has a vague dislike for certain words which are daily seen in print. I know a scholarly man who greatly disliked the word "rink," though he admitted that he did not know how otherwise to designate the place where people go to skate. And once I knew a fond mother who was continually admonishing her children, "Don't say got." She seemed to think there is no such word as "got."

A real monstrosity of a word is "brainy." The dictionaries call it a colloquialism; nevertheless, one sees it in print occasionally—used by writers who ought to know better. I dislike that word, not only because it is not good English, but because of the horrible image it presents to my mental vision. To me a "brainy man" is a man whose brains are all spilt out and scattered around! Does that sound absurd? Well, anyhow, a bloody man is a man whose blood, or somebody else's, is spilt and spattered. If a man's brain is in his head and working all right, he isn't "brainy," but sane, sensible, or (possibly) intellectual. If his blood is circulating properly in his veins and arteries, he isn't "bloody," but sound and hearty.

That last word is a fine one. A "hearty" welcome, a "hearty" laugh, "hearty" endorsement or approval—how beautiful is the idea the word "hearty" enfolds!

The derivation is obvious—"heart," the seat of the affections and sensibilities, the spring of all our actions and purposes, the fount of moral life and character. Hearty means not only firm, not weak, strong, not puny—it also implies the possession of certain noble qualities, such as sincerity and courage. Dryden uses "heart" in the latter sense: "That the spent earth may gather heart again." The vital part, the real intention is thus signified in Shakespeare's lines: "Then show you the heart of my intentions." Zeal and enthusiasm are implied in the assertion of the historian concerning a Highland chief: "He heartily assisted the prince." A good definition of hearty, though somewhat ponderously phrased, is this from Carlyle:

"Blessed is the hearty nature; it is the coherent, sweetly cooperative, not incoherent, self-distracting, self-destructive one."

It is not given to many of us to be really and continuously hearty—the coherent, sweetly cooperative nature is rare. Perhaps heredity has something to do with it—we have had so many ancestors and all of them so different! It reminds one of the dog "Patou," in the play "Chantecler." Patou makes a plea for the mongrel, the dog without a "family"—without a pedigree. He scents danger; "I have," says Patou, "the secret of a rat terrier." "But you are not a rat terrier," says Chantecler.

Thoughtfully Patou shakes his head and says: "Chantecler, how do we know?"

"What are you, really?"

"I am a horrible mixture, issue of every passerby. I can feel within me the voice of every blood. Retriever, mastiff, pointer, poodle, hound—my soul is a whole pack, sitting in a circle, musing. Chantecler, I am all dogs, I have been every dog."

Then answers Chantecler, with what one eminent critic has called that "great sweep of spirit" which marks every characteristic, even his colossal egotism: "What an accumulation of goodness must be stored in you!"

Later a shot is heard and Patou starts up quivering, as he scents the air, but controlling himself he cries out in agony: "No! No! How horrible—some poor little partridge, perhaps."

The blackbird, a biting fellow, sarcastically asks:

"That streaming eye, my friend, is it old age or rheumatism?"

"Neither," answers the dog, "neither, my hunter's nostril twitches at a shot, but, directly, my house dog's memory raises before me a bleeding wing, the glassy eye of a dying doe, the pathos of the rabbit's last look, and I feel the heart of the St. Bernard waking in my breast."

Alas, for Patou—self-distracting, self-destructive, not coherent, sweetly cooperative! He trusted no one; and finally despair came upon him when he lost his companion, who deceived him—not for a handsome dog, but for a low-down dachshund who trod on his own ears!

In a sense, we are all mongrels, which is to say that, no matter how high-born we may claim to be, if we could trace back our ancestors far enough we should find all sorts and conditions of people. Everybody has two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents, and so on—until by the time the line goes back twelve generations, it is no longer a "line," but a swarm, a multitude, a vast sea of humanity. Who were they and what? A queer mixture of good, bad and indifferent. And so we are all a curious blend—full of contradictions, complexities and intricacies; and we often find it difficult to get along with ourselves, which is a sure sign we are not hearty.

In bygone generations men used to fight and kill one another for the most trivial cause. As civilization increased self-control was magnified into a virtue, and the man who governed himself and allowed his enemy to escape alive was regarded as a hero, on the principle that he that governs his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city. General slashing was found to be incompatible with a well-ordered community, and forbearance in killing or scratching, or any other unseemly manner of attacking a foe, was taken as a matter of course. "Nowadays," says a writer on sociology, "we do not know how often this old desire to kill is repressed, a brain-impression of hatred thereby intensified and a nervous irritation caused which has its effect upon the entire disposition." But of course we cannot return to the killing in order to save the irritation that follows repression! To a certain extent, civili-

zation means repression. It is pleasing to know that after so long a time the repression becomes automatic, and finally drops out of the consciousness. An honest man is one who never thinks of stealing, not one who has to restrain forcibly his itching fingers from grabbing other people's belongings. After so long a time—generation after generation, we do not have to hold; we are holden.

If it be likely that the various forms of nervous irritation or excitement may result as much from the repressed savage within us as from the complexity of civilization, it does not follow that the remedy is to let the savage have his way. Maybe the best course would be to neglect the savage until he dies of starvation! A poet once said something about rising on stepping stones of our dead selves; and a sermon writer consolingly reminds us that we die daily. How to let die the savage within us and still stay alive ourselves—that is the question.

A Frenchman once said to a strenuous American who was suffering from nervous strain, "It is all very well, all this study and care and exercise to relieve the nerves; but would it not be much simpler and more effective to go and amuse one's self?"

There is no doubt that the ability to be easily and heartily amused brings a wholesome reaction from intense thought or hard work of any kind—real amusement does more towards keeping the nervous system in a normal condition than anything else of an external kind. Unfortunately some of us, as we plough through the clods in the furrow of life, grow heavy-footed and ill-adapted to any form of jig-step. We lose the ability to be amused. Children are easily and heartily amused—and except ye become as a little child ye cannot enter the kingdom of health and harmony. "The very essence of amusement," says an English author, "is the child-spirit." The child throws himself spontaneously into the game. It is this spirit of joyous abandon which brings the restful reaction which nature is ever ready to bestow. Anything that is harmless and really enjoyable is beneficial—a detective story does you good if you like it; time is not wasted if with the reaction comes new power for better work.

To be truly at peace with one's self means rest. But who has attained to it? In a book the other day I read this: "The first step towards amicable relations with ourselves is to acknowledge that we are living with a stranger."

Poor Patou was "living with a stranger," or rather with a crowd of strangers.

I think most of us have had the experience of being surprised at ourselves; and we haven't gone far in the way of growing in grace if we have never felt painfully conscious of being ashamed of ourselves. But this "stranger" we are living with is sometimes very interesting if we let him show his real nature and don't choke him down by posing. "I am frank to say," observed a candid friend of mine, "that I am not interested in any object or thing; what I am interested in are the thoughts which things—pictures, architecture, natural scenery, suggest to me. In other words, it is not what I am looking at that interests me—what interests me are my thoughts about those things." Meditation, and not observation, no doubt, is the long suit of this individual's "stranger." Driving a motor car or playing any game that requires a quick eye and swift action would not be his specialty.

The sooner we get acquainted with the stranger we are living with, the sooner we shall be able to come to terms with him. Why be forever bickering and nagging?

Will power is too fine a quality to be squandered on trifles. It is a waste of strength to try to overcome by sheer force of will the little irritations which might easily be avoided. It is foolish for a nervous person to strive to overcome the fear of the dark. Light a lamp and save strength for something more worth while. What we call our will power is often mere pig-headedness anyway. The truest wisdom usually lies in a middle course—it probably is not best to "humor" the stranger to excess nor yet to prune him down too much. The most interesting people are not those who possess the smallest number of peculiarities. "Free a camel from his humps and you free him from being a camel." It is the distinctive feature of a circle to be round and of a triangle to be three-cornered. There is no use struggling to get rid of all our limitations. It is better to recognize them frankly, to know them so well that we can get along without banging up against them too hard—just as we can wander through familiar rooms in the dark without butting into the furniture. George Eliot declares that all consciousness is a superfluity which vanishes as we attain perfection of activity—it is a sort of by-product, and is generated only because of our awkwardness. When complete dexterity is attained in anything, consciousness disappears so far as that particular part of life is concerned.

In the March issue of The Bulletin a few editorial remarks were made concerning the president of the Mount Washington Club, of Baltimore, the famous amateur athletic organization. And because the subject was of real interest to many of our readers, a letter was published which gave some information in regard to the lacrosse team, baseball team, etc. The letter was written by the president of the club in response to a request from this office, but the latter fact was not stated in the article. Thus one more kick has been registered against the long-suffering editor, as will be seen from the following:

Office of George E. Waters & Co., Baltimore, Md., April 10, 1911.—I have just read in the March Bulletin what, according to your story, "I am pleased to say about myself." I wish I had the same space to use for what I would be pleased to say about you.

As a practical joker and paragraph writer you are a success, but your work as a sporting editor is about on a par with some of the jokes you select for The Bulletin.

Why didn't you tell about writing to me for the particulars about the campaign I was making for the main pinch hitter of some baseball organization, saying that you wished "to predicate a few little incongruous remarks" about me in The Bulletin. In my haste and innocence I failed to consider the full meaning of all of your big words, and I "bit." They were "incongruous" all right, and I am glad indeed that you did not wish to predicate a lot of "big incongruous remarks" about me.

I take my hat off, however, and acknowledge that you put one right over the center of the plate while I wasn't looking.

Yours,  
GEO. E. WATERS.

The Gideons have planned a unique demonstration during the Triennial Convention of the International Sunday-school Convention at San Francisco in June. Twenty-five thousand members of adult Bible classes will march through the streets, each carrying a Bible, which he will deposit on the platform of the convention auditorium. They will remain there as an object lesson during the convention, after which they will be distributed among the hotels of the city. The Gideons propose to place a Bible in every room of every hotel in the United States, and one hundred thousand will be disposed of in this manner in California.—Christian Advocate.

The Gideons for a long time have been doing good work in the way of placing Bibles in hotels, clubs, etc. It would be interesting to know how many of the Bibles thus distributed are really opened and read.

Some one has very aptly said that the Bible is persistently personal; no matter what our station in life or our special field of endeavor, there is always a message apparently aimed straight at us. The Bible is full of texts for the business man—the inspired writers seem to have thought well of business men. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." And again, "Be not slothful in business." There is a whole "business course" in these beautiful lines from the twenty-fourth chapter of Proverbs:

I went by the field of the slothful,  
And by the vineyard of the man void of understanding.

And lo, it was all grown over with thorns;  
Nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall  
thereof was broken down.

Then I saw and considered it well;  
I looked upon it and received instruction:

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber,  
A little folding of the hands to sleep;

So shall thy poverty come as one that travelth,  
And thy want as an armed man.

A word which has lost caste and gone downhill rapidly is "affinity." It was originally a chemical term—certain chemicals will mix and others will not; "affinity" is the word the chemists use in speaking of those that will mix or combine. But now "affinity" has been twisted from its original meaning and is used to define a specially vicious condition. Notable among recent instances of "soul-mating," as the advocates of this new phase of debauchery call it, is the Earle-Kuttner episode. Ferdinand Pinney Earle is an artist of some repute in New York; Julia Kuttner was a "settlement worker," and a woman of more than ordinary culture and refinement. Earle was a married man, but he had tired of his legitimate wife, and when he met Miss Kuttner he claimed her as his "affinity." Disgust rather than resentment drove Mrs. Earle from the house, and shortly after she secured a divorce from her husband. One year later, and twelve days after a babe had been born to them, Earle was arrested for beating and choking his "affinity." Within the last few weeks Earle's affinity has secured a divorce on the grounds that he was a married man when she married him. This makes it hard on the child. It is very unfortunate that the innocent have to suffer along with the guilty.

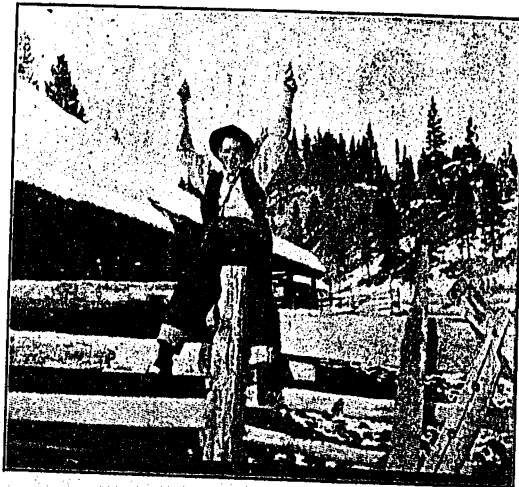
Far be it from me to cast aspersion on those who go in for philanthropy, and yet I cannot help feeling shy of "settlement" workers.

People who prowl around in the slums appear to acquire a slum temperament, or perhaps it is the other way 'round. A girl goes to a Chinese "mission" on the East Side to teach the heathen, and presently she is found murdered in a Chinaman's den. It transpires that they were lovers. And so it goes. Not all slummers are decadents, but some of them are.

America is not a very happy hunting ground for affinities. A short time ago a multi-millionaire and his affinity were turned out of a Los Angeles hotel, and while the proprietor was about it, he decided also to oust a fair one who used to be an affinity and who happened to be in the hotel at the time. "Marriage," declares the San Francisco argonaut, "is not only a sacred obligation, but it is a

guaranty of the solidarity of every institution of civilized society. Abolish marriage as it is now established in civilized communities and the social structure would crumble as a house built on the sand; civil government would be impossible, and a species of anarchy would prevail, involving every relationship now serving to solidify and perpetuate civic righteousness, civic probity, and civic morality. Property interests would be inextricably involved and laws governing succession and inheritance would be swept from the statute books. The direst evil that could be thrust upon humanity would be the abolition of marriage as a civil contract."

The accompanying cut was made from a photograph received May 8 in an envelope containing the dues remittance of No. 12655. There was no explanation of the situation. The scene is in Idaho, and from the fact that snow covers the landscape, a Sherlock Holmes would "deduce"



ON THE ROUNDUP.

a cold day. Still, the man on the fence seems to be a warm proposition. Perhaps he is trying to live up to the Easterner's ideal of a typical Westerner, "Wild Bill from Bitter Creek."

Office of Stony Creek Lumber Company, Orland, Cal., May 14, 1911.—Perhaps some of our members may be interested in what the government reclamation service is doing in Northern California, so am sending you under separate cover a pamphlet telling all about the Orland project, a pet scheme of Uncle Sam's. This place is being settled up by colonists, mostly from the Middle West. During the past year there has been considerable building here and yet there is not a vacant house or store in town. Expect considerable building will be done here this summer.

JOHN P. MULLER.

The pamphlet referred to is embellished with many attractive pictures of almond orchards, avenues of English walnuts, Eucalyptus groves, orange groves, etc., besides other illustrations showing the handsome and substantial buildings of the town of Orland. It appears that Orland has a population of 1,200, half of which represents the growth of the last two years, and that it is situated one hundred miles north of Sacramento. The government work at Orland is thus outlined:

The project consists of 14,000 acres. The watershed which is drawn upon for irrigation covers 790 square miles. The average rainfall is 16 inches, or enough to cover every acre in the project 60 feet deep each year. Stony Creek drains this area, and near its head, in the Coast Range, is built

#### English Mania for Insurance.

Hearts, fingers, eyes and even the family cat are being insured in England nowadays. "Yes, of course," says Lloyds, the big insurance combine, "we insure cats. A cat is a fine risk. Why, every one knows a cat has nine lives."

Insurance against death, fire and accident is common enough. Insurance against broken hearts, marriage, triplets and other so-called catastrophes is rather new.

But insurance against broken hearts. "Impossible," declare the incredulous. Well, read this:

A titled Englishman wishes his son and heir to marry. He goes to Lloyds and gets insurance that his son will marry. Sometimes he wants insurance that it will not be a chorus girl. His son finally becomes engaged. If it is to a rich American girl the whole family often wakes to the terrible independence of that liberty-loving person, and several policies may be taken out to insure that the son and heir shall not be jilted. Such policies are issued to father, mother, brother or sister. The prospective bridegroom often has one himself. And on it he may have to raise money before the wedding day.

If the rich girl marries him he pays his debts out of her millions. If she changes her mind, and doesn't, then the insurance policy makes good and the tailors, jewelers and florists lose nothing.

And does this queer insurance stop when the title and the millions are finally married? Does it! It has only begun. Alford likes him to Lloyds and gets insured that there will be issue of the marriage. Gets insured that it will be a son. Gets insured that the son will live. Gets insured that he will reach his majority. And so on.

A father with several daughters on his hands gets insurance that they will marry. A funny part of issuing such a policy—or tragic, as the case may be—consists in the careful summing up of the girl's chances in matrimony. This falls to the lot of an old man, long in the business, who says a knowledge of psychology and physiology is necessary for this work. He sees each girl twice for half hour each time, talks with her, sounds her, reads her. He meets her at some social function and the girl doesn't know who he is. That is, if the father keeps to his agreement she does not.

But if the father puts the girl "next," the wonderful old man, with an almost Sherlock Holmes ability to fathom deceit, reports to Lloyds, and not for love or money will papa be able to get a policy written now.

Not all Englishmen approve of large families. Those who do not sometimes get insured against such a calamity. Some get insurance that they will not have a child. Some get insurance that they will not have twins. Some men, naturally pessimistic, want insurance against triplets. The two latter kinds of insurance are often taken out after the stork has announced that he is about to make a visit.

Before such policies are issued Lloyds gets reliable data on the number of double or treble births on each side of the house. And the premium is large or small accordingly. In one year four wise English families who had reason to think the stork might deal bounteously with them took out policies against triplets. In each case there was a history of triplets on one side or the other of the house. Only one family had triplets. And the insurance was considerable enough to clothe, feed and educate three very fine boys.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

the government dam. This, a massive reinforced concrete structure, with 26 miles of main canal, 76 miles of main laterals and 100 miles of farm ditches, constitutes the system. The dam will hold sufficient water for irrigating every acre of the land for two years without refilling. Stony Creek itself furnishes plenty of water till about the first of July, after which the water held in reserve in the reservoir will be drawn upon. Stony Creek carries annually water enough for irrigating twenty-four times the amount of land in the project if conserved and paid out when needed.

The government is spending \$650,000 in the construction of the Orland irrigation works. Every dam, headgate, culvert and other portion of the work possible is made of reinforced concrete, and is built to endure for centuries.

Booker T. Washington, the negro teacher and lecturer, is the author of a series of articles now appearing in the Outlook, in which he makes an interesting comparison of the peasantry of Europe with the negro farmers of the Southern States. The South is selected for this comparison for the reason that so few negroes in the North are on farms that to make deductions in that line is practically impossible. With all the poverty and illiteracy that there is among Southern negroes—and there is too much as it is—their condition in every respect is far superior to that of the same class of white people in a number of European countries. Better fed, better clothed, better protected in inherent and legal rights, they are in every way better off than the non-landowning farmers in Bohemia, Russia and some parts of Italy and Austria. Mr. Washington, in writing of conditions in Hungary, has this to say:

"The greater part of the work on the farm seemed to be done by women, most of whom were barefooted or wore wooden shoes. Wooden shoes are worn everywhere in country districts in Europe. In fact, I remember in one instance when I visited an agricultural school, finding one of the teachers working in the garden wearing wooden shoes. The people who worked on this farm all lived, as far as I could see, in one little ill-smelling and filthy room. There was no sign in the homes which I visited of those household industries for which Hungarian peasants are noted, and which should help to brighten and make comfortable the simplest home.

"I believe there are few plantations in our Southern States where, even in the small one-room cabins, one would not find the colored people living in more real comfort and more cleanliness than was the case here."

#### When Old Age Is a Curse.

When it has lost self-respect.

When the old have not won the respect, the confidence and the admiration of relatives and those nearest to them.

When they do not stand for anything in their community.

When their neighbors would not consider their departure any loss.

When the imagination is foul and the thought impure.

When the individuality has been burned out by dissipation.

When all the reserves of energy and force have been prematurely exhausted by a vicious life.

When the individual has not learned the art of self-control and patience.

When young people cannot live with them with any comfort.

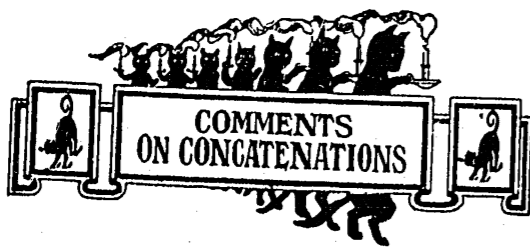
When it has developed only vulgarity, coarseness and animality.

When it has left the individual ugly, disagreeable, touchy, cynical, critical, uncharitable, unkind.

When the old have lost the zest for life, the desire for usefulness.

When they have no aim in life.—Success Magazine.





## No. 2 for Brother Franklin.

Vicegerent Geo. P. Franklin, Southern District of West Virginia, at Hinton, only recently appointed, is a worker. His first concatenation was written up in a recent issue of The Bulletin. His second effort occurred at Hinton on May 19. Bad weather and other things interfered to cut down both the attendance of members and the size of the class, but Brother Franklin writes that the men he initiated "were as game a lot as he ever saw, and we certainly put them through all the tests, which they took without a murmur." Vicegerent Franklin adds that these six men constitute as fine material as were ever taken into the Order in West Virginia or any other state. Vicegerent Franklin had the assistance of Brother Alf A. Rudy, of Elkins, an ex-Vicegerent whose good work is remembered.

Snark, Geo. P. Franklin; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Geo. A. Zeigler; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Alf A. Rudy; Bojum, T. H. Ball; Scrivenoter, D. J. Smith; Jabberwock, C. M. Hawkins; Custocatian, James Morrison; Arcanoper, H. D. McClintock; Gurdon, J. E. Rishel.

25657 Robert Grimes Hanna, Spring Dale, W. Va.; station agent Sewell Valley R. R. Co., Rainell, W. Va.

25658 Otis Gratton Hess, Spring Dale, W. Va.; general manager Whitmayer & Hess Lumber Co.

25659 John Lawrence Kersey, Hinton, W. Va.; manager Hinton Hardwood Co.

25660 Orville Scott Travis, Clover Lick, W. Va.; superintendent mill and woods Campbell Cooper & Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.

25661 Charles Berkley Whitmayer, Spring Dale, W. Va.; partner Whitmayer-Hess Lumber Co.

25662 James Robert Wray, Martinsville, Va.; buyer and inspector R. P. Bean & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Concatenation No. 1705. Hinton, W. Va., May 19, 1911.

## Great Time at Marianna.

Vicegerent A. W. Park, of Little Rock, went up to help out his colleague, Vicegerent C. N. Houck, with the meeting held at Marianna on May 20, and furnishes The Bulletin the following comprehensive report of the doings. Supreme Arcanoper J. F. Judd, of St. Louis, was a distinguished participant in the proceedings. Arcanoper Judd is taking a very active interest in the Hoo-Hoo work all over the Southwest. He has attended more meetings than any other member of the Supreme Nine this year, and is now actively cooperating with the Vicegerent at Shreveport in arrangements for a big meeting to occur there between now and August 1:

Having settled upon May 20 as the date for his big concatenation, Vicegerent C. N. Houck went about arrangements quietly but effectively, for when the summer sun gave away to a thunderstorm late that afternoon it had no effect upon the attendance. The bunch from Helena and surrounding towns was there and well repaid for their change of pastures.

Gone about on the old-style plan, there was no fuss but plenty of fun. Amid the melodious tones of the cow bell line of the purblind, each holding to the shoulder of the kitten in front, the whole class marched from the Commercial Hotel to the place where the eye opening was conducted. Rain was dropping, dropping, and the cats and kittens dripping, but this did not stop the fun. Store doors were crowded with people to see what was going on. The report spread that Indians had raided the town pound and were driving off village cows. It was a far different sight which greeted their eyes—nine "sporty" youths of the lum-

ber world, each clad in a gay polka-dot garment. The dots happened to be stripes, but the blindfolded kitten did not know that and he was happy in his ignorance.

What took place in the hall is a secret. Bits of it have been leaking out in Marianna for the past two weeks, and one young fellow, who begged to be given an oath that he would never again caress his bride of two weeks, is now repentant and tries to explain. The kittens were a rollicking bunch, but a crimp was put in each straight tail, so they now curl without the use of oil or ointment.

Following the initiation the procession was led across the town square, dripping and soaked, to the City Hall. Here the feast was spread. Whether there was a prodigal in the crowd or not, the thing was done up as he would have had it arranged. There was barbecued pig, and barbecued pork for those who did not like the pig—and barbecued mutton, sheep and lamb; there was coffee and water with plenty of "Stingeree," a new prohibition drink manufactured according to a formula brought over from Germany by the ancestors of the gentlemen in Milwaukee, and which lacks all the intoxicating features of the foamy beverage of the Cincinnati. This "Stingeree" is the proper caper; it is all there but the sting. It tastes the part, but has no headache and no interference of pedal extremities no matter how much is consumed. Salads, cake, coffee and many other things burdened the board.

During the feast some of the home-brothers played a very touching and exciting little game entitled "Choke the Electric Meter." This game is played by placing a black box upon a post in the hall and connecting two city electric wires with it; place a quarter in the slot at the top, turn the lever and the shop is open for business. About fifteen minutes later the alarm goes off and all wake up—at least those in the game. The sounding of the gong is followed by absolute darkness, no doubt arranged for a few brief words of prayer. There were some in the audience who appeared not to have proper reverence, for when the shades of night began to grip the banquet room with clammy hands there was a general scramble from the head of the table, a shuffling of feet. Men arise and make their way through the darkness to the post upon which rests the box, amid cries of "Quarter, quarter; who has a quarter?" There were evidently some who had been playing the game according to the old Roman ethics, for they showed no "quarter."

The pretty part about the game was the football rush to reach the little black box and the scramble upon the part of the generous to slip that one-fourth dollar into the slot. Finally the victory is won by some enthusiastic brother, and the room suddenly is restored to a brilliant light.

When this light comes on the humor of the situation appears. Though nothing but 25 cents, all in one piece of silver, will win the game, a crowd is found vainly trying to poke a dollar bill, three dimes, a half dollar and even a milk ticket into the throat of the meter, and all are grouchy because the man with the change beat them to it.

There were some toasts which were good and some which were bad. Supreme Arcanoper J. F. Judd, of St. Louis, retained his charter membership in the poor after-dinner-speaker class. He, as usual, said he would leave the honors for the younger men, but he arose and recited the following poem, which he composed coming down on the train:

My number is 94,  
One woman only do I adore.  
I have traveled near and far,  
I have traveled today by private car,  
Came down today by private car,  
But I never knew what life was before.

I have et my fill of pork,  
I have et your mutton, too,  
I have sweltered in Milwaukee;  
But oh! this Brunswick stew.

When I get home tomorrow,  
I will look back with sorrow,  
But before I go it's borrow, borrow.  
Farewell, sweet Marianna, good bye,  
I leave you, yes, I leave you, with tears in my eye.

Vive la, Marianna!

It was an act of providence that the lights went out. Judd went to the hotel through back lots, but he was voted the poet laureate of Arkansas Hoo-Hoo.

Max D. Miller acted as toastmaster, or roastmaster, and many sat with patience through discourses by J. C. McGrath,

Vicegerent Houck, Representative Garland S. Brickey and a number of others.

A feature of the concatenation, enjoyed only by the natives in the outskirts of Forrest City, had three actors in chief—J. F. Judd, major domo and financier; J. C. McGrath, assistant ditto, and A. W. Parke, hippodrome performer. This trio, with the necessary charlots, negro servants, spectators, and a local freight train completes the cast. The leading characters arrived in Forrest City, seventeen miles from Marianna, too late to make connections. There was a chance at a local freight, and the trunk for the concatenation was hurriedly moved from one depot to another. The actors, who were not real actors, for they went to eat, withdrew to a hotel. Before the meal was over the hotel proprietor, with eyes fixed on the rapidly disappearing viands, and hoping for prospects for hash for supper, yelled out that the local freight was "down by the off mill, ready to pull out." Pandemonium reigned in the dining room. Parke and McGrath went through the back door, leaving Judd to settle. Judd, lighter from his financial transaction with the hotel keeper, followed nimbly across the abandoned fields to the local freight. McGrath came from another direction, and the two assumed charge of the red carriage of shakes and thumps. Mr. Conductor came along and wanted to pull out, but Judd went him two cigars, and McGrath offered a dime to hold the deal until Parke showed up with the trunk.

That ride with the trunk would have sold for \$100,000 to the motion picture trust. It has the Chariot Race and the Paul Revere stunt all put into one. Plying the prod while a Jehu manipulated the brake and juggled the lines, Parke put in moments between rebounds from seat to vacancy with frantic gestures in the form of a wireless O. S. to the crew of the freight train. The trunk rode serenely in the bottom of the one horse wagon, but the trip across lots was sufficient to make Parke a grouch for the balance of the day. He arrived with one hip under his collarbone, his chew of tobacco switched to his shoe and his hat band where his belt should be. But all that was fair enough; the trunk was put aboard the train and the three happy Hoo-Hoo occupied the rear end of a pile driver as a private car as they rode the seventeen miles in twenty minutes, calmly taking in the scenery, which was blurred all over with negroes chopping cotton.

There were people at the Marianna concatenation who visit them all, and they pronounced it not only good but par-excellent. Vicegerent Houck is entitled to great credit for his work. All the kittens were men of whom the Order will be proud, and Marianna saw enough of the Hoo-Hoo to be conquered by them.

Snark, C. N. Houck; Senior Hoo-Hoo, M. D. Miller; Junlor Hoo-Hoo, J. C. McGrath; Bojum, G. S. Brickey; Scrivenoter, A. W. Parke; Jabberwock, Chas. L. Karcicofe; Custocatian, J. V. Porter; Arcanoper, C. B. Mulkey; Gurdon, E. H. Ewing.

25663 Walter Nat Burnette, Marianna, Ark.; owner W. N. Burnette Lumber Co., Lexa, Ark.

25664 Joe Edmund Clarkson, Jr., Marianna, Ark.; manager J. E. Clarkson.

25665 Thomas Calvin Conner, Marianna, Ark.; owner T. C. Conner.

25666 Harry Benjamin Houck, Marianna, Ark.; salesman Miller Lumber Co.

25667 Orlando Gavin Norment, Marianna, Ark.; salesman Miller Lumber Co.

25668 John Bell Selby, Marianna, Ark.; general superintendent Miller Lumber Co.

25669 James Cockrill Spence, Marianna, Ark.; partner J. O. Spence & Brother.

25670 Herbert Hicks Terrell, Marianna, Ark.; general superintendent box department Miller Lumber Co.

25671 Earle Joseph Wyeth, Marianna, Ark.; auditor Reuther Hub & Spoke Co.

Concatenation No. 1706. Marianna, Ark., May 20, 1911.

## Lucky Thirteen at Vancouver.

On account of Vicegerent J. A. Cunningham being rather suddenly called away on a long trip, writeup of the splendid meeting held at Vancouver, B. C., on April 15 has been considerably delayed. The meeting was a great success, thirteen good men and true being initiated in the presence of a good attendance of members of the Order. The following brief but sprightly account of the meeting was kindly sent in by one who attended:

"Oh, you Hoo-Hoo!" was the slogan that sounded through the Odd Fellows Hall, Vancouver, on Saturday, the 15th, and there was something doing when the thirteen kittens scratched their way into the mystic warmth of the Hoo-Hoo atmosphere. Stepping higher and higher, the purring pets were fanned into activity by the forty odd cats, who with kittenish capers lined the arena. The first grave words having been administered to the trembling quadrupods, the mandate went forth, "Select from these hearts of oak the white man's hope."

When Sawdust Johnston (from Port Moody) entered the ring the betting was 100 to 1 against the chosen kitten, but after a few friendly overtures it was easily seen that Johnston could not last against the onslaught of the "Vancouver Wonder," and when time was called Vicegerent J. A. Cunningham immediately telegraphed to "Frisco: 'Don't stand any nonsense from Johnston; send to Vancouver for white man's hope.'"

The indefatigable Birdsnail next introduced his famous perpetual motion act—direct from the Orpheum circuit—and many were the antics of the kittens as they tried to keep their equilibrium inside the 24-inch wire-bound specially corrugated pipe. The closing ritual was then given. Thereafter the bunch gathered socially at the Ranier Cafe, where a splendid banquet was enjoyed. Several speeches were delivered and the company adjourned to wherever the spirit moved them at a timely hour.

Snark, J. A. Cunningham; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Carlos A. Pennington; Junior Hoo-Hoo, T. P. Paterson; Bojum, L. E. Snell; Scrivenoter, J. R. Duncan; Jabberwock, Custocatian, Arcanoper, J. G. Robson; Gurdon, W. C. Birdsnail.

25672 Percy Barnett, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; secretary Shingle Agency.

25673 Elmer Cleveland, New Westminster, B. C., Can.; manager Delta Shingle Co., Townsend, B. C., Can.

25674 William Cooke, Mt. Lehman, B. C., Can.; owner Cooke Lumber Co.

25675 Robert Jonathan Crawford, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; representative British America Mills & Timber Co., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

25676 John Cameron Drow, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; sales manager British Canadian Lumber Co., Ltd.

25677 Carlos Eugene Frost, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; secretary British Canada Lumber Co., Ltd.

25678 David Hadden, Cloverdale, B. C., Can.; owner Hadden Shingle Co.

25679 Sigfred Ewaylls Law, New Westminster, B. C., Can.; salesman Walsh Sash & Door Co.

25680 Jacob Alexander Maddaugh, Haney, B. C., Can.; owner J. A. Maddaugh.

25681 Robert Lehmer Morse, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; secretary and treasurer Howbound Timber Co.

25682 Walter George Scrim, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; vice-president and manager Oliver-Scrim Lumber Co., Ltd.

25683 George Alexander Thompson, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; manufacturing manager, Vancouver Lumber Co.

25684 James M. Whitehead, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; manager Fairbanks Co.

Concatenation No. 1707, Vancouver, B. C., Can., April 15, 1911.

## The Best in Western Oklahoma.

The appended sprightly account of Vicegerent B. H. Miller's concatenation at Oklahoma city on May 27 does the affair no more than justice. It was one of the best concatenations ever held anywhere. The class was large and the attendance of members good. The enjoyment began early in the afternoon and lasted until near midnight, as will be seen.

Vicegerent Miller was fortunate in having to assist him Chas. P. Walker, Supreme Jabberwock, and such old-timers in Hoo-Hoo work as T. H. Rogers, who acted as Snark. The meeting was an unqualified success in every way:

Oklahoma lumbermen enjoyed a treat at Oklahoma City May 27, when Vicegerent B. H. Miller held one of the classiest concatenations ever seen in the western part of the state. The attendance was good. About 500 Hoo-Hoo assembled at the league ball park at 11 a. m. to see Wichita's lumbermen's ball team go down in defeat before Oklahoma's near-professional bunch of lumber ball players.

None except Hoo-Hoo or "eligibles" were permitted to play. It was a good game and afforded a lot of fun, as it was the third and deciding game for the interstate championship. Mr. O. G. Whitney managed the Wichita team, while Mr. Phil P. Moore led the local athletes to victory.

At 4 p. m. the concatenation at Odd Fellows Hall took place under the supervision of Chas. P. Walker, Jabberwock of the Supreme Nine. Thirty-two kittens were admitted in the light of Hoo-Hoo Land and no little fun was derived while they were wending their weary way through the darkness.

The day closed with a banquet at the Kinkade Hotel with about 250 present. Mr. J. E. Marrs presided as toastmaster. Several clever talks were made, and midnight saw the close. Every one seemed to enjoy the meeting very much and left for their homes vowing to meet again next year "bigger and better than ever."

Snark, T. H. Rogers; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. F. Brown; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Chas. P. Walker; Bojum, J. D. Hibbets; Scrivenoter, Phil B. Moore; Jabberwock, R. A. Finley; Custodian, E. B. Hinkle; Arcanoper, Harry Cragin; Gurdon, Tom Black.

- 25685 David Andrews, Oklahoma City, Okla.; partner Andrews, Hughes.
- 25686 William Alvin Austin, Bromide, Okla.; owner W. A. Austin.
- 25687 Robert Bliss Bell, Guthrie, Okla.; manager West Side Lumber Co.
- 25688 Robert Gregory Bell, Norman, Okla.; assistant manager Brittain Lumber Co.
- 25689 Thomas Walter Blake, Oklahoma City, Okla.; sales manager Carter Lumber Co., Houston, Okla.
- 25690 Orin M. Boynton, Capitol Hill, Okla.; manager Conklin Lumber Co.
- 25691 Arthur Guy Brodie, Oklahoma City, Okla., estimator and salesman Oklahoma Sash & Door Co.
- 25692 Albert Hillery Burgess, Ada, Okla.; manager Sledge Lumber Co.
- 25693 Fabrique Cogdell, El Reno, Okla.; manager Davidson & Case, Jones City, Okla.
- 25694 Roscoe McClelen Conkling, Allen, Okla.; manager McGee Greek Lumber Co.
- 25695 Strother Lawrence Ferguson, Norman, Okla.; assistant manager Brittain Lumber Co.
- 25696 James Edmond Frantz, Enid, Okla.; partner Frantz Lumber Co.
- 25697 Walter Combs Hughes, Oklahoma City, Okla.; partner Andrews & Hughes.
- 25698 James Walter Hutchison, Apache, Okla.; manager T. H. Rogers Lumber Co., at Apache, Okla.
- 25699 Earle W. Karr, El Reno, Okla.; auditor E. C. Young.
- 25700 William Allison McMillin, Brittain, Okla.; assistant manager A. W. Hedge.
- 25701 Carroll Jackson Moreland, Bridgeport, Okla.; assistant manager Western Lumber Co.
- 25702 Richard Nathan Powell, Jones City, Okla.; manager Davidson & Case Lumber Co., at Jones City.
- 25703 William Dixon Pugh, Fletcher, Okla.; manager of yard, T. H. Rogers Lumber Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 25704 Ernest Darius Shell, Britton, Okla.; manager L. E. Shelton.
- 25705 John Russell Simpson, Seminole, Okla.; president and manager Seminole Lumber Co.
- 25706 Eugene Parker Smith, Greenfield, Okla.; manager Davidson & Case, at Greenfield.
- 25707 Joseph Whitworth Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.; traveling salesman Kirby Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.
- 25708 George Thomas Strickel, Noble, Okla.; manager Brittain Lumber Co.
- 25709 Hugo Johnny Stromberg, Purcell, Okla.; manager W. H. P. Trudgeon.
- 25710 George Edward Stubblefield, Oklahoma City, Okla.; vice-president East Side Lumber Co.
- 25711 Joel Hillman Sullivan, Coleman, Okla.; yard manager McGee Creek Lumber Co., Denison, Texas.
- 25712 Ward James Thompson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; salesman S. M. Gloyd.
- 25713 William Stockton Trudgeon, Purcell, Okla.; partner W. H. Trudgeon.
- 25714 Russell Bartel White, Oklahoma City, Okla.; assistant manager J. S. Mayfield Lumber Co.
- 25715 Arch Blaine Wilkins, McAlester, Okla.; assistant manager Rockwell Bros. & Co.
- Concatenation No. 1708, Oklahoma City, Okla., May 27, 1911.

## OBITUARY.

Albert Nelson Spencer (No. 1880.)

Albert Nelson Spencer, vice-president and secretary of the Oliver Machinery Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., died at his residence in that city on May 18. The summons came suddenly, for Mr. Spencer was preparing to attend a meeting of the Michigan Foundrymen's Association in Pittsburg and had telegraphed to his sister of that city, telling her of his coming.

On the night of his death Brother Spencer complained of being indisposed and retired to his room. About two o'clock in the morning his wife, who was convalescing from a severe illness, was called to his bedside. She recognized the serious condition of her husband and summoned the family physician, but the end came before he could reach his side. His death was due to heart failure. Brother Spencer was born at Columbus, Ohio, April



THE LATE A. N. SPENCER, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

20, 1856. He entered the employ of J. A. Fay & Co., at Cincinnati, in the year of 1877. In 1893, when that company was merged into the J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Brother Spencer became second vice-president of the new concern, in which position he continued until 1904, when he left his old company to join Joseph W. Oliver in the management of the American Machinery Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., which later became the Oliver Machinery Co. When the Oliver Machinery Co. was incorporated as a stock company in 1907 Brother Spencer was selected as vice-president and secretary and he had charge of the sales department of the company.

Brother Spencer was a prominent Mason, being a Past Master in Harmony Lodge of Cincinnati. He was an enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo, taking a deep interest in the Order since the day of his initiation, May 14, 1894. He lived loyally up to the principles of Hoo-Hoo in conferring benefits and giving assistance to members of the Order whenever the opportunity presented itself.

Mr. Spencer was one of the most popular of the ma-

## 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—Position as superintendent or general manager of sawmill. Ask only for trial to prove my worth and ability. Address "Wichita," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of retail yard with good chance of advancement. Am at present employed and can give good references. Address "C" care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as manager of retail lumber yard. Have had sixteen years' experience as manager of yards in Oklahoma. Will go almost anywhere where there is any business. Can furnish references as to my ability and character as a lumberman. Address "G. E. B." care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville.

WANTED—Position with some sawmill people. Can sell either yellow pine or hardwoods; have been in the business from ten to twelve years. Can give good references. Address "P. J. D.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position August or September 1, as manager or assistant at the logging and manufacturing end of the lumber business. Have had twenty-one years' experience—fourteen years in Michigan pine, hardwood, hemlock, cedar, etc.; seven years in southern pine and cypress. Can handle labor economically either by rail or sleigh, from camps to manufacturing products on the shipping ground. Am familiar with office work, books and monthly cost reports. Position north preferred, account of family's health. Address "North," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—By young married man with ten years' experience in retail lumber business, position as manager of retail yard in Michigan or near Grand Rapids preferred. Address "Michigan," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—By middle aged married man who desires to locate in the west, position with some lumber concern as manager of retail yard, preferably in northern California or southwestern Oregon; twelve years' experience, can give good reference, might take some stock in business if agreeable. Address "Hydro," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—San Diego Hoo-Hoo and lumbermen to know I am looking for a position in or near San Diego. First, I am not a "lunger," but like the reports of your country, understand the sash, door and millwork business thoroughly, having worked up, from order clerk, and am now estimating, taking lists of plans, etc. Would like position in office or on road—most any good position in connection with the lumber business acceptable. Am 28, married and strictly temperate; can furnish any references required. Write "B. H. G.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by married man, 46; eighteen years lumber experience, twelve in yellow pine; a hustler and competent to fill almost any position in the business not of a purely mechanical nature, desires connection with first class concern in Beaumont, Texas, or immediate vicinity. Expert in handling negro and Italian labor and especially strong in reducing to minimum handling costs from mill to car. Cannot consider less than \$1,800 and prefer position as superintendent or assistant, or general shipping clerk. Now employed and can furnish satisfactory references. Address "Beaumont," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A competent export oak plank buyer and inspector who is acquainted in central southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia and central North Carolina and South Carolina. Would be glad to give this position to some good Hoo-Hoo, but must have a man of proper character, competence and experience. Address W. V. A. Clark, care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by first class circular flier. Am up-to-date and have a first class record behind me; married and strictly sober. Address "P. H. J.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as band flier. Have over twenty-five years' experience and am positively second to none. Either hardwood or soft, and winter on cutting frozen hardwoods. No proposition too hard or too big. Guarantee perfect work all the time. Address "Band flier," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A supply salesman for Southern Mississippi—one with good knowledge of supplies and previous road experience in this territory preferred. Address with full particulars, "Alabama," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as woods superintendent; am thoroughly competent in every detail. Can furnish highest references. Address "Woods," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

chinery manufacturers of America. He was widely known among the lumbermen and highly esteemed by them for his strength of character and the sincerity of his friendship when once bestowed. Mr. Spencer was deeply interested in all of the affairs of his home city. He was a member of the Civic Beauty Committee of the Board of Trade and was a member of the Grand Rapids Play Ground Association.

Mr. Spencer is survived by his widow and a son, Ralph W. Spencer, of New Britain, Conn., and Brother W. S. Spencer, of Cincinnati, and a sister, Mrs. H. P. Pope, of Pittsburg. The funeral services were held from his home on May 20. The number of beautiful floral offerings evidenced the high regard in which he was held by those who had the good fortune to have met and known him.

Frank Phillip Euler (No. 6435.)

Brother Frank Phillip Euler died at his home in Evansville, Ind., on May 27, after a lingering illness. Brother Euler was one of Evansville's most popular wholesale lumbermen and he had been in business in Evansville for a number of years, making for himself an enviable reputation in the trade and winning the sincere friendship of all who knew him.

Brother Euler was born in Evansville in 1865 and was first connected with the postoffice department, but subsequently engaged in the wholesale lumber business. In 1890 he was married to Miss Lida Spencer, of Indianapolis. Brother Euler is survived by two of his children, Marie and Eva Euler, his wife and one child having died several years ago.

Brother Euler was an enthusiastic fraternity man. He was a member of Hoo-Hoo, of the B. P. O. Elks, the Eagles, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternity Union and the T. P. A. His pall bearers were selected from among the lumbermen and his fraternity men of Evansville.

John Buford McLean (No. 18116.)

Another death in the ranks of Hoo-Hoo is that of Brother J. B. McLean, who died at Moody, Texas, May 28, 1911.

Brother McLean was born at Barnesville, Georgia, on June 27, 1873. At the time of his death he was connected with the William Cameron Co., Inc., at Moody, Texas.

Brother McLean joined the Order at Houston, Texas, on November 17, 1906, and was also a contributor to the Death Emergency Fund.

Frederic Wright Hughes (No. 19503.)

Brother F. W. Hughes died June 5 at Bozeman, Montana, where he went in search of health.

Brother Hughes was born at Holston, Va., on July 30, 1880, and though a young man was a very successful lumberman, having succeeded to his father's business. Ill health caused his removal from Bristol, Va., to Bozeman. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Brother Hughes was initiated into Hoo-Hoo at Bristol on June 3, 1907.

Orrin Flavius Brown (No. 556.)

Brother O. F. Brown, of Elizabeth, La., died of heart failure June 10, 1911. He was born at Sabine Pass, Texas, December 7, 1850.

For twelve years prior to his death, Brother Brown was in the employ of the Industrial Lumber Company and as will be seen by his number was an old-time Hoo-Hoo, having joined the Order April 15, 1893, at Beaumont, Texas. He was also a subscriber to the Death Emergency Fund.

Arthur Russell Warren (No. 24040.)

News has just reached The Bulletin of the sudden death of Brother A. R. Warren, which occurred on December 31, last, at a local hospital, Chicago, Ill. The cause of his death was appendicitis.

Brother Warren was a native of Massachusetts, but removed to Chicago three years ago as the representative of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, of Boston, Mass.

Brother Warren joined the Order Feb. 17, 1910, at Chicago.