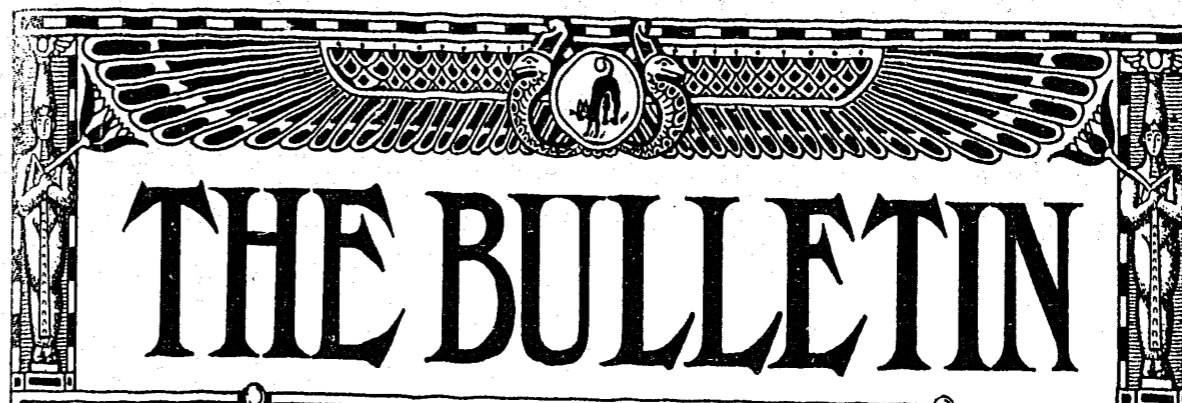




Important Notice!

Dues for the Hoo-Hoo year ending September 9, 1907, became payable at one-ninth of one minute past midnight on September 9th last. Are you paid up for the year September 9, 1907? Are you sure? If you are not, you had better send \$1.65. Every man who pays up without waiting to be sent one notice will help that much to offset the expense caused the Order by the man who waits until he is sent three notices. To which class do you belong? Are you an "early bird" sort of man, or are you an "eleventh hour" man?

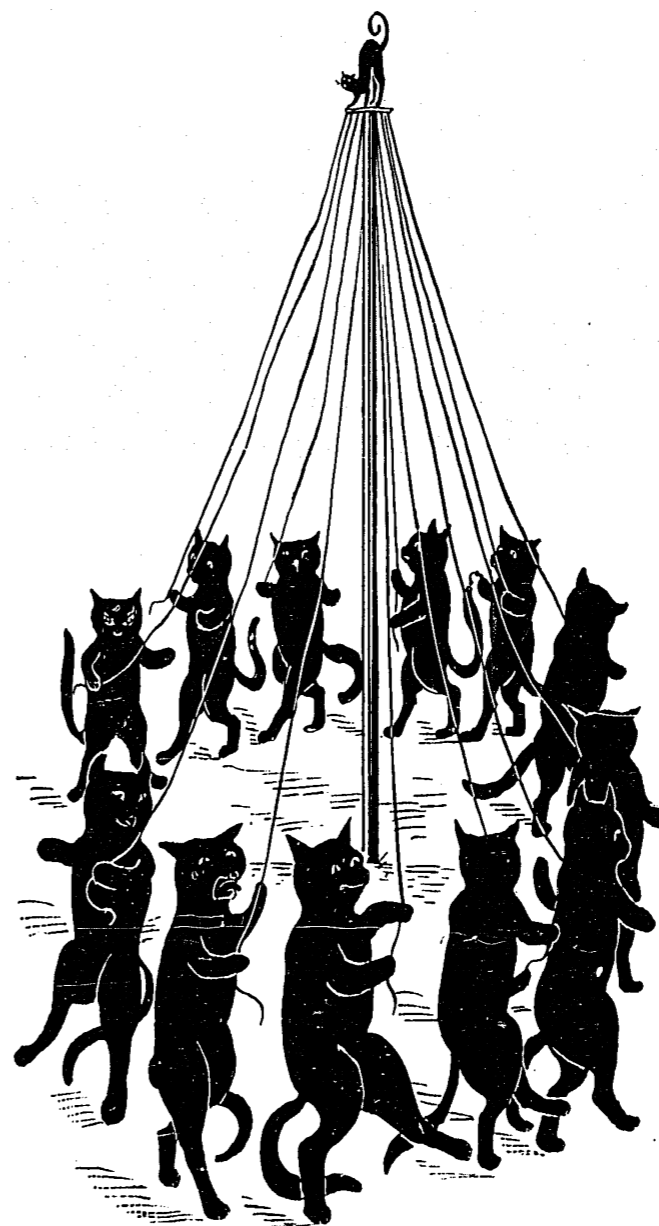
The annual dues were changed at the Oklahoma City Annual Meeting from 99 cents to \$1.65 per year, the increase—66 cents—being to cover annual subscription to The Bulletin.



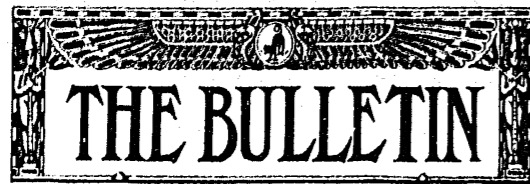
Vol. XIII.

NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY, 1907.

No. 139



A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOO-HOO



J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter, Editor.

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

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

TERMS TO MEMBERS:

One Year.....66 Cents. | Single Copies.....4 Cents.

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

NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY, 1907.

The Glad Hand.

Seattle Wants Hoo-Hoo at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909.

One of the numerous evidences of the growth and importance of Hoo-Hoo and the high standing the Order has attained, is the fact that the leading cities of the country clamor for the honor of having the annual meeting held within their gates. Invitations are on file for several years ahead—the glad hand is extended far in advance of the date of the meeting. The latest invitation is from Seattle, Wash., or as the letter head has it, "Seattle, U. S. A." The official invitation is from the director of exploitation of the "Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition." This exposition will be held during the summer of 1909 at the city of Seattle, on Puget Sound, one of the great commercial ports of the world. The primary purpose of the exposition is to exploit the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon territories in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and to make known and to foster the vast importance of the trade of the Pacific Ocean and of the countries bordering upon it. In addition, it will demonstrate the marvelous progress of Western America.

The exposition will represent an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000, when the gates are opened on June 1, 1909. It will occupy 250 acres of the campus of the University of Washington, adjoining one of the many beautiful residence districts of Seattle, on the gentle slopes and terraces overlooking Puget Sound, Lake Washington and Lake Union. The lakes are natural fresh water bodies, Washington having an area of 38½ square miles, and Union an area of 11.3 square miles. They are separated from Puget Sound by the land upon which Seattle stands, and will, by the time the exposition opens, be connected with the salt water by a ship canal, now under construction.

The grounds are twenty minutes ride by electric car from the business center of the city, and have been pronounced by competent authority as, scenically, the finest exposition site ever laid out. The snow-clad Olympic and Cascade ranges of mountains are in plain view from all points of the grounds. Mt. Rainier, the highest peak in the United States, proper, rises to a height of 14,256 feet, and Mt. Baker, another formidable peak of the Cascades, towers 11,100 feet.

It will be the aim of the exposition to correct the com-

mon impression that Alaska is nothing but a land of cold and gold, and to place the territory in its true light before the eyes of the world. The diversity of the exhibits from the Northland will be a revelation. The progress of the Pacific Coast country will also be shown and the possibilities of oriental commerce demonstrated. The enterprising spirit of Seattle displayed itself in a very substantial way—that city raised \$650,000 for the exposition in one day! In accomplishing this feat all exposition records were broken and the undertaking put on a sound financial basis at the outset.

The transcontinental railroads will make low rates from Eastern points to the Pacific Coast during the period of the exposition. Excursion rates will also be made from the United States to Japan and other countries in the Orient. Many thousands of people who know "the west" only by name will have an unparalleled chance to visit the Pacific Coast, Alaska, British Columbia and Yukon in 1909.

The city of Seattle claims a population of 220,000. They admit, however, that this estimate includes the suburbs. Anyhow, they are sure the population will be "fully 300,000" by 1909. Seattle is situated on Elliott Bay, an arm of Puget Sound. Puget Sound has a shore line of 2,000 miles and is one of the greatest harbors in the world.

The invitation of Seattle for 1909 will be duly placed before the Order at the annual meeting at Atlantic City in September next. In the meantime, the members can be thinking the matter over, and I should be very glad to receive some expression from them, either of approval or objection. Hoo-Hoo is a very democratic organization, and every man in it has a right to express his wishes and opinions. Not every man can attend the annual meeting, but every man can say his say in a letter to the Snark or to the Supreme Scrivenoter. And he need not be held back by the fear that his letter will be published. If you don't want your letter printed, all you have to do is to say so. The Supreme Nine would like to ascertain the general trend of the Order's sentiments, not only on the subject of the place of holding the annual meeting, but on any and all subjects concerning the welfare of the Order.

The Oldest Gold Brick.

Among the literary remains exhumed at the Tell-el-Amarna in Egypt, was a letter to Amenophis III, of the Eighteenth Dynasty. It was from the King of Babylon and accuses the Egyptian monarch of having sent him a mass of base metal as gold. It reads: "The twenty minas which you sent me contained, when melted down, only five minas of pure gold."

A Very Deaf Man.

The lawyer finding the case go hard with his client, appealed to the jury: "Remember that my client is hard of hearing, and, therefore, the voice of conscience appeals to him in vain."

Coming Concatenations.

Paragould, Ark., May 15. Vicegerent J. M. Gibson, Jacksonport, Ark.

Bluefield, W. Va., May 17. Vicegerent O. C. Sheaffer, Kanawha Valley Bank Building, Charleston, W. Va.

Brandon, Man., Canada, May 24. Vicegerent James A. Ovas, Masonic Temple, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Muskegee, I. T., May 25. Vicegerent C. A. Samson.



Men will go a long way and brave many dangers on the hunt for furs. The people who wear furs are mostly women, and the reason why they wear them is in order to look pretty. If it had not been for woman's vanity, many countries would not have been explored—at least not so soon. Perhaps some day we shall all be so merciful and so angelic that we shall cease to kill animals for food and raiment, and shall refuse to wear fur coats or shoes made of the skins of harmless cows and mild-eyed little calves. By that time all the countries of the globe will have been explored and settled, so no harm will be done. Everything comes along in due season and at the right time. It would be awful if the whole world should grow good and begin to eat vegetables and cereals, all of a sudden. Man was a savage to begin with, of course, and is still a savage. But he had a whole lot of savage sort of work to do—fierce jobs, before this world could become a fit place for highly refined and tender folks to live in. And so it is that "all is good"—in its time and place. No vegetarian ever did a pioneering stunt, and no man with enough "sand" to withstand the hardships of frontier life was ever born of a woman so destitute of vanity as to refuse to enhance her beauty by wearing furs and feathers.

These very deep and luminous thoughts occurred to me while reading the early history of Alaska.

You will remember that Alaska used to belong to Russia. At that time there was but one industry there of any importance—the business of securing the skins of the fur-bearing animals. Alaska was then called "Russian America," and there was a time when the "Russian American Company" was one of the strongest and richest corporations in the world. It comprised among its stockholders many of the nobility of St. Petersburg. Under its charter the company was virtually owner of Alaska. The Russian America Company and the Hudson Bay Company are historic because of the immense territory they explored and the pioneering character of their business. For a long time fur was supposed to be the only product of commercial value in Alaska, but later on the fish industry developed, and now the Alaska salmon canneries are the largest in the world. The value of the salmon caught in Alaska waters last year is \$9,000,000. Halibut also abounds in Alaskan waters and it is estimated that there are forty thousand square miles of cod banks. Fur and fish—those are the things that first opened up that country.

In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000. Not many people in the union wanted Alaska, and to this day it is a mystery how the deal came to be made. Some say that William H. Seward, then secretary of state, was a far-sighted statesman and knew a bargain when he saw it. Others hint at a bit of secret history—they claim that the purchase was made to please Russia and to express the thanks of the United States for Russia's friendship, by taking from the Czar at a high figure what he thought was a bit of worthless property. It is a well known fact that England was several times on the point of recognizing the Confederate States of America. Did she refrain from doing so because she feared Russia would get into the game? And was Russia helping the North to crush the Confederacy? From the story of an old sailor who fought under Admiral Farragut, it appears that the purchase of Alaska in 1867 was part of the deep-laid diplomacy of those stirring times—that it was, in short, a portion of the price that the United States paid Russia for keeping a hundred and fifty thousand men at Cronstadt during the latter years of the war in order to have them at once available for America's use, and for embarkation on active service as an ally of the North, did Great Britain openly espouse the cause of the Confederacy.

And another portion of the service rendered by Russia for the Alaskan purchase price was the loaning of five hundred of her best sailors for service in the American fleet, with Russian officers to translate the orders of the American commanders. These men, according to the story of the old sailor, fought for some months under Farragut, made a brilliant showing and finally were shipped back to their native shore in the same surreptitious manner that marked their arrival.

The story is given in the Portland Oregonian of January 13 last. The writer, Gabriel Justus Dahlgren, relates that he got the story from a resident of Salem, Ore., one Thomas Thompson, a well-known old sailor of that place, who for years had been the town drunkard but who was picked up by the Salvation Army and turned into a respectable citizen. Thompson was born in Finland and has undergone several changes of name, being rechristened Ivan Ivanoff when he entered the Russian navy, according to the custom of that service.

According to Thompson's story, as published in the Oregonian, he found himself in 1863, after considerable traveling about the world, a sailor on a Russian man-of-war. While his ship was at Cronstadt, Russia, in 1864, he was asked by a Russian officer if he was willing to go to the United States and serve in the navy. Thompson was willing, and he, with some 400 or 500 other sailors from Russian men-of-war, were placed aboard a German passenger steamer, which landed them at New York.

Thompson's experiences from then on are best told in his own words, as follows:

We landed at New York in the night time, and were at once taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where, within half an hour, we took the oath of allegiance to the United States and to serve in the United States Navy as long as needed. We then changed our Russian uniforms for those of the United States Navy. With us were our Russian officers, who could speak English, captains and lieutenants, who were also sworn into the United States Navy, and who changed their uniforms for those of corresponding rank in the United States Navy. It was necessary to have our own officers, because none of us sailors could speak English, and our Russian officers repeated the commands of the American officers.

We were all placed aboard a transport, and that same night, before daylight, the night we came there, sailed to join Admiral Farragut's fleet. We joined the fleet in the Mississippi River below New Orleans, and were distributed among the men-of-war, I going to the Hartford, the Admiral's flagship.

We were all sailors, and our duty was to manage the ship, but in case of necessity we helped the gunners.

We laid below New Orleans awhile, then went up the Mississippi and cruised around for a time, but had no engagements. Then we sailed for Mobile Bay. When we ran the forts at Mobile Bay, I, with four other sailors, was in the maintop. The maintop is the first landing on the middle mast, about 45 to 50 feet above deck. It is a circular platform, some 10 feet in diameter, and protected around the sides by armor a few feet high. Admiral Farragut was not lashed to the mast, or to anything else, but stood on this platform in the maintop. I know, because I lay on the floor almost beside his feet. I say "Jay" for as we five sailors were going into the maintop Farragut told a Russian officer, "Tell the boys to lie down," and we did so. The Admiral stood up all through the action, but was not tied to anything, and we sailors tried also to stand up and see what was going on, but he would not let us, and made us lie down.

From Mobile Bay we went to Charleston, then to Savannah, and then to Hampton Roads. From here we, the Russian sailors from the various ships, were sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and after waiting for about four weeks for all the sailors to arrive, we were sent back by a passenger steamer to Cronstadt and placed again aboard our own ships, I going to the Ivanoff. When at the Brooklyn Navy Yard we changed our uniforms back to those of the Russian Navy.

We were in the United States Navy somewhere between five and six months; it was so long I can't remember exactly. We did not receive any pay from the United States, but were paid on our own regular payday in Russia. I received about \$2.50 per month, being under sentence.

At this time there were at Cronstadt somewhere about 150,000 Russian soldiers awaiting orders, ready at an hour's notice to sail for the United States. Of this I am certain, for I saw them and talked with them daily in their barracks. They made no secret of it and said they were awaiting orders to sail and fight for the United States in case England continued to help the Southern States. I finished my two years on the Ivanoff and then went home to Finland.

The discoverer of this remarkable story, Gabriel Justus Dahlgren, wrote to the assistant secretary of the navy with a view to verifying or disproving the story. It seemed to Mr. Dahlgren that the fact of the transfer of some 500 seamen from the Russian to the American navy ought to be recorded officially somewhere. The assistant secretary of the navy replied in terms of more or less glittering generality—he said he could find no record of "any considerable" number of seamen thus transferred. Mr. Dahlgren, writing in the Oregonian, says:

Whether it was meant that between 400 and 500 were not considered "a considerable number" or that the records did not show any seamen thus transferred, I do not know. Probably the latter, for these seamen were never in the pay of the United States Government, but received their regular pay from the Russian government upon their return to Russia. For this reason their names were probably never on the rolls of our navy, although they took an oath to serve the United States "as long as needed."

At the time the purchase was made, the fur industry had greatly fallen off and the fish business had not developed. And, of course, nobody had ever dreamed of gold in Alaska!

There was a great deal of opposition to the purchase and the matter hung on for a year. During the debate Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, known in the South as "Spoons" Butler, voiced his disapprobation in these words:

If we are to pay for her (Russia's) friendship this amount, I desire to give her the \$7,200,000 and let her keep Alaska. I have no doubt that any time within the last twenty years we could have had Alaska for the asking—I have heard it so stated in the cabinets of two presidents—provided we would have taken it as a gift. But no man, except one insane enough to buy the earthquakes of St. Thomas or the ice fields of Greenland, could be forced to agree to any other terms for its acquisition to the country.

Congressman Washburn, of Wisconsin, agreed with Butler. Washburn called the treaty "an outrage." Senator

Charles Sumner and Nathaniel P. Banks favored the measure. Sumner made a strong speech on "the cession of Russian America." He also suggested that the new territory be given an Indian name. The word "Alaska" was selected, it being the name used originally by the natives of the Aleutian chain of islands when speaking of the American continent in general.

It is said that a few days before the death of William H. Seward he was asked what he considered the most important official act of his career. He replied: "The purchase of Alaska—but it will take the people a generation to find it out."

Alaska cost about 2 cents an acre. The country has produced \$100,000,000 in gold alone. And the fur and fish industries within the past twenty years amount to nearly \$200,000,000. So it was a great bargain—nearly \$300,000,000 for \$7,200,000. And much of Alaska is yet undeveloped. It is said that there are thousands of acres that are available for farming, and it is known that there are many minerals besides gold.

The people of the United States in 1867 gave Alaska about as cordial a welcome as a mother robin accords a cow-bird's egg which has been planted in her nest against her will. The metaphor cannot be carried further; for while the cow-bird hatched from the egg in the robin's nest is ever an exasperation, Alaska speedily proved her right to a place in the nest and has since paid for herself many times over. What the people thought a cow-bird appears to have been a goose of the kind we read about in childhood, which laid every day a golden egg. In the story you recall, the greedy owner stayed the bird to get all her eggs at once. So the figure of speech falls again; for the Alaska goose still lays her golden eggs.—Alaska-Yukon Magazine.

A man named Petroff was appointed by the United States government to investigate Alaska and to make a report thereon. That was in 1881, long before the discovery of gold. What Petroff saw was a plenty, such as it was. He described the country from Behring Sea eastward as "a succession of rolling ice-bound moors and low mountain ranges, for seven hundred miles an unbroken waste, to the boundary line between us and British America." Also he said that the climatic condition is such that this immense area will remain undisturbed in the possession of savage occupants, man and beast.

It cannot be that the country has changed completely since Petroff viewed the landscape o'er—so it must be that Petroff saw his own ideas and opinions rather than the thing he was paid to investigate. Probably he saw his own fears and hesitancy. Since the discovery of gold, the country has been found to be entirely habitable, and the prospector, penetrating the wilderness of the vast interior, has discovered fertile valleys where climatic conditions permit of agriculture and home making. He has also found a sportsman's paradise, scenery the most picturesque in the world, forests of timber and a wealth of minerals of various kinds. The valley of the Tanana is six hundred miles long, and the valley of the Kuskokwim is eleven hundred miles long. And this in Alaska—which in the earlier days was satirized as "Seward's Ice chest."

Alaska has a dozen cities with all modern conveniences—waterworks, electric lights and telephones. Nome has 363 miles of telephones connecting it with outlying camps. Juneau, the capital of Alaska, has three department stores carrying stocks aggregating \$200,000 in value. It also has two daily newspapers and three hotels.

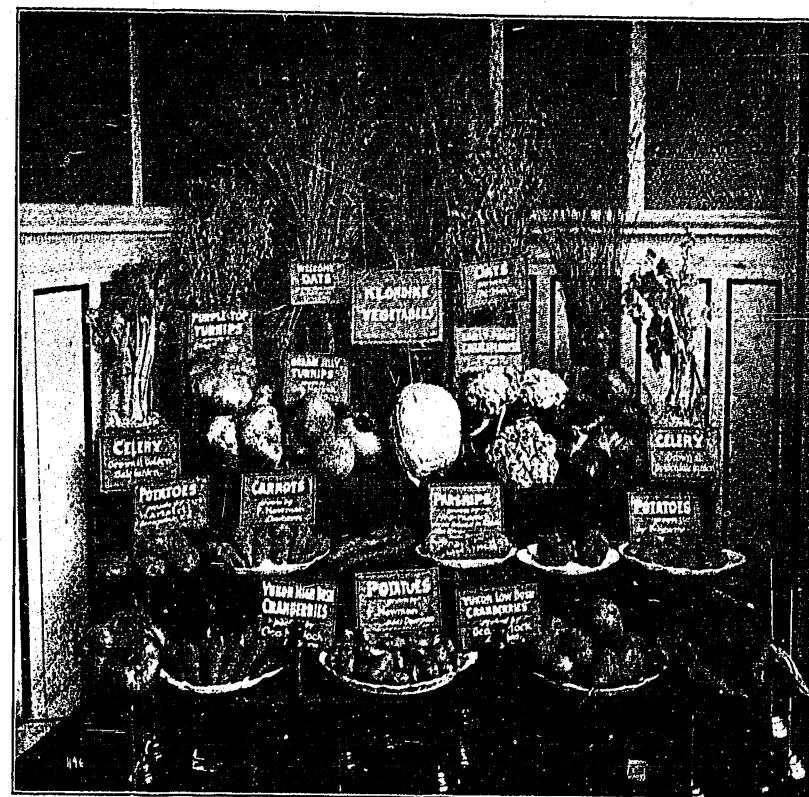
Whichever way you look at it, Alaska is a big country—in area as well as products. Nearly all the maps are drawn to a small scale, which makes it hard for us to realize the size of the country. Some idea of the area of Alaska can be had when you consider that Nome is 200

miles farther west than Honolulu. And Honolulu is "five days out" from San Francisco! Alaska has an area of 500,000 square miles, with a habitable area of 120,000 square miles. The Yukon is the largest river in Alaska. It is 2,300 miles long. The delta at its mouth is more than 100 miles wide, but the water in this delta is shallow and it is impossible for an ocean-going steamer to enter the Yukon. Behring Sea is shallow anyway, and it is this shallowness that makes it a menace to navigation. The Kuskokwim is a magnificent river flowing parallel to the Yukon and emptying into Bristol Bay, a part of Behring Sea. The Kuskokwim is more than a thousand miles long. It is said to be as clear as crystal, and it flows through a beautiful valley destined at some time to be the home of many white people.

There are great big mountains in Alaska and the Yukon territory. The highest is Mt. McKinley, known to the Russians for more than a century by the horrible name

the scenic features of Alaska constitute not the least of its assets, and when this fact becomes better known, the tourist travel to Alaska will tax the capacity of the Puget Sound steamers. By those who have seen both countries, Alaska is said to be in many respects similar to Norway. Alaska is very much larger than Norway and has more resources in minerals and fisheries and about equal resources in agriculture. The climate of Alaska is said to be milder than that of Norway. But Alaska is a new country. Its development has but just begun. It has a total population of 83,000. Norway, on the other hand, has been inhabited by the ancestors of the present population from time immemorial. A leading newspaper of the Pacific Coast says:

Taking Norway for judgment and for comparison, we believe that the time will come when Alaska will have three million inhabitants and be one of the most important states of the Union.



KLONDIKE VEGETABLES.

"Bulshala," and called by the Yukon Indians "Denalee," which means high mountain. Mt. McKinley is 20,000 feet high. (You can get an idea of comparative heights by bearing in mind that the height of Pike's Peak in Colorado is 14,147 feet. Mt. Shasta is 14,400 feet high. The highest mountain in the world is Mt. Everest, which is 29,000 feet above sea level.)

Another high mountain in Alaska is Mt. St. Elias, which is 18,024 feet high.

The lower part of Southeastern Alaska consists largely of mountains and islands. The ocean has many estuaries and deep fjords in this part of Alaska, and the densely wooded land rises almost precipitously from the water's edge. A steamer going to Southeastern Alaskan ports sails through these narrows, sometimes within a stone's throw of the shore, over waters smooth as a mill pond, and through scenery that is entrancing in its beauty. Indeed,

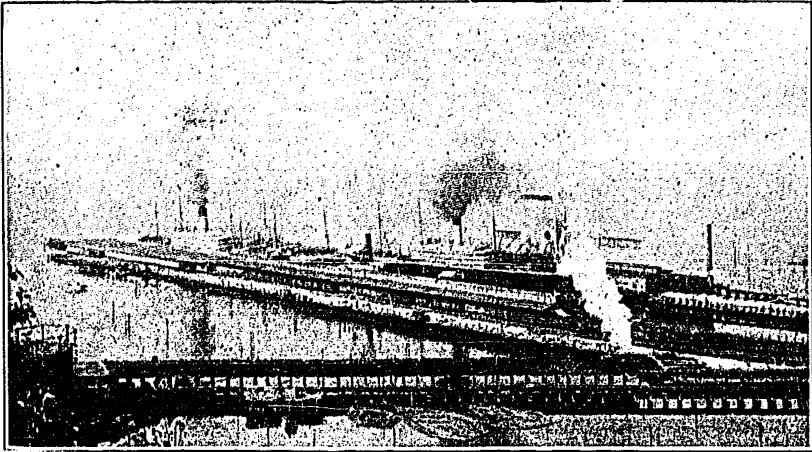
The mean annual temperature of Sitka, Alaska, is about the same as that of Washington, D. C. It is colder at some places in Alaska than it is at others, but the country is not at all the ice-bound wilderness that Petroff described.

Adjoining Alaska on the east is Yukon, which belongs to Great Britain, and extends from British Columbia's northern boundary to the Arctic Ocean. Yukon is small, compared to Alaska—the area of Yukon being 196,970 square miles. Near the center of Yukon is a small area called the Klondike, and at a point which is now the town of Dawson gold was discovered by two Indians and a white man in 1897. Since then the Klondike has produced about \$135,000,000 in gold. Dawson is the seat of the Yukon government. It is situated on the Yukon River at the mouth of the Klondike River. A few years ago Dawson had a population of 20,000, but is not so large now.

Nome has the distinction of being the town where the first great gold strike was made in Alaska. In the fall of 1898 Jafet Lindberg, Erik O. Lindblom and John Brynteson discovered gold on Anvil Creek. This proved to be a wonderful strike, and in the following season there was a big stampede to Nome, then called Anvil City. The name was changed during the season of '99 by the Postoffice Department, on account of the liability of conflict with Anvik City, a station on the Yukon. Besides the stampede from the Yukon and other parts of Alaska, several vessels arrived in the roadstead from United States ports during that season. All of the steamers brought gold seekers, and by midsummer there was a bustling, thriving, active camp of probably a thousand people in the town. At that date Nome consisted mostly of tents and a few cabins built of drift wood.

During that season gold was discovered in the beach sands, and the miners on Anvil Creek, and nearby streams that had been found to be gold bearing, were left short-handed in their work, as pretty nearly everybody that did not have a rich creek claim hastened to the beach, where, with shovel and rocker, it was possible to make \$200 or \$300 the day. The Nome beach was the most accessible and most easily worked placer diggings ever discovered. The beach produced about \$1,500,000 that season, and the creek claims several hundred thousand—and this was the beginning of gold mining at Nome.

With the opening of navigation in the spring of 1900 a big fleet of steamers carrying 20,000 people and 100,000 tons of freight landed their passengers and cargoes on the beach at Nome. That was the year of great disappointment. Im-



GREAT NORTHERN DOCKS, SMITH'S COVE, SEATTLE, WHERE SOME OF THE LARGEST STEAMSHIPS OF THE PACIFIC ARE LOADED.

practicable people who knew nothing about mining, returned from this stampede and reported the gold discovery in this part of Alaska as a fake. They admitted there was some gold there, but it was in the hands of early stakers—and there wasn't much of it, anyway."

Only a few thousand people came back next spring, and at no time since then has the passenger list of the first steamers arriving in Nome contained more than 5,000 names.

Nome today is a city of 3,500 people in the winter season and probably 5,000 in the summer time. Last year a great strike was made in an old beach line, a couple of miles back of Nome. This old beach line was the principal factor in the gold product of this region last season. This gold product was in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, larger by several millions than in any previous season.

During the past few years a great deal of preparatory work has been done in this part of Alaska. This work consists principally of ditches more than three hundred miles of which have been constructed. All work of this kind is "dead work," but it is useful and necessary in order that the auriferous ground may be worked to the best advantage. When the anticipated volume of water flows through all these ditches and is turned onto the ground containing gold which these ditches cover, the annual product of the precious metal from the Nome country will climb into still higher figures.—Alaska-Yukon Magazine.

They are building railroads at a great rate in Alaska. When all these are completed, you can go from New York

to Paris by rail, all except Behring Strait. I don't know how they are going to get across that, but there is good reason to believe that the Indians came across that narrow sheet of water centuries before Columbus discovered America, and the strait is all that separates Alaska from Asia up there at Seward Peninsula. Maybe there will be a bridge built, or a mammoth ferry boat which will carry a train across to Siberia—and then from Vladivostok ("Sentinel of the East") down to St. Petersburg is only a little matter of six thousand miles—eleven days. You wouldn't mind that, would you, if you could thereby avoid getting seasick?

Out in the Puget Sound country they talk a great deal about Alaska. Two years ago at Seattle a conservative business man told me that in ten years Alaska will have a million inhabitants and that Seattle, as its port, will have a million. Alaska and Asia cut a big figure in the everyday life of the Pacific Coast people—"twenty million of gold is coming as the winter's yield to Seattle (weekly boats all the season to Skagway). A ship sailed this morning with a two million cargo to the Orient." That's the talk. And now Seattle is hard at work on an enterprise to exploit the resources of the Pacific Coast and the vast

Northland, an enterprise that will focus the attention of the world on the prodigious resources and extent of our great northwestern empire. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909 will correct the impression that Alaska is a land of snow and ice, will demonstrate that the Yukon Territory has other wealth than gold, will bring together the shores of the Pacific in one common interest and will tell the people of America by concrete illustration how wonderfully rich is the Pacific Northwest.

From Seattle to Skagway by steamer is said to be a delightful trip—a thousand miles through the quiet waters of the "inside passage." There are other trips that may be taken from Seattle or Vancouver, and the scenic beauties of Alaska will no doubt constitute one of the greatest attractions to those who attend the exposition in 1909.

The amusement section of the various expositions has usually been given rather a striking and original name. At the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 "The Midway Plaisance" was soon shortened into "The Midway." At the Tennessee Centennial at Nashville in '97 the various vaudeville performances took place in "Vanity Fair." (The most unique feature of the Tennessee Centennial, however, was the fact that it paid a dividend.) Everybody remembers

"The Pike" at the St. Louis Fair and some of us hit "The Trail" at Portland, Ore. At the Jamestown Exposition it is de rigueur to go on "The Warpath" and Seattle, when the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opens, will rejoice in "The Paystreak."



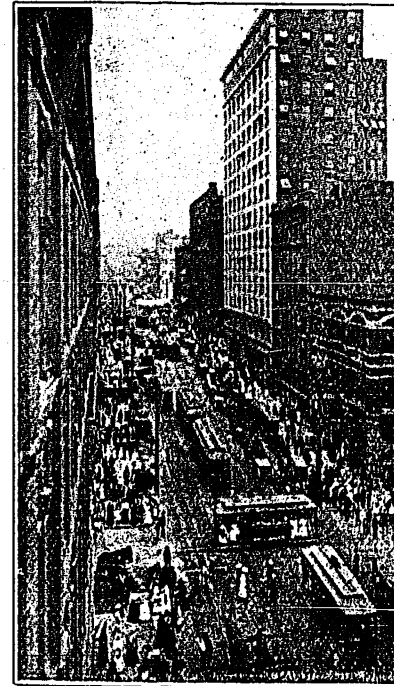
Undoubtedly a Lucky Trip.

Decatur, Ill., April 13, 1907—Here is something that I do not think will happen again. On April 10 I registered at Hotel Roadhouse. My register number was 999 and I was assigned to Room 9. If this had occurred on the 9th of the month in place of the 10th I would have had the register page photographed and sent you a copy for The Bulletin.

Fraternally,

A. E. AHRENS.

The information contained in the following letter is greatly appreciated by the editor and will no doubt be of interest to a great many of the members who have never been to Atlantic City:



SECOND AVE., LOOKING NORTH, SEATTLE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 21, 1907—I note in the April Bulletin that the annual will be held on the Steel Pier. I also note that "the editor" does not know what the "Steel Pier" is. Let me inform him that it is a great place for such a meeting, and our Philadelphia brothers are indeed fortunate in securing such a place of meeting. You are right, the meeting place is not out in the open weather, but after the meeting you can continue right out of the back door for several blocks to sea. As a resident of Philadelphia for twenty-five years I am very well acquainted with Atlantic City, and for any of our brothers that have never been there, it will be a great opportunity for them to visit the greatest resort in the world. Speaking about railroad rates, about which there is so much agitation at this time, you can go from Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, about 120 miles in all, for \$1.75.

You can also get accommodations from \$1 per day up to \$100. In other words you can spend as much or as little money as you wish, but my experience has been that you can get your money's worth. If you are held up it will be voluntarily. Be careful about ordering lemonade, I believe 25 cents is the price. Will let you know later whether I can go.

A. E. KEYSER.

Brother C. C. Warren sends in the following very amusing paragraph descriptive of a publication which must be of absorbing interest—I should like to see a copy of it:

A Real Newspaper.

The proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed handbills, containing the following notice, says the Bangkok Times:

The news of English we tell the latest. Write in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder, git commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of somber. Staff has each one been colled, and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday, Number first.

San Francisco Triumph.

A year ago this morning a coachman as he dozed on his box in front of the Poodle Dog Cafe in San Francisco was rudely awakened by the tremors of an earthquake. The merry party for which he waited rushed from their long-drawn-out-feast to find the walls of their beloved city tumbling about their ears. In an hour the fire demon had attacked the ruins, and before the flames were extinguished she who sat "serene, indifferent to fate" had been disfigured almost beyond recognition.

The spirit of California in the days immediately following the disaster accomplished spectacular wonders. The sympathy and the means of the world were poured out to help the suffering thousands. But 365 days have dispelled any theatrial effect. The world is now able to judge San Francisco for what she is and does.

On the first anniversary of her greatest misfortune there can be nothing but commendation for San Francisco and her people. From the indescribable tangle of steel and charred wood and blackened brick which covered 3,000 acres in the heart of the city San Francisco has brought order. On hundreds of sites new buildings are occupied. On hundreds of other sites the work of reconstruction goes forward with feverish haste. Millions upon millions of brick have been cleaned and piled in orderly array. All the streets are clean and open to traffic. Sanitary conditions are as good as ever. The building permits for the year total \$75,000,000. Land values have not depreciated. With wonderful courage every adverse situation has been met and conquered.

And not content with cleaning and rebuilding the material part of the municipality the people have demanded civic righteousness. The world knows what efforts brave public servants are making to purify politics.

San Francisco has indeed triumphed. And it does not take a prophet of great ability to predict that another year will see more remarkable changes than those which have come with the last twelve-month.—St. Louis Republic, April 13, 1907.



Keeping the Peace.

This is the way it keeps on: England builds the Dreadnought of 18,000 tons; Japan builds the Satsuma of 19,000 tons; the United States plans for a 20,000 ton ship; Japan comes back with plans for a ship of 21,000 tons, and now Russia goes still higher with plans for ships of 22,800 tons. Whose is the next bet, and where will it end?

The Shark has been seized by the sheriff for unpaid debts. Not the Shark of the Universe, of course, but the small sail boat in which "Jack" London and his wife propose to embark on a six years' voyage around the world. This boat is named "The Shark" and on April 20, it was "libeled" for stores and supplies alleged to be unpaid for. Jack London, author of the Sea Wolf, has been nabbed by the land wolf, it seems. I have always been weak on Jack.



The Candy-Date.

"Butter scotch" cut a figure in the campaign made by Louis G. Buddenbaum, elected a director at the Marlon Club Wednesday. Buddenbaum led his ticket, receiving more than two hundred votes over any other candidate.

Buddenbaum has a staunch friend in Lewis G. Miller, a wholesale lumber dealer who has an office in the Unity Build-

ing. "We've got to elect Louie," declared Miller the day before the election. Miller ordered two or three bushels of butter scotch from a candy maker and put his force of stenographers and clerks at work wrapping the stuff.

All the young women in the office took an interest in the work. Each wrapper bore this inscription: "For director, L. G. Buddenbaum—he's the 'candy' date."

All day Wednesday Miller stood at the front entrance of the Marlon Club giving away butter scotch and making votes for Buddenbaum. The latter is one of the Buddenbaum Lumber Company and is one of the most popular members of the Marlon Club.—Indianapolis Morning Star, March 15, 1907.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1907—Dearest James: Yours of the 19th (which I return as requested) at hand. Now, Jim, I thought I was paid up until 1908, but what have we got a Scrivenoter for? I thank you for the timely warning and enclose a \$5 William, which I think will cover my dues until 1911, unless the powers that be see fit to raise the ante, in which case I presume I shall have to come across.

Whatever you do, don't fail to send The Bulletin, as my mother-in-law (who by the way claims kinship to you. She was a Miss Narcissus Baird, aunt to Congressman Sam Baird, of Louisiana, now deceased) enjoys reading of the good times the kittens have "On-the-Roof."

Oh, yes, there will be 5 cents change from the "V" which I enclose. You can use this to blow the foam off the top.

Yours, with best wishes,

H. C. OLTROGGE (No. 7767).

Curtailed Abilities.

A hobtailed dog not only looks bad, but it is hard for him to express fear or gratitude.—Portland Oregonian.

Whisky Proves Useful.

Two framps came along to a house one day and wanted food. The woman who answered their summons told them she would give them something to eat if they would work for it. They consented, and she set them to cleaning some picture frames. After a little she came out to see how they were getting along, and one of the men asked her if she knew that whiskey was a fine thing to clean picture frames with. She said she had never heard of it, but would get them some whisky from upstairs. She brought the whisky down, and as soon as her back was turned, they, of course, drank it. When the woman came back fifteen minutes later the picture frames were shining. She was greatly pleased. "And to think," said she, "that I came near throwing that whisky out. It was some we used two or three times to bathe little Fido in just before he died."—The Nautilus.

The Bachelor's Soliloquy.

To wed, or not to wed;
That is the question.
Whether 'tis better
To remain single,
And disappoint a few women—
For a time;
Or marry,
And disappoint one woman—
For life?

—Lippincott's.

Office of Maas-Nelmeyer Lumber Company, Indianapolis, Ind., April 24, 1907—Dear Brother Baird: Do you want to rest your mind, cheer your spirits, divert any sadness, calm your unquiet thoughts, drive away the clouds on your brain that produce brainstorms, and content yourself by spending a few days of quiet in Hoonserdom?

In another week we will have at least the proper weather for fly-fishing and have reason to believe there will be some killing. We promise you some notice, but not how much.

Griffin has got the "feelin'," as have others. Won't you join us? If so, have yourself in readiness for the promised visit, subject to call by wire.

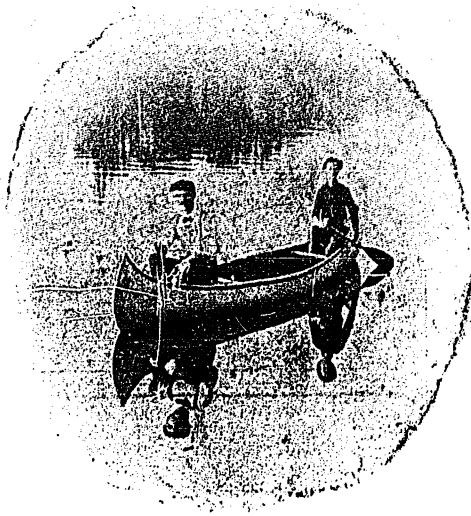
"As inward love breeds outward talk,
The hound some praise, and some the hawk,
Some better pleased with private sport,
Use tennis, some a sweetheart court.
But these delights I neither wish,
Nor envy, while I freely fish."

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE L. MAAS.

The "Griffin" referred to in Brother Maas' letter is W. R. Griffin, who frequently sends an invitation to the Scrivenoter to go on a fishing trip. The dogwoods blossomed several weeks ago and Griffin and the others have "the feelin'." That feelin' is harder to cure than chills and fever—unless you take the one-and-only cure, and take it in time.

Along in the latter part of March when the days begin to lengthen and the air takes on a softness and the sun shines in a way that makes everything have a sort of lazy look—all of a sudden you realize that you don't feel just right. A sort of restlessness comes o'er the spirit, as it were—a curious sort of a hankering. Nothing that you have is what you want—nothing quite hits the spot. At first you may not know what ails you, but you know there is a secret longing and a pining for something. You try various remedies, but you get worse instead of better, and



WHEN SHADOWS ARE LENGTHENING.

begin to think you'll soon fade away. And then somebody comes along and says the dogwoods are a fixin' to bloom—saw 'em yesterday!

Why, of course, you might have known it, only you were too busy to really put your mind on the matter—of course, you've got the "feelin'!" Then you hustle around and get things in shape so you can leave for a little while. For you know there is only one cure for the feelin'. And that is to hold a pole.

A fishing pole—marvelous is its curative and rejuvenating qualities—wonderful its magic powers. It rejoices the heart of youth and puts springs into the rusty limbs of age. All sorts and conditions of men respond to it. Men who could not be hired for love or money to do a day's work will cheerfully wear themselves to a frazzle trying to catch a string of fish worth 15 cents at most. Men who would roar with rage if compelled to walk the baby an hour at a stretch, will joyously tramp ten miles in the hope of catching three perch and a speckled trout. The exhilaration of a fishing trip is better for brain fag than all the physical culture exercises ever invented. Holding a pole is more restful to the nerves than a sea voyage. There is a mysterious influence in a fishing pole that

soothes the mind while at the same time infusing the body with energy and strength. It is better as a moral agent than many sermons, for it transforms, temporarily at least, the tired, cross, or otherwise faulty, man into a kindly, blithesome being with a temper like a May morning. Fishing improves the mind and increases the power of imagination. "Fish tales" are famous—they prove the mental resources of the fisherman and show what a cultivated imagination can do. The imagination constitutes the wings of the mind—"fly" fishing enables a man to rise to heights hitherto unattained.

After soaring so high, it is difficult for me to come down to earth, and painful to realize that I am hard at work in town instead of loafing by the rippling stream with Griffin, Maas and others of those who have the feelin'.

One of the best periodicals I have seen lately is the Alaska-Yukon Magazine, published at Seattle, Wash., by the Harrison Publishing Company. I have seen only the March and April issues and they are both very fine indeed. The reading matter is excellent and the cover page designs are most attractive. The magazine tells a great many interesting things about Alaska and Yukon, and there are also a few stories and poems. The fewer stories a magazine publishes, the better I like it, but other people's taste may be different. I like to read about strange countries and mountains and rivers, and about mining and other industries, and about seals and sea lions and bears, and also about folks who are trying to do something worth while, such as building roads and towns, and digging gold. And so I like the Alaska-Yukon Magazine, so far as I've seen, and I hope it will keep up to its present standard. The price is \$3 a year. Single copy, 25 cents.

One of the very finest articles I have read recently is "The Legend of Tannhauser," by George L. Knapp, in the May issue of Lippincott's Magazine. A knowledge of legends is I think quite essential to one's education, and whether you care anything about the opera of Tannhauser or not, the story as told in Lippincott's will, I think, interest you. I do not know anything about Mr. Knapp, but he writes in a way that makes easy reading—which is a pretty good test of the real skill of a writer.

Kooskia, Idaho, April 21, 1907—I am enclosing a postoffice order for my Hoo-Hoo dues for this year ending September 9 and regret that I have been so slow about getting them in. In this far distant section of Jim Hill's northwest Hoo-Hoo is just a distant, though pleasant, tinkle. I have run into a few Hoo-Hoo in this section, but not many. Probably this section of the northwest is as little known and as completely isolated as any portion of the United States. I expect to take quite an extended trip into the Bitter Roots this coming summer and if you care to have an account of a couple of months' trip with pack horses I shall be glad to write it up for you. Wishing you and Hoo-Hoo all success in the years to come, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN E. BARTON.

I have written Brother Barton, who is with the United States Forest Service, that I will be mightily pleased to have him write me about that Bitter Root mountain section. All these forest service men can write and write well, and I have found that these travel stories are read with much interest.

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.—Francis Bacon.

The Annual Meeting at Atlantic City.

While the committees have steadily and rapidly progressed in their work of making arrangements for the meeting at Atlantic City there are no developments to justify extended comment in this Bulletin. We are, therefore, giving space to a rather extended comment on an invitation extended by our Washington members for holding the 1909 meeting at Seattle during the period of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. This is looking a long way ahead, but we believe any matter connected with the marvelously rapid development of our extreme northwestern territory will be not without interest to our readers. Of course the place of meeting for 1909 cannot be fixed prior to the meeting of 1908. It is rather a long look ahead, to be sure, but we believe our members will read with interest some of the matter we are able to lay before them about that wonderful country.

Letters are received almost every day from Chairman Sheip, of the general committee on arrangements, for the meeting at Atlantic City and from the chairmen of the various other committees. The work is going right ahead, and unusual success is being met with. An ample fund for entertainment purposes is assured. All the states bordering on the Atlantic seaboard, from Massachusetts down,



Mr. BEN C. CURRIER, JR.,
On Hotel Committee for Atlantic City
Annual Meeting.

have manifested not only a willingness, but a desire to cooperate in making the meeting a big success.

The meeting at Atlantic City will be the best one that has ever occurred in the history of the Order.

This statement is given a paragraph by itself. Now watch how amply the prophecy will be fulfilled.

The transportation committee for the Atlantic City meeting has so far found nothing particularly to do. Very low excursion rates will, of course, be in effect to the exposition and to all summer-resort places in the contiguous territory. It is perhaps not very likely that any better than these regular holiday excursion rates can be obtained. Certainly nothing in the way of a special rate will be given thus far in advance. The committee on transportation, of which Mr. E. J. Eddy is chairman, and of which the Scrivenoter is a member, will keep closely in touch with the matter and in due season will look to it that the very best rate possible is obtained and with as few vexatious restrictions as possible. Mr. Eddy is traffic manager of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, a position that brings him into very close relations with the railroad men and will powerfully contribute to the success of any undertaking to which his committee may commit itself.



Among the Furniture Makers.

Vicegerent E. G. Shorrey held a concatenation at Grand Rapids on the evening of March 18, when eighteen men were initiated. So successful was the occasion that before the ceremonies were over there were plans under way for another concatenation to be held at Petroskey, Mich., in August. Brother Jeff B. Webb acted in the role of Junior and his talents as a fun maker were highly appreciated.

Snark, E. G. Shorrey; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. P. Vivian; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Jeff B. Webb; Bojum, George Whipple; Scrivenor, Carl Schneider; Jabberwock, G. M. Gottshall; Custocatian, Theo. Schneider; Arcanoper, R. Klempell; Gurdon, John Wood.

- 19185 John Herbert Armstrong, Grand Rapids, Mich.; salesman Oliver Machinery Company.
 19186 Gus E. Bayless, Fort Wayne, Ind.; owner G. E. Bayless.
 19187 William Cornelius Bennett, Hart, Mich.; president Bennett Lumber & Mfg. Co.
 19188 William Henry Boland, Grand Rapids, Mich.; traveling salesman Van Keulen & Wilkinson.
 19189 William Charles Cowlishaw, Grand Rapids, Mich.; salesman Fuller & Rice Lumber Company.
 19190 Harold Edward Davies, Grand Rapids, Mich.; traveling salesman Hockley, Phelps & Bonnell.
 19191 Fred Dean, Traverse City, Mich.; retail salesman South Side Lumber Company.
 19192 Charles Dregge, Grand Rapids, Mich.; manager Charles Dregge.
 19193 Elbert Jackson Haynes, Cadillac, Mich.; manager Haynes Bros.
 19194 Herbert Hayward, Columbus, Ohio; junior member M. A. Hayward & Son.
 19195 Charles McQueen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; proprietor Charles McQueen.
 19196 Joseph S. Schwartz, Washington, D. C.; property owner of mahogany, San Domingo, D. R.
 19197 Carl Amil Strand, Grand Rapids, Mich.; manager East End yard Fuller & Rice Lumber Company.
 19198 Atley E. Thomas, Grand Rapids, Mich.; traveling salesman Kelly Lumber & Shingle Company, Traverse City, Mich.
 19199 John Theodore Wheeler, Kalamazoo, Mich.; president J. T. Wheeler & Co.
 19200 James Jackson Willyard, Detroit, Mich.; salesman Wilberg & Hanna Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 19201 Delbert Van Wiltensburg, Sparta, Mich.; proprietor D. Van Wiltensburg.
 19202 Frank Garfield Wenzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; lumber buyer Macey Co.
 Concatenation No. 1352, Grand Rapids, Mich., March 28, 1907.

Exercise of Limb and Lung.

Vicegerent R. M. Morris pulled off a splendid concatenation at Texarkana, Texas, on the evening of April 6. Thirteen were initiated and forty of the tried and trained sat around the edges of the hall to see that each of the proposed members were worthy. The Texarkanan gives the following notice of what transpired as viewed by those on the outside:

There was a large number of candidates. They assembled at the Huckins House and were lined up for the march to the Foreman Hall, where the concatenation was held. The candidates, or kittens, were bound together and led in a perilous march through the city—at least it seemed perilous to the poor blindfolded victims. Cereium lights, bass drums and hideous noises did not allay the fears of the candidates. After a circuitous journey through the streets of the city the procession filed up stairs in the Foreman building and for two hours the older cats patiently and laboriously instructed the little kittens in the ways of Hoo-Hoo. From the noises emanating from the third floor of the Foreman building the instruction must have been accompanied with a generous degree of exercise—of lungs as well as limbs. The kittens all made it through, however,

and lined up in front of the festal board in the dining room at the Huckins with appetites sharpened by the ordeal through which they had just passed.

There were a great many visiting Hoo-Hoo, among the number being Mayor Bernstein, of Shreveport. The success of the concatenation was largely due to the efforts of Mr. R. M. Morris, Vicegerent. The following menu confronted the banqueters:

- Consomme a la Texarkana
 Soft shell crabs, dressed and matched
 Spring chicken on yellow pine slabs
 New potatoes, steam dried
 Cream peas, No. 8310 case
 Tomatoes, surface two sides, mayonnalse
 Bottle of Bud
 4x4 ice cream, 64s
 Heart face cake Black cat coffee
 Commissary cheroots

Snark, R. M. Morris; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. F. Ryder; Junior Hoo-Hoo, S. H. Jones; Bojum, W. E. Wheelless; Scrivenor, J. M. Wiggins; Jabberwock, W. A. Carroll; Custocatian, A. J. Kazer; Arcanoper, R. K. Coke; Gurdon, L. P. Butler, Jr.

- 19203 Benjamin Franklin Chilcutt, Atlanta, Texas; assistant sales agent The Atlanta Lumber Company.
 19204 Clyde Morton Coffey, Minden, La.; superintendent saw-mill Minden Lumber Company.
 19205 Robert Calvin Cowan, Texarkana, Texas; sales agent Texarkana Lumber Company.
 19206 Raphael Paul Dunklin, Atlanta, Texas; president Wayne Lumber Company, Wayne, Texas.
 19207 John Augustus Foreman, Texarkana, Texas; half owner Rochelle & Foreman.
 19208 Guy Milton Hubbard, Texarkana, Texas; assistant manager Twin City Lumber Company.
 19209 Dallas Wickliffe Kinney, Texarkana, Ark.; salesman Hoffman Hardwood Company.
 19210 William Henry Harrison Moores, Texarkana, Texas; president Joyce City Lumber Company, Nash, Texas.
 19211 Fred Watson Smith, Texarkana, Texas; buyer and salesman Gulf Cooperage Company.
 19212 Ethelbert Dudley Trig, Texarkana, Ark.; city salesman Twin City Lumber Company.
 19213 Cooper Van Dyne, Texarkana, Ark.; traveling freight and passenger agent Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company.
 19214 Houston Emonds Vaughan, Texarkana, Texas; assistant sales agent Texarkana Lumber Company.
 19215 Meek Wellborn, Texarkana, Texas; manager Texarkana Lumber Company, Draper, Texas.
 Concatenation No. 1353, Texarkana, Texas, April 6, 1907.

In Southern Alabama.

The concatenation at Florala, Ala., April 9 was one of the biggest and best ever held in the South. This applies to the number of candidates and most especially to the character of the men taken in. Among the notable of the initiates were Frank Stollenwerck, president of the Dunham Lumber Company, Dunham, Ala., one of the most successful veteran pine concerns in the South; J. C. Williams, president of the Geneva Lumber Company, Eleanor, Fla., and the president of the Alabama Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. J. D. Henderson, president of the Henderson Lumber Company. These men are at the head of three of the biggest concerns in South Alabama. Most of the other initiates were among the prominent yellow pine manufacturers of that section. The concatenation was a feature of the regular monthly meetings of the Alabama Lumber Manufacturers' Association and elaborate arrangements had been made for the occasion. This association recently adopted the plan of holding its meetings in succession at important mill points. The meeting at Florala was the first one held under this plan. Certainly no more delightful spot could have been selected, and no more important yellow pine manufacturing point. While at Florala proper is located no mill plant, the mill of the Britton Lumber Company, Lakewood, Fla., is only two miles away; the big plant of the Florala Saw-mill Company only one mile away, and the immense establishment of the Jackson Lumber Company, at Lockhart, Ala., only three miles away. All these operations are centered

around the beautiful lake that has constituted the chief reason for the building of the city of Florala where it stands.

Florala is a very new, but a splendid little city. All the lumber plants enumerated were but recently established. Five years ago there was only a country store and a blacksmith shop at Florala, and where the present splendid mill plants stand, the yellow pine timber grew 8,000 feet to the acre. Now the town has a population of six or seven thousand, many stores of truly metropolitan proportions and one of the best hotels in Southern Alabama. This hotel was put up by Mr. W. H. Britton, president of the Britton Lumber Company, and is destined in a short while to make Florala quite a winter resort. The hotel stands on a beautiful eminence overlooking the lake which is three miles long by approximately a mile wide. The lake is of immense depth, soundings to the depth of 200 feet failing to touch the bottom. This lake section of Northern Florida is a puzzle to the geologists. All the land in that section is undeniably of recent geological formation. It is "made" land, consisting of shells, sand, water-worn pebbles and boulders. All the upper strata are alluvial, or river-drift, and none of the land is more than a few feet above the level of the gulf. The question is, what made these immense holes in the ground that must reach down in many instances hundreds of feet below the level of the ocean? A prodigious depth is characteristic of several of these lakes.

Such in brief is the place, time and condition under which this concatenation was held. Forty-one men were initiated. The number could easily have been increased to fifty. After the initiation had begun there were several late arrivals clamoring for admission.

The elaborate arrangements for this meeting were made principally by Mr. J. J. Earle, sales manager of the Florala Saw-mill Company, and Mr. Clem Strauss, who occupies a similar position with the Jackson Lumber Company. The Supreme Scrivenor acted as Snark, assisted by Mr. A. C. Hannon, the very active and enterprising Vicegerent for the Central District of Alabama, under whose auspices the meeting was held. The Junior work was administered by that good Hoo-Hoo, J. F. Davis, lately of "oil" fame, but now widely known as the Southern manager for D. Lovejoy & Sons, planer knife people. Mr. Davis was assisted in the work by W. G. Wilmot, of New Orleans, and H. H. Snell, of the Lathrop Lumber Company, Birmingham. The meeting was a notable success in every way and reflects great credit on all who had to do with arrangements for it. The day following the concatenation was most enjoyably occupied with an excursion to the nearby mill plants, a locomotive and passenger car having been put at the service of the visitors by the Britton Lumber Company.

Snark, J. H. Baird; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. S. Wilson; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. F. Davis; Bojum, Charles H. Adams; Scrivenor, Henry Stanley; Jabberwock, Thomas J. Scott; Custocatian, C. T. Strauss; Arcanoper, E. L. More; Gurdon, Ed. Gaines.

- 19216 Waldemar Braughton Archer, Caryville, Fla.; vice president and general manager George E. Wood Lumber Company.
 19217 Benjamin Jackson Austin, Coffee Springs, Ala.; general manager Coffee Springs Lumber Company.
 19218 Frank Baloeke Baldwin, Atlanta, Ga.; salesman Southern Saw Works.
 19219 Andrew Nelson Breakey, Bagdad, Fla.; sales manager Sterns & Culver Lumber Company.
 19220 Thomas Jones Britton, Florala, Ala.; assistant sales manager Britton Lumber Company.
 19221 Rowland Mercer Brown, Haco, Ala.; owner R. M. Brown.
 19222 Joseph Paxton Burton, Georgiana, Ala.; superintendent Georgiana Branch L. & N. R. R.
 19223 William Henry Clark, Slocomb, Ala.; superintendent Morris Lumber Company.

- 19224 George Gust Egge, Montgomery, Ala.; salesman Alabama & Mich. Supply Company.
 19225 John Israel Ensign, Maplesville, Ala.; secretary Twin Tree Lumber Company.
 19226 Robert Turner Gallagher, Lockhart, Ala.; superintendent logging and railroad Jackson Lumber Company.
 19227 Charles Hill Gordon, Lakewood, Fla.; assistant manager Britton Lumber Company.
 19228 Walter Earl Grace, Lockhart, Ala.; assistant sales manager Jackson Lumber Company.
 19229 William Stewart Harlan, Lockhart, Ala.; manager Jackson Lumber Company.
 19230 LeRoy Edwin Harris, Coffee Springs, Ala.; general manager Harris & Scandrell.
 19231 James Dickinson Henderson, Sanford, Ala.; president Henderson Lumber Company.
 19232 Frederick Jacob Hughes, Sumter, Ala.; manager Sumter Lumber Company.
 19233 James Thomas Hughes, Paxton, Fla.; vice president Florala Saw-mill Company.
 19234 Walter Jefferson Jarrett, Richmond, Va.; travelling salesman Glacier Metal Company.
 19235 Albert Clyde Kelley, Slocomb, Ala.; superintendent Morris Lumber Company.
 19236 Arthur Lawrence Kelley, Slocomb, Ala.; secretary and treasurer Morris Lumber Company.
 19237 Theodore Simon Lanz, Florala, Ala.; stockholder Jackson Lumber Company.
 19238 John "Whistle" LeMaistre, Lockhart, Ala.; manager naval store dept. Jackson Lumber Company.
 19239 Charles C. Melroe, Florala, Ala.; owner C. C. Melroe.
 19240 John Kyle Matthews, Lockhart, Ala.; manager naval store dept. Jackson Lumber Company.
 19241 Major Paul Phillips, Birmingham, Ala.; manager Steel City Lumber Company.
 19242 John Clark Porter, Pensacola, Fla.; partner Smith & Porter.
 19243 Ray Goff Pratt, Maplesville, Ala.; assistant superintendent Twin Tree Lumber Company.
 19244 William Conis Randolph, Riverfalls, Ala.; superintendent Horseshoe Lumber Company.
 19245 Ezekiel Ewing Reese, Pensacola, Fla.; secretary and treasurer Gulf Machine Works.
 19246 Ira Maxie Riles, Lockhart, Ala.; superintendent Jackson Lumber Company.
 19247 Claude Vance Roseman, Mobile, Ala.; travelling salesman Gulf Refining Company.
 19248 Erastus Marvin Sossoms, Milligan, Fla.; manager Scotch Manufacturing Company.
 19249 Frank "Dunham" Stollenwerck, Dunham, Ala.; president Dunham Lumber Company.
 19250 George Washington Ward, Whitefield, Fla.; president J. I. Kelly Co.
 19251 Henry Guittean White, Lockhart, Ala.; purchasing agent Jackson Lumber Company.
 19252 William Levy Wilcox, Lockhart, Ala.; salesman Jackson Lumber Company.
 19253 Edward Otto Wild, New Orleans, La.; staff representative American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
 19254 Asa S. Williams, Atlanta, Ga.; engineer and salesman Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company.
 19255 James Cooke Williams, Eleanor, Fla.; president Geneva Lumber Company.
 19256 Richard "Woodsprits" Williams, Paxton, Fla.; assistant general manager Florala Saw-mill Company.
 Concatenation No. 1354, Florala, Ala., April 9, 1907.

Another California Concatenation.

Vicegerent J. H. Pridcaux, of the Northern District of California, held a most successful meeting at Fresno, Cal., on the evening of March 23 when he concatenated twenty-one members. Twelve San Francisco Hoo-Hoo accompanied the Vicegerent to Fresno and assisted in the attentions paid the neophytes. Those in the party were Brothers Hiseox, NewMyer, W. W. Everett, Neylan, Waddell, Hogan, Trower, Dreishach and Burris, who were accompanied by a kitten, Thomas "Cal" Degen. California was drenched with rain during that week and a trip that usually took but six hours duration was doubled, but this privation made no difference to the enthusiastic members of the party.

The meeting was held at Pythian Hall in Fresno and was attended by the local members in goodly numbers, although the heavy rain kept many away who would otherwise have been in attendance. The exercises were carried out with usual California eclat and the cats and purblind kittens seemed to enjoy every moment spent in the hall.

The Junior Hoo-Hoo work was enlivened by the addition of some local color through the able efforts of Brothers Young and Prescott, who assisted Supreme Junior Hoo-Hoo Everett. They made the fur fly in many directions and the kittens were right in the midst from start to finish. Says the "Pacific Coast Wood and Iron:"

The "Session-on-the-Roof" was held at the Hughes Hotel and was of a nature that Hoo-Hoo in and around San Francisco are not accustomed to on such occasions. Ten or twelve courses did much to overcome an unsatisfied vacuum as far as physical man was concerned, but the more enjoyable feature was the enthusiastic and interested toast responses by both the new and the older Fresno members. P. Dean Prescott was the eloquent toastmaster, and it was probably due to his witty introductions that the responses were so able. Those who answered to the toasts were Messrs. Anderson, Pridcaux, Trower, Pratt, Hogan Ferguson, Everett, Burnell, Fenner and Drehsbach, while the enthusiastic evening ended with an admirable response from E. E. Young, who reported for the Fresno Deuces and Devilleries Committee. He made a very acceptable speech, which touched upon the interest of the Fresno Hoo-Hoo, and then the speaker paid an exceedingly well deserved and neatly turned compliment to C. E. Priest, formerly of San Francisco, but now located in Fresno. In the short remarks he stated how hard the recipient of the praise had worked to make the evening the success it was and if it had not been for the cooperation of Brothers Priest and F. Dean Prescott, we would not have had the good time we certainly did tonight.

Snark, J. H. Pridcaux; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Hugh W. Hogan; Junior Hoo-Hoo, W. W. Everett; Bojum, F. W. Trower; Scrivenoter, R. A. Hiscox; Jabberwock, G. B. Waddell; Custocatlun, C. E. Priest; Arcanoper, J. R. Neylan; Gurdon, W. G. New Myer.

- 19257 John Quincy Anderson, Fresno, Cal.; secretary Pierce Lumber Company.
 19258 Roy Elwin Burnett, Lindsay, Cal.; manager W. R. Spaulding Lumber Company.
 19259 Benjamin Glenn Grogan Butterfield, Toll House, Cal.; secretary Pine Ridge Lumber Company.
 19260 Jay Rene Claffelter, Dinuba, Cal.; manager Alta Dist. Lumber Company.
 19261 Thomas "Belts" Degen, San Francisco, Cal.; salesman L. P. Degen Belting Company.
 19262 Daniel Edward Eymann, Reedley, Cal.; secretary Western Lumber Company.
 19263 Jacob John Eymann, Reedley, Cal.; president and manager Western Lumber Company.
 19264 Ira Lamont Fenner, Fresno, Cal.; salesman Valley Lumber Company.
 19265 James Gordon Ferguson, Clovis, Cal.; office manager Fresno Flume & Irrigation Company.
 19266 Bert Llewellyn Hughes, Visalia, Cal.; secretary W. R. Spaulding Lumber Company.
 19267 Chris Peter Johnson, Kingsburg, Cal.; salesman Valley Lumber Company.
 19268 Arthur Hugh Kelly, Visalia, Cal.; manager Pierce & Anderson.
 19269 Albert Mazuma Loper, Fresno, Cal.; member of firm Madary's Planing Mill.
 19270 Mathias Rupert Madary, Fresno, Cal.; manager Madary's Planing Mill.
 19271 Robert Elijah Perry, Fresno, Cal.; salesman Fresno Lumber Company.
 19272 Leonard Hope Pratt, Hanford, Cal.; manager Hanford Lumber Company.
 19273 Charles Harold Ross, Fresno, Cal.; salesman C. S. Pierce Lumber Company.
 19274 Charles Burr Shaver, Fresno, Cal.; president Fresno Flume & Irrigation Company.
 19275 William Henry Van Buren, Kingsburg, Cal.; agent Valley Lumber Company.
 19276 Henry Ernest Verble, Fowler, Cal.; salesman Valley Lumber Company.
 19277 Joseph Alfred Willett, Fresno, Cal.; salesman Valley Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1355, Fresno, Cal., March 23, 1907.

Another One for Alabama.

At about 6 o'clock Friday, April 19, the citizens of Decatur, Ala., were somewhat surprised at what was to them a very unusual sight. The great Hoo-Hoo had come from his home in the clouds to enlighten twenty-one seekers for light and he had selected Decatur as his earthly headquarters. The candidates, all clad in robes of white, were chained together and marched through the principal streets

of the city. The procession began at the Elks Hall, which had been secured by the local Hoo-Hoo in which to hold the concatenation. At the head of the procession was Snark Davis and the other officers of the Nine, after which came the famous goat so often used in the initiation of candidates. Following the goat one of the initiates was made to ride "Maud." Then came the other kittens all scared and literally shaking with fear. Behind the kittens followed a delegation of old cats, armed with rattles, whistles, drums and other instruments of torture, which, it would seem, were especially made for the occasion. The whole parade was impressive, entertaining, and afforded considerable amusement to the whole town as well as the Hoo-Hoo contingency.

After returning to the hall Snark Davis began immediately the initiatory ceremonies. Snark Davis is an "old-timer" at this business of opening the eyes of kittens. It does not make any difference to him whether or not they are nine days old. He can open their eyes and show them the new light. Assisting Snark Davis, very effective work was done by Jabberwock W. F. Bixby and Junior Hoo-Hoo C. A. Weis. It had been some time since Mr. Weis had officiated in the position he held, but he, both in and out of Hoo-Hoo, has a reputation for finding fun, and when there is none to find, for making some. He both found and made it on this occasion, and it can truly be said that no one complained of being overlooked in the Junior's department. His work covered the full twenty-one.

Following the concatenation, Chairman Bixby, of the local entertainment committee, announced that the Decatur Hoo-Hoo had prepared for the visitors what he termed "a little supper." Right here is where Decatur did herself proud. Such a banquet has rarely, if ever, been exceeded in connection with any concatenation ever held in the annals of Hoo-Hoo. It was a credit to the whole community, and to say that it was enjoyed by every one fortunate enough to be present is to put it mildly. Mr. Bixby acted as toastmaster, and after calling upon some of the prominent local men, who had been invited to partake of the festivities, directed his attention to the leading Hoo-Hoo present. He first called upon Snark Davis. Mr. Davis consists of about 285 pounds of human flesh, governed by a mind the breadth, depth and scope of which it is almost impossible to compute. He had only talked about five minutes when his mirth provoking utterances so confused the crowd that he had to let them "rest" a while. Following Mr. Davis a number of the other Hoo-Hoo responded to Chairman Bixby's call, and while in this brief article it is quite impossible to go into detail as to the merits of each response, special mention is made of Messrs. Bixby, Dyas, Rountree and Morgan, all of whom took a prominent part and did most earnest work in behalf of the success of the entertainment. The whole affair was impressive, tasteful and enjoyable.

- Snark, J. F. Davis; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Robert Dyas; Junior Hoo-Hoo, C. A. Weis; Bojum, J. H. Rountree; Scrivenoter, J. H. Whaley; Jabberwock, J. W. Vernon; Custocatlun, William F. Bixby; Arcanoper, L. S. Jones; Gurdon, T. G. Caldwell.
 19278 James Wilson Adair, Decatur, Ala.; Huntsville Lumber Company.
 19279 Ralph Owen Benner, Courtland, Ala.; proprietor R. O. Benner.
 19280 Paul Forbes Crawford, New Decatur, Ala.; assistant manager B. Crawford & Sons.
 19281 John Adam Dreher, Jr., Cullman, Ala.; manager Dreher Manufacturing Company.
 19282 Frank Wesley Hall, Decatur, Ala.; partner N. B. Hall & Sons.
 19283 William Lee Hammons, Bridgeport, Ala.; timber buyer Bridgeport Wooden Ware Company.
 19284 Emmett William Francis Himes, Decatur, Ala.; inspector yard dept. Huntsville Lumber Company.

- 19285 Abraham Davis Jervis, Decatur, Ala.; proprietor Jervis Foundry & Machine Company.
 19286 Richard Jervis Jones, Decatur, Ala.; manager Jervis Lumber Company.
 19287 Bafford Simpson Lewellen, Florence, Ala.; superintendent and director Acme Lumber & Manufacturing Company.
 19288 Henry Neut Lyda, Decatur, Ala.; inspector Huntsville Lumber Company.
 19289 Stephen William Mullenx, Decatur, Ala.; log and timber buyer Standard Lumber Company.
 19290 James Kimball Murphey, New Decatur, Ala.; logger and timber buyer Bixby-Thelsen Lumber Company, Decatur, Ala.
 19291 Fred Burlison Orr, Danville, Ala.; owner F. B. Orr.
 19292 Gorrell Vivian Patterson, Lynnville, Tenn.; proprietor Patterson & Major.
 19293 Perry A. Phillips, Memphis, Tenn.; lumber inspector Florence Pump & Lumber Company.
 19294 William Thomas Price, New Decatur, Ala.; Standard Lumber Company, Decatur, Ala.
 19295 William McDonald Richardson, Florence, Ala.; secretary and treasurer Acme Lumber & Manufacturing Company.
 19296 William Henry Scanton, Decatur, Ala.; manager of Decatur plant Turner-Day-Woolworth-Hale Co., Louisville, Ky.
 19297 Oliver "Decatur" Wade, Decatur, Ala.; superintendent Huntsville Lumber Company.
 19298 Charles Emmer Wildes, New Decatur, Ala.; inspector The Bixby-Thelsen Company, Decatur, Ala.
 Concatenation No. 1356, Decatur, Ala., April 19, 1907.

Vicegerent Baugh Adds Seventy Texans.

Hoo-Hoomism was taught in true Texas style to seventy novices on April 10, at Houston, Texas. April 9, 10 and 11 were big days in Houston. The occasion was the twenty-first annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Texas. The evening of the 10th was set aside for Hoo-Hoo and it was one of the features of the big association meeting. At the Rice Hotel the kittens were lined up, blindfolded, tied together and taken by a weary march to the Elks Hall, where the initiation ceremonies were given. A feature of the lumber meeting at Houston was some special invitations sent out to the ladies to attend, so while the concatenation was in progress a reception was given to the lady visitors.

The concatenation hall was packed. The evening was a lively one—altogether one of the most successful concatenations ever held in the Lone Star State, and that is saying much.

- Snark, W. M. Baugh; Senior Hoo-Hoo, T. H. Rogers; Junior Hoo-Hoo, D. R. Lyon; Bojum, Ed. N. Ketchum; Scrivenoter, James Shelton; Jabberwock, B. M. Wilzin; Custocatlun, H. K. Nussbaum; Arcanoper, D. D. Fairchild, Jr.; Gurdon, N. J. Kavanaugh.
 19299 Thomas Newton Asbury, Houston, Texas; traveling salesman W. P. Oil Co.
 19300 Judge Franklin Barker, Hereford, Texas; manager Rockwell Bros. & Co.
 19301 George White Barrow, San Antonio, Texas; traveling salesman Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas.
 19302 Bernard Burton Bates, Childress, Texas; manager Childress Lumber Company.
 19303 Guy Arthur Blount, Nacogdoches, Texas; manager Blount-Slayter Lumber Company.
 19304 William Sherman Boling, Snyder, Texas; general manager Snyder Lumber Company.
 19305 Charles Floyd Briggs, Abilene, Texas; yard manager Taylor Co. Lumber Company.
 19306 Edward Stanley Briggs, Houston, Texas; assistant general freight agent M. K. & Q. R. R.
 19307 George Pride Brown, Jr., Houston, Texas; salesman Jesse H. Jones Lumber Company.
 19308 Rowlin Pinkney Burks, Midlothian, Texas; manager Citizens Lumber Company.
 19309 Benjamin M. Carr, Houston, Texas; superintendent Dickson Car Wheel Company.
 19310 Deadhead Henry Conner, Ft. Worth, Texas; traveling salesman Atlanta Lumber Company, Atlanta, Texas.
 19311 Harry Goldfarth Dean, Houston, Texas; assistant sales agent Trinity River Lumber Company.
 19312 Levi Duane Dewey, Waco, Texas; traveling salesman William Cameron & Co.
 19313 James George Dillon, Houston, Texas; traveling salesman Union Iron Works.

- 19314 Jerome Powhatan Dodson, Coleman, Texas; president and stockholder J. P. Dodson Lumber Company.
 19315 John Revis Edmonds, Nona, Texas; office manager William Cameron & Co., Inc.
 19316 James Humphrey Ewing, Bronte, Texas; manager retail yard South Texas Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
 19317 Ralph Berry Fairchild, Saron, Texas; office manager William Cameron Co., Inc., and member of firm Fairchild Bros.
 19318 Harry Simson Filson, Remig, Texas; secretary and treasurer Alex Gilmer Lumber Company.
 19319 Peter Francis Flavin, St. Louis, Mo.; western sales manager St. L. Ry. Eg. Co.
 19320 Lewis Franklin French, Lufkin, Texas; superintendent railroad construction and manager railroad Lufkin Land & Lumber Company.
 19321 James Elmo Garrett, Odessa, Texas; manager Burton-Lingo Co.
 19322 George Hampton Garrison, Garrison, Texas; proprietor G. H. Garrison.
 19323 William Newton Grafius, Houston, Texas; traveling salesman Peden Iron & Steel Company.
 19324 Frank Valentine Grubs, Newton, Texas; owner Frank V. Grubs Lumber Company.
 19325 William Lerent Guyler, Wallis, Texas; member of firm R. W. Guyler & Sons.
 19326 Thomas Lafayette Hackney, Houston, Texas; owner T. L. Hackney.
 19327 William Sherman Hatch, St. Louis, Mo.; traveling representative Yellow Pine Manufacturing Association.
 19328 James Williams Heartfield, Beaumont, Texas; assistant sales agent Central Lumber Company.
 19329 Bryant Maurice Heckman, Houston, Texas; cashier Ed. H. Harrell Lumber Company.
 19330 Oscar Fitzallen Holcombe, Houston, Texas; estimator and shipping dept. Ed. H. Harrell Lumber Company.
 19331 Young Merrill Holston, Houston, Texas; salesman Texas & Louisiana Lumber Company.
 19332 Fred "Shingles" Hutchins, Cisco, Texas; local manager Burton-Lingo Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.
 19333 Harry Verner Kiley, Nacogdoches, Texas; manager Cravens Lumber Company.
 19334 William Quince Kuykendall, Miles, Texas; manager Runnels Co. Lumber Company.
 19335 Thomas Herbert Leaverton, Crockett, Texas; manager T. H. Leaverton Bros.
 19336 Frank Hedden Lindsay, Conroe, Texas; general manager Texas Lumber Company.
 19337 Walter Wilson Line, Moran, Texas; manager Rockwell Bros. & Co., Houston, Texas.
 19338 David Raymond Luce, Houston, Texas; traveling salesman Union Iron Works.
 19339 James Albert McFadden, Yoakum, Texas; manager South Texas Lumber Company.
 19340 John Rozzell McVay, Ballinger, Texas; manager Ballinger Lumber Company.
 19341 Thomas Epperson Meece, Galveston, Texas; sales agent Miller & Vidor Lumber Company.
 19342 Leroy Kimball Morris, La Porte, Texas; manager La Porte Lumber Company.
 19343 John S. Murphy, Big Springs, Texas; manager Burton-Lingo Co.
 19344 Jay "Mushmelon" Musser, Seymour, Texas; yard manager W. C. Bowman, Kansas City, Mo.
 19345 Luther Buman Newby, Pittsburg, Texas; manager J. B. Newby.
 19346 Claude Webster Patrick, Atlanta, Texas; assistant sales agent Atlanta Lumber Company.
 19347 Joseph White Peevey, Abilene, Texas; office manager Taylor Lumber Company.
 19348 August Theodore Pfluyer, Pfluyerville, Texas; owner A. T. Pfluyer.
 19349 Lewis Emmett Pursell, Jefferson, Texas; manager Darrell Lumber Company.
 19350 Robert Lee Queen, Channing, Texas; manager and secretary Queen Lumber Company.
 19351 John Ben Quinn, Houston, Texas; foreman blind factory dept. Ed. H. Harrell Lumber Company.
 19352 Oscar Everett Rice, Rochelle, Texas; manager Crothers Lumber Company.
 19353 William Elmer Richey, Humble, Texas; secretary and treasurer Standard Lumber Company.
 19354 Sylvester Edward Riordan, Houston, Texas; salesman Texas & Louisiana Lumber Company.
 19355 John Wiley Rogers, San Antonio, Texas; salesman Huttig Sash & Door Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 19356 James Ford Ross, Bowie, Texas; manager at Bowie, Texas, Waples Painter Co., Gainesville, Texas.
 19357 Robert Allen Rutherford, Brady, Texas; manager Brady Lumber Company.
 19358 Thomas A. Sayles, Abilene, Texas; local manager Burton-Lingo Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.
 19359 Cleveland "Sardine" Sammons, Mercury, Texas; manager Mercury yard South Texas Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
 19360 Paul Schurmann, Giddings, Texas; manager M. Schurmann.

- 19361 Augustus Victor Simpson, Garrison, Texas; owner A. V. Simpson.
 19362 Clarence Chester Smith, Houston, Texas; office manager and stockholder Gulf Coast Lumber Company.
 19363 James Ell Smith, Houston, Texas; traveling buyer Burton Lumber Company.
 19364 Louis Feno Southerland, Trenton, Texas; owner and manager Thomas & Southerland.
 19365 Roy Frisco Terrell, Beaumont, Texas; general freight and passenger agent C. S. N. O. & P. R. R.
 19366 George Summerfield Warner, Carmona, Texas; assistant office manager Cameron Lumber Mills Co.
 19367 Frank James Womack, Houston, Texas; sales agent and assistant manager Trinity River Lumber Company.
 19368 Kenneth E. Womack, Houston, Texas; stockholder and secretary Lake Creek Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1357, Houston, Texas, April 10, 1907.

Vicegerent Sharpe's Success.

Two concatenations were held in Louisiana on April 20. Besides the one of Vicegerent Launstein's, at Hammond, Vicegerent A. F. Sharpe held a splendid meeting at Ruston, La. Eleven men were initiated and from reports received this concatenation was one of the best ever held in the state. From the amount of fun and enthusiasm for the Order which it created from every point of view, the meeting was a big success. And as one of those present said, the officers of that occasion did not overlook "a single bit" when the candidates were lined up for examination.

It was decided on that evening by Brother Sharpe to hold another concatenation either in June or July, so the members of the Order can look forward to the occasion with unusual expectancy.

Snark, A. F. Sharpe; Senior Hoo-Hoo, E. H. Williamson; Junior Hoo-Hoo, H. McGinty; Bojum, M. M. McLeod; Scrivenor, Thomas Shelton; Jabberwock, J. B. Baker; Custodian, G. A. Adams; Arcanoper, A. B. McClure; Gurdon, J. W. Juniel, Jr.

- 19369 Joseph Charles Blacknell, Hodge, La.; assistant sales manager Hufe-Hodge Lumber Company.
 19370 William Marlin Burch, Ruston, La.; partner Burch & Bro., Houghton, La.
 19371 Tom Joseph Cook, Ruston, La.; salesman Short Leaf Lumber Company.
 19372 Ivan Otto Davis, Ansley, La.; assistant superintendent Davis Bros. Lumber Company.
 19373 Floyd Seymour Hartwell, Ruston, La.; master mechanic R. I. & L. Ry.
 19374 William Thomas Howell, Dodson, La.; superintendent railroad and logging dept. Tremont Lumber Company, Pyburn, La.
 19375 William Locke Hufe, Hodge, La.; cashier accountant and sales agent Hufe-Hodge Lumber Company.
 19376 William Marlon Preston, Dodson, La.; salesman J. W. Juniel.
 19377 John Bryant Prestige, Tremont, La.; shipping clerk Tremont Lumber Company.
 19378 Maurice Miller Stryker, Hodge, La.; superintendent of construction Hufe-Hodge Lumber Company.
 19379 Grover Cleveland Turner, Allentown, La.; assistant superintendent Allen Bros. & Wadley.
 Concatenation No. 1358, Ruston, La., April 20, 1907.

Evening Performance with a Matinee.

On April 12, at Sumter, S. C., Vicegerent H. J. McLaurin, Jr., held two concatenations with two separate sets of officers. One was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the other at 8 o'clock in the evening. Six men were initiated both times and from reports received it was surely Hoo-Hoo day in Sumter, and all who arranged to be present got a double bill of enjoyment.

Snark, H. J. McLaurin, Jr.; Senior Hoo-Hoo, C. Atkinson; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. W. Allen; Bojum, H. L. Scarborough; Scrivenor, J. H. Cunningham; Jabberwock, G. P. Caughman; Custodian, J. Corbett; Arcanoper, C. T. Quick; Gurdon, W. A. Stilley.

- 19380 William Lacey Curry, Sumter, S. C.; general manager Curry Bros.
 19381 Robert Charles MacNeal, Sumter, S. C.; assistant manager Charles M. Betts & Co.
 19382 Frederick Alex. Reames, Sumter, S. C.; superintendent logging dept. Betts Lumber Company.

- 19383 William Spain Reames, Sumter, S. C.; superintendent logging dept. Charles M. Betts & Co.
 19384 Clarence Lindan Tisdale, Sumter, S. C.; owner C. L. Tisdale.
 19385 George Godfrey Tweed, Sumter, S. C.; general office Charles M. Betts & Co.
 Concatenation No. 1359, Sumter, S. C., April 12, 1907.

Snark, H. J. McLaurin, Jr.; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. W. Allen; Junior Hoo-Hoo, C. Atkinson; Bojum, H. L. Scarborough; Scrivenor, J. Corbett; Jabberwock, George W. Daniels; Custodian, J. H. Cunningham; Arcanoper, C. T. Quick; Gurdon, W. A. Kirby.

- 19386 Jackson M. Harby, Sumter, S. C.; manager and treasurer The Kennedy Building Supply Company.
 19387 William H. Ingram, Sumter, S. C.; director Quick Lumber Company.
 19388 John William Jackson, Sumter, S. C.; secretary and general manager Sumter Lumber Company.
 19389 Albert Mortimer King, Savannah, Ga.; salesman Hartfelder-Garbutt Co.
 19390 James Ritchie, Slaton, Jr.; Georgetown, S. C.; traveling salesman Kaminski Hardwood Company.
 19391 Joseph Pearce Wheelless, Savannah, Ga.; vice president Savannah Blow Pipe Company.
 Concatenation No. 1360, Sumter, S. C., April 12, 1907.

In the Strawberry Country.

Of noteworthy success was the concatenation held at Hammond, La., on the evening of April 20 by Vicegerent W. S. Launstein. There were twenty-six candidates and Hoo-Hoo had something to say to each one of them, and there was an elaborate "Session-on-the-Roof" to follow. It was toward the gray dawn of the next day that the meeting broke up.

The initiation ceremonies were held in the opera house upon the stage, while visiting Hoo-Hoo, not in official robes, occupied seats in the pit. This gave them an opportunity to enjoyably witness from comfortable seats all that took place on the stage. Ed Schwartz acted in the role of Junior, and his familiarity with the past and present history of the residents of Louisiana stood him in good stead for the evening's fun.

The "Session-on-the-Roof" was held at The Oaks, Hammond's famous hostelry. There were talks and music after the menu had been completed, and such orators as John A. Bruce, Ed Schwartz and J. B. Nalty filled the air with oratorical flowers, and many others were made to respond to toasts.

Snark, W. S. Launstein; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. B. Nalty; Junior Hoo-Hoo, Edw. Supply Schwartz; Bojum, E. V. Preston; Scrivenor, John E. Williams; Jabberwock, E. B. Lewis; Custodian, D. F. Deshler; Arcanoper, C. A. C. Steinhag; Gurdon, Charles Wiggin.

- 19392 Frederick Cunningham Andrews, Hammond, La.; salesman Hammond Lumber Company.
 19393 Lee "Boss" Barnes, Hammond, La.; saw-mill foreman Hammond Lumber Company.
 19394 William Paschal Bonds, Jr., Brookhaven, Miss.; member of firm L. O. Crosby Lumber Company.
 19395 Herman Charlie Brans, Hammond, La.; salesman Hammond Lumber Company.
 19396 John Austin Bruce, Strader, La.; proprietor Owl Bayou Cypress Company.
 19397 Carus Virginus Clarke, Hammond, La.; salesman Natalbany Lumber Company.
 19398 William Hugh Cooper, New Orleans, La.; inspector and buyer Oscar Gartner.
 19399 Andrew J. Costello, Hammond, La.; lumber inspector South Side L. Road, Chicago, Ill.
 19400 Lucius Olin Crosby, Brookhaven, Miss.; general manager L. O. Crosby Lumber Company.
 19401 Lulur Louis Felgler, Hammond, La.; master mechanic Hammond Lumber Company.
 19402 Jeremiah Sylvester Foley, Kentwood, La.; manager Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company.
 19403 Arthur Armstrong Graham, Hammond, La.; assistant auditor Natalbany Lumber Company.
 19404 Charles August Hoffman, Ponchatoula, La.; shipping clerk Flasdieck-Black L. & L. Co.
 19405 Keith Whitaker Hubbell, Hammond, La.; salesman Natalbany Lumber Company.

- 19406 Julius Parke Huntley, Brookhaven, Miss.; superintendent of manufacturing end Pearl River Lumber Company.
 19407 John William Jones, Natalbany, La.; salesman Natalbany Lumber Company.
 19408 John Brandon Linn, Hammond, La.; timber buyer Hammond Lumber Company.
 19409 George Louise Moore, Kenner, La.; superintendent So. W. Box & Lumber Company.
 19410 Samuel Matthew Poole, Kentwood, La.; assistant superintendent Amos Kent Lumber & Brick Company.
 19411 John Joseph Robbins, Hammond, La.; salesman Natalbany Lumber Company.
 19412 John Alexander Ross, Hammond, La.; shipping clerk Hammond Lumber Company.
 19413 Allen Sawyer, Genesee, La.; shipping clerk and salesman Genesee Lumber Company.
 19414 William "Shorty" Sheridan, Kenner, La.; salesman Southwestern Lumber & Box Company.
 19415 Schuyler Merritt Shrader, Brookhaven, Miss.; salesman East Union Lumber & Manufacturing Company.
 19416 Ernest Gifford Spencer, Genesee, La.; superintendent Genesee Lumber Company.
 19417 George Laurence Wilcombe, Hammond, La.; assistant manager Hammond Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1361, Hammond, La., April 20, 1907.

Courtesies are Exchanged.

Jackson, Tenn., was turned over to Hoo-Hoo and lumbermen on the day and evening of April 26. The day was given to the annual meeting of the West Tennessee and Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and the evening to Hoo-Hoo. At noon a luncheon was served by the lumbermen complimentary to the visiting lumbermen and Hoo-Hoo, and courtesies were exchanged in the evening. Hoo-Hoo gave their banquet at 6 o'clock instead of after the concatenation. To this were invited all who were present on account of the association meeting.

The concatenation was held under the Vicegerency of W. R. Anderson, and he and Hal Stevens, of Memphis, took turn about in the role of Snark, Mr. Stevens presiding during the opening ceremonies, and Mr. Anderson taking the chair when the secret work was given. The concatenation ceremonies were held in the Eagles Hall and the fun ran fast and furious for several hours. W. E. Barnes, noted for his clever work in the role of Junior, filled that post, and his clever queries, straight to the weak spots in the armor of the initiates, were greatly enjoyed by all. The concatenation broke up at 10:30 o'clock, having begun early in the evening so as to permit those whose business called them away to depart on the midnight train.

Much of the success of the concatenation is due to Brothers P. C. Prounsitzer and R. P. Bransford. Both of these gentlemen were on the scene early and had all of the preliminary arrangements made, and many of the candidates of the evening were due to the work that they had done.

Snark, Hal G. Stevens; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. K. Hall; Junior Hoo-Hoo, W. E. Barnes; Bojum, W. A. Binkley; Scrivenor, W. R. Anderson; Jabberwock, P. C. Prounsitzer; Custodian, R. P. Bransford; Arcanoper, D. Meriwether; Gurdon, F. S. Council.

- 19418 James Madison Brackin, Dyersburg, Tenn.; partner A. M. Stevens Lumber Company.
 19419 Owen Jackson Durham, Memphis, Tenn.; traveling passenger agent I. C. R. R., Chicago, Ill.
 19420 Samuel Bird Enochs, Jackson, Tenn.; president and manager Enochs Lumber Company.
 19421 John Tyson Fletcher, Jackson, Tenn.; treasurer Southern Eng. & Boiler Works.
 19422 William Chamberlain Hickman, Jackson, Tenn.; secretary City Lumber Company.
 19423 William Tarpley Ingram, Trenton, Tenn.; Trenton Lumber Company.
 19424 Kingsley Rich MacGuffey, Ink, Mo.; Yale Forest School.
 19425 Ralph Lyon Moore, Lubertown, Miss.; salesman Camp & Hinton Co.
 19426 Mack "Trenton" Morris, Trenton, Tenn.; partner T. Harlan & Co.
 19427 Hartley Prentice Pool, Louisville, Ky.; salesman Huttig Sash & Door Company, St. Louis, Mo.

- 19428 Samuel Lauderdale Roulhac, Memphis, Tenn.; sales manager Florence Pump & Lumber Company.
 19429 John Frank Taylor, Jackson, Tenn.; proprietor J. F. Taylor Lumber Company.
 19430 Elma Herbert Tisdale, Union City, Tenn.; traveling salesman Imse Schilling S. & D. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 19431 Clifton "Kentucky" Treast, Benton, Ky.; assistant manager H. G. Treast Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1362, Jackson, Tenn., April 26, 1907.

In the Old Dominion State.

Vicegerent T. W. Fugate stirred up the boys in the old Dominion State and held a fine concatenation in Norton, Va., on the evening of April 26. While the kittens were few in number, Brother Fugate says they were high in quality, and gave assurance of their recognition that they had got their money's worth. Hoo-Hoo has a little way of its own in especially favoring each individual when there are only a few in the class.

Brother Fugate further writes that he had preliminary applications for sixteen, but only eight of them showed up. "I think a few of them lost their nerve," says the Vicegerent, "but the shortage was largely occasioned from the fact that Saturday following was pay day, a thing which we overlooked in deciding on the date for the concatenation. Quite a number wrote or telephoned that on this account they would be unable to be present at Norton."

A Dutch lunch was served at the St. Charles Hotel, and it was an early hour of the morning before the entertainment broke up. So enthusiastic were all over the pleasures of the evening that many then and there arranged to attend the coming concatenation at Bristol.

Snark, T. W. Fugate; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. E. Duff; Junior Hoo-Hoo, M. B. Eutsler; Bojum, W. N. Offutt; Scrivenor, H. K. Eutsler; Jabberwock, A. MacRea Hall; Custodian, C. B. Neal; Arcanoper, L. S. Gillespie; Gurdon, Charles E. Clark.

- 19432 Wade Crawford, Honaker, Va.; buyer and salesman O'Keefe Planing Mill Company.
 19433 Harry Paul Minard, Honaker, Va.; superintendent O'Keefe Planing Mill Company.
 19434 Morris "Puckahoe" Moore, Norton, Va.; office manager Henderson-White Manufacturing Company.
 19435 Thomas Bernard Numan, Soudre, W. Va.; manager John J. Numan & Sons, Bluefield, W. Va.
 19436 Charles William Purcell, Middlesboro, Ky.; assistant manager Middlesboro Lumber Company.
 19437 Carter Clark Rush, Castlewood, Va.; Duff & Rush, St. Paul, Va.
 19438 Louis White, Norton, Va.; president Henderson-White Manufacturing Company.
 19439 Charles Richard Williams, St. Paul, Va.; owner C. R. Williams.
 Concatenation No. 1363, Norton, Va., April 26, 1907.

A Case in Point.

So many calls have come in for a case of some sort in which to carry the Hoo-Hoo admission card we have arranged with a concern in this city to supply them. They cost the Order 50 cents each in lots of one hundred and will be sold for 75 cents each. The profit will but little more than cover postage and expense of sending them out. The case is a handsome thing. It just fits the Hoo-Hoo card and consequently will accommodate almost any other fraternal order card our members may be carrying. The case has an open face filled with isinglass which permits of the card being read without removal from the case. Two sample lots have been made up. They are alike except as to color. One is red and the other black. On both will be stamped in gold the Hoo-Hoo emblem. The case will be sold only for strict cash. We cannot afford to bother with credit entries on so small a deal. If you want one send in your money.

What I do not wish men to do to me, I also wish not to do to them.—Confucius.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A. H. WEIR.

Ex-Snark of the Universe A. H. Weir died suddenly upon the street in his home city, Lincoln, Neb., April 8.

This sad tidings will be received with the sincerest regret where Hoo-Hoo is known, for Mr. Weir was deeply beloved by all who knew him and the Order has never had a member who has its welfare and interest more at heart.

At the time of his death Brother Weir was president of the Yates Lumber & Coal Company, of Lincoln. On the afternoon of his death he was at his office and complained of a pain in his back. Later he told his partner, Mr. W. S. Yates, that he believed he was very ill, for he found it difficult to get his breath. Mr. Yates urged that he be taken home and secured his automobile and started himself to drive Mr. Weir to his residence. Several times while they were riding through the business section of the city Mr. Weir spoke of how he felt. He was silent for a while and Mr. Yates noticed that his body was leaning out of the automobile. He quickly stopped the machine and summoned physicians, but upon their arrival they found that Mr. Weir had passed away. The news spread rapidly



THE LATE A. H. WEIR, Ex-Snark of the Universe.

throughout the business section of Lincoln, for in his home city, too, Mr. Weir was deeply beloved and was an ex-Mayor of the town. Expressions of surprise and regret were on the tongue of every friend and acquaintance.

Mr. Weir was a man of unusual strength of character. Quiet and modest in his demeanor, he was a moving force in every enterprise or organization with which he was connected. Deep of conviction and fair of mind, his counsel was always needed and his influence far reaching. In business, politics and social circles he was naturally a leader.

Mr. Weir moved to Lincoln from Kansas in the early eighties and engaged in the lumber business. For twenty-two years he was connected with the Badger Lumber Company, which was merged only a short while ago into the Yates Lumber & Coal Company, and he was the president of both concerns. He took a deep interest in politics, and his love of fair play, and his battle for good citizenship, soon brought him into prominence. In 1891

he was nominated as the independent candidate against nominees of both the Democrats and the Republicans for Mayor and was easily elected. In this office he had a turbulent career, for the saloons and unlicensed lawlessness in the city waged war upon him. The honesty of all his acts commended him to the good people of Lincoln and he was re-elected in 1903. This time he was the nominee of both the Democrats and Independents. It was during his second administration that the panic of 1903 came on and here his business acumen served the city in good stead. He rapidly reduced the operating expenses and left Lincoln at the close of his administration in a good financial fix. One of the largest viaducts of the town was one of the public works constructed during his term of office.

Besides his love for the Order of Hoo-Hoo, Mr. Weir was an ardent Odd Fellow. The organization had decided to surrender the Odd Fellows' building of Lincoln to satisfy certain claims of creditors. Mr. Weir, with his business foresight, demurred to this and asked that the property be placed in his hands, for he believed he could make it pay out. This was done and in a short time, considering the obligations to be met and the revenue derived, he was able to cancel all indebtedness, and the mortgage on

the building was burned during one of the Odd Fellows' gatherings. The meeting was in the nature of an ovation to Mr. Weir.

Brother Weir was initiated into the Order of Hoo-Hoo at the concatenation held in Lincoln, Neb., December 29, 1894. At the meeting in Denver, Colo., in 1899, he was made Supreme Jabberwock and his advancement in Hoo-Hoo was a steady one until he was honored with the highest office in the gift of the Order. In 1900, at the Dallas meeting, he was elected Senior Hoo-Hoo, and at the meeting at Norfolk in 1901 was chosen Snark of the Universe.

Mr. Weir leaves a wife and a daughter, Mrs. Louis Stull, of Seattle, Wash., and a brother, J. A. Weir, of Colorado Springs.

The interment took place at Lincoln, and no funeral in recent years has been so largely attended. The city council and the city officials attended in a body, the council calling a special meeting to adopt resolutions and to provide for the draping of the council chamber in mourning.

Hoo-Hoo Club for Mississippi.

Hoo-Hoo of Southern and Eastern Mississippi have started a "1907 Annual" movement, and within the next few weeks a club will be organized at Hattiesburg with the sole object in view of stirring up such interest in the Atlantic City trip as to supply at least a car load of cats. The movement has the endorsement of Vicegerent J. H. Kennedy, J. F. Wilder, Judge Neville, of Gulfport, and other distinguished members of the Order. But the real enthusiasm seems bound to come from the younger members of the Order, and who will do more towards soliciting members of the club than can the big ones. In and around Hattiesburg there are few lumbermen who are not Hoo-Hoo. At almost all of the annuals a representative or two is usually present from Mississippi, but this year it is intended to go down east in a body and show the brethren of the Atlantic section what a bunch of Mississippi cats looks like. It is intended to take at least a portion of the famous Mississippi Hoo-Hoo baseball team, which operated in and around Hattiesburg last summer, and which never met defeat. If the vacancies on the team can be supplied with other Hoo-Hoo, knowing enough of the game to fill up the gaps, a challenge will be sent down east for a

interested in such a club, which is meant for the entire state of Mississippi, and for those cats who joined the Order in Mississippi, though they may not be residents of that state, may get all the information they desire by writing to any of the above named members.

Hymeneal.

The following from the Beaumont Journal, of Beaumont, Texas, tells of the marriage of Brother Joseph Muth, the popular assistant secretary of the Industrial Lumber Company:

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Muth arrived in the city last night from Lake Charles where they spent their honeymoon. The couple were married Wednesday, April 13, at Vinton, the bride being a daughter of one of the most prominent citizens of that section of Louisiana. The groom is the well known and popular assistant secretary of the Industrial Lumber Company. They are domiciled at the Crosby House for the present, Beaumont, Texas.

The Practical Side.

WANTED—Position as superintendent over lumber plant, from stump to car, or would take the mill end of it. Twenty-five years' experience, and can furnish the best of reference. Address "G," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as saw filer or mill foreman. Address "9509," Dearborn, Texas.



BURLESQUE PARADE OF FIVE OF THE KITTENS AT RECENT AMARILLO, TEXAS CONCATENATION.

game to take place the day the Supreme Nine and the Osirian Cloister will have their secret sessions.

The movement now on foot is to organize a club. All cats who have seen the light in Hoo-Hoo land first in Mississippi are eligible, no matter in what part of the world they may now be located. The dues, if any at all, will be something like 9 cents or at the highest 99 cents. There will be no salaried officers, but every member will be a committee of one to stir up interest and get out a big crowd for the 1907 annual at Atlantic City.

Among the Hattiesburg Hoo-Hoo who are showing an active interest in the annual, and who can supply additional information regarding the club, are: Vicegerent J. H. Kennedy, Jim Cleland, Otho Harpe, Charles R. Ketcham, Charles Wagner, Bob Loveland, Joe K. Wesson, Ed. J. Allen, Ernest Hyde, C. D. Eden, A. C. Aylesworth, H. C. Culver, Tom McElreath, H. S. Hagerty, W. F. Helsler, H. Y. Bryan, E. P. Mackey, W. S. Gillespie, W. J. Sowers, "Stick" Aree, T. V. Colvin and a score of others.

No formal meeting has thus far been held, but informal meetings have been held among the boys and plans are being laid for an organization, and the election of officers will take place at an early date. In the meantime, those

WANTED—Position as band saw filer in good mill. Will take file room by contract. Married and sober. Can accept position at once. Address "J. D.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A practical lumberman to purchase an interest in a well organized company to act as assistant manager; must have extensive mill acquaintance. Address "X," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as hardwood sawmill manager. Have had ten years' experience. Or as hardwood lumber inspector or wholesale lumber buyer. Address "M. C.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—POSITION—Am an A-1 bookkeeper and stenographer. Have had two years' experience in the lumber business and could manage an office of a small company. Can furnish the best of reference from both my present employers. Would like to locate west of the Mississippi. Address "Mississippi," care of J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as office man in lumber office by young man 22 years old. A recent graduate of both U. S. business and shorthand courses at a stern business college. Has had two years' practical experience in mill, manufacturing hardwoods. Wants to learn the lumber business and can give first-class references. Address "Graduate," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Position by hustling young man as bookkeeper or second man in retail lumber yard. Am not afraid of work, but want to learn the business; have had some little experience. Am at present in school. Would like to begin with some good firm April 1. Address "P. T. S.," care J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

THE SUPREME NINE.

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



THE HOUSE OF ANCIENTS.

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

THE VICEGERENTS.

Alabama—(Northern District)—S. P. King, care King Lumber Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama—(Central District)—A. C. Hannon, care Vesuvius Lbr. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
Alabama—(Southern District)—J. W. Stone, care Bayshore Lbr. Co., Mobile, Ala.
Arizona—Albert Stacy, 1370 G Ave. Douglas, Arizona.
Arkansas—(Northern District)—J. M. Gibson, Jacksonport, Ark.
Arkansas—(Central District)—J. H. Carmichael, Marre, Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas—(Western District)—M. J. Harris, Waldron, Ark.
Arkansas—(Southern District)—George Darby, Pine Bluff, Ark.
British Columbia—J. D. Moody, care Vancouver Lbr. Co., Vancouver, B. C.
California—(Southern District)—F. U. Nofziger, 8th and Main Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
California—(Northern District)—John H. Prudeaux, 905 Kohl Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Canada—(Central District)—J. A. Ovas, Masonic Temple, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
Canada—(Eastern District)—Wm. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont., Canada.
Colorado—C. W. Kirchner, care Sayre-Newton Lbr. Co., Denver, Col.
Cuba—D. W. Buhl, P. O. Box 182, Havana, Cuba.
District of Columbia—Leo L. Herrell, 1315-11th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.
Florida—(Southern District)—C. E. Tufts, Harney, Fla.
Florida—(Eastern District)—J. R. Conrad, Glenwood, Fla.
Florida—(Western District)—P. K. Tornoe, Pensacola, Fla.
Georgia—(Northern District)—G. R. Stafford, 80 Marietta, St., Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia—(Southeastern District)—W. R. Cheves, care The Mill-Haven Company, Savannah, Ga.
Georgia—(Southwestern District)—J. L. Phillips, Thomasville, Ga.
Idaho—C. B. Channel, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Illinois—(Northern District)—L. E. Fuller, 414 Baltimore Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.
Illinois—(Southern District)—C. A. Gore, Centralia, Ill.
Indiana—(Northern District)—George Maas, 22d St. and Monon R. R., Indianapolis, Ind.
Indiana—(Southern District)—E. D. Lühring, Room 9 Hartmeltz Bldg., Evansville, Ind.
Iowa—(Northern District)—C. O. Gronen, Box 112, Waterloo, Iowa.
Iowa—(Southern District)—Mark Anson, Muscatine, Iowa.
Kansas—(Eastern District)—George W. O'Hairan, Pittsburg, Kas.
Kansas—(Western District)—Bert L. Stephenson, Wichita, Kas.
Kentucky—(Central District)—Paul F. Higgins, 1402 Garrison Place, Louisville, Ky.
Kentucky—(Eastern District)—Geo. E. Tomlinson, Winchester, Ky.
Kentucky—(Western District)—J. M. Clements, 208 Fountain Ave., Paducah, Ky.
Louisiana—(Northern District)—A. F. Sharpe, Alexandria, La.
Louisiana—(Southern District)—W. S. Launstein, 110 N. Peters St., New Orleans, La.
Maryland—Maurice Wiley, 740 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts—B. F. Lamb, Albany St., Boston, Mass.

Mexico—(Southern District)—J. C. Moorhead, 3a Ayuntamiento 248, Mexico, D. F.
Mexico—(Northern District)—J. H. Searle, Box 221, Monterey, N. L., Mexico.
Michigan—(Eastern District)—J. F. Deacon, 511 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Michigan—(Western District)—E. G. Shorrey, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Michigan—(Upper Peninsular)—W. A. Whitman, Marquette, Mich.
Minnesota—(Southern District)—Geo. B. Webster, 1016 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Minnesota—(Northern District)—W. T. Wright, care Radford Co., Duluth, Minn.
Mississippi—(Western District)—J. L. Strickland, Greenville, Miss.
Mississippi—(Southern District)—J. H. Kennedy, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Missouri—(Eastern District)—G. W. Bright, 925 Victoria Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri—(Western District)—Burt J. Wright, 1410 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Montana—Harry G. Miller, Kalispel, Montana.
Nebraska—J. F. Gresly, 318 First National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.
New York—(Eastern District)—Chas. F. Fischer, 1928 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
New York—(Western District)—F. J. Blumenstein, 210 Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
North Carolina—(Central District)—R. D. Godwin, Box 505, Raleigh, N. C.
North Carolina—(Eastern District)—D. W. Richardson, Dover, N. C.
North Carolina—(Western District)—C. H. Hobbs, Room 6, Driumph Bldg., Asheville, N. C.
Ohio—(Central District)—Harry R. Allen, care Century Lbr. Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Ohio—(Southern District)—B. F. Dulweber, cor. Findlay and McLean Aves., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oklahoma—(Western District)—Weston Atwood, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oklahoma—(Eastern District)—Chas. A. Samson, Muskogee, I. T.
Oregon—(Northern District)—G. K. Wentworth, care Portland Lbr. Co., Portland, Ore.
Oregon—(Southern District)—George H. Kelly, Eugene, Ore.
Pennsylvania—(Northern District)—E. H. Watkins, Kane, Pa.
Pennsylvania—(Eastern District)—J. H. Shelp, 830 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania—(Western District)—O. H. Rectanus, 608 Ferguson Block, Pittsburg, Pa.
South Carolina—T. H. Ryan, 1325 Plain St., Columbia, S. C.
South Dakota—T. C. Hall, Bryant, S. D.
Tennessee—(Eastern District)—Irving Whaley, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.
Tennessee—(Middle District)—W. A. Binkley, 1007 First National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee—(Western District)—W. R. Anderson, 510 Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
Texas—(Eastern District)—R. M. Morris, Texarkana, Tex.
Texas—(Northern District)—John C. Ray, Box 999, Waco, Tex.
Texas—(Southern District)—W. M. Baugh, care Kirby Lbr. Co., Houston, Texas.
Texas—(Western District)—C. N. Bassett, El Paso, Tex.
Texas—(Panhandle & Eastern N. M.)—J. D. Anderson, Amarillo, Texas.
Utah—W. M. Elliott, 277 W. 3d South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Virginia—(Eastern District)—Wm. H. Payne, Box 241, Norfolk, Va.
Virginia—(Western District)—T. W. Fugate, Richlands, Va.
Washington—(Eastern District)—C. M. Crego, 01914 Division St., Spokane, Wash.
Washington—(Western District)—Harry J. Miller, Chehalis Wash.
West Virginia—(Eastern District)—M. Ney Wilson, Second St. and Davis Ave., Elkins, W. Va.
West Virginia—(Central District)—W. Floyd, Flatwoods W. Va.
West Virginia—(Western District)—O. C. Sheaffer, care Kanawha Valley Bank, Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin—W. R. Mackenzie, Carroll St., Madison, Wis.
United Kingdom and Continent of Europe—Edw. Haynes, 164 Aldersgate St., London, England.

THE JURISDICTIONS.

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