

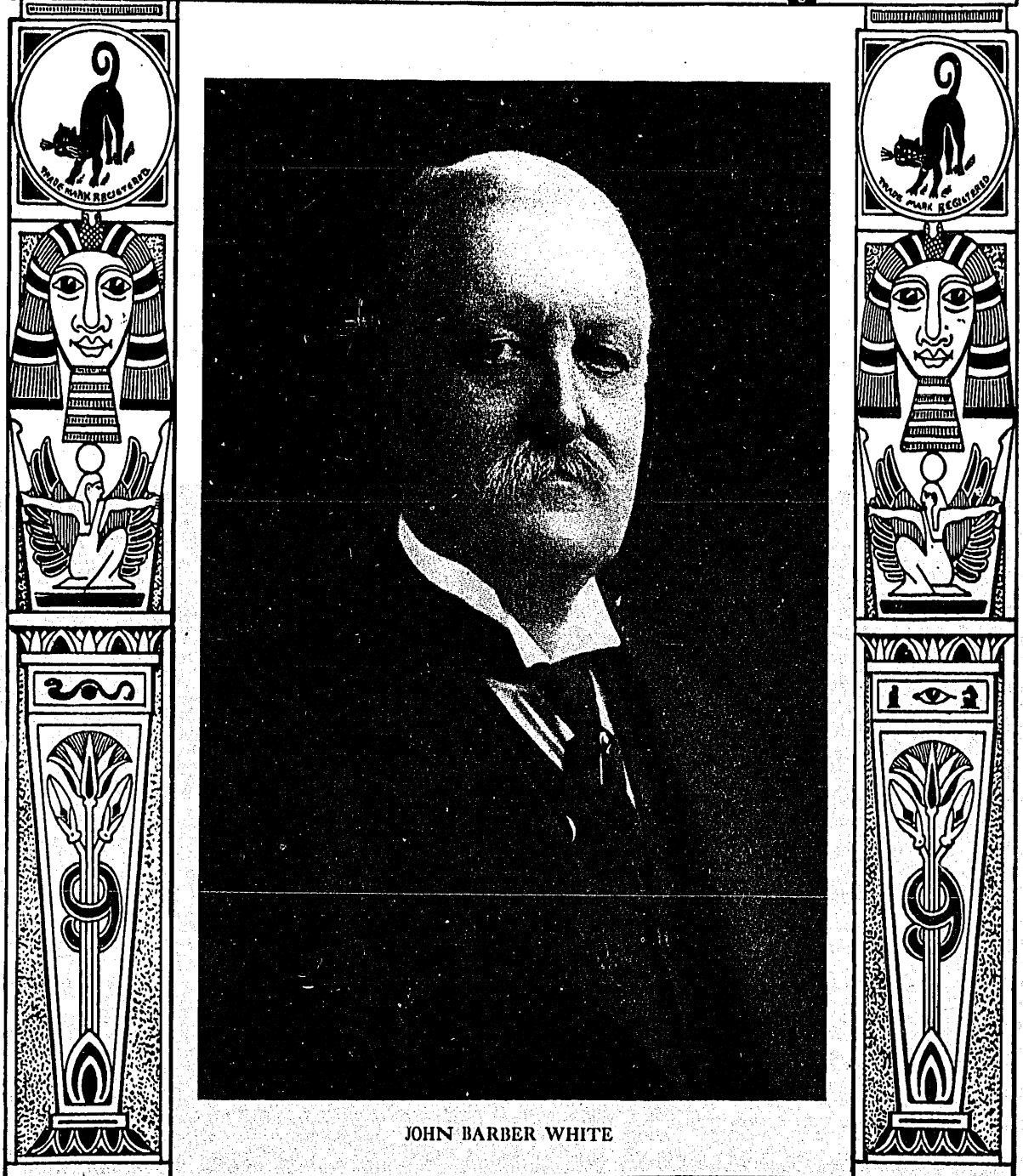


THE BULLETIN

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JOHN BARBER WHITE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOO-HOO

THE BULLETIN

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter, Editor.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER, 1910.

OUR DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS

Under this heading will hereafter appear each month in The Bulletin a brief biographical sketch of a member of the Order who has attained to high distinction in some important field of usefulness. Hoo-Hoo has many such members, and the choice of twelve out of this large number to adorn this newly established department of The Bulletin is a difficult one. However, the selection has been made by the editor of The Bulletin for the succeeding twelve months. Accompanying the biographical sketch there will appear on the front page of The Bulletin a half tone portrait. The series is begun in this issue with the portrait on the front page, and the following biographical sketch of John Barber White, Hoo-Hoo No. 23.

This gentleman is truly the opposite of the character referred to by a famous writer as one whom the gods drive with blinders. To "gaze fiercely in but one direction" is far from being the special accomplishment of Brother J. B. White. His is a broad view. His talents are diversified and his field of action wide. Though essentially a business man, a man of affairs, Brother White has always taken a keen interest in everything pertaining to the public good—in civic matters, in national affairs; and it is not surprising that on many occasions he has been signally honored by being placed at the head of important commissions to handle questions of weight and moment.

John Barber White was born in Chautauqua County, New York, December 8, 1847. He received a good English education at the public schools and the academy. After leaving school, Brother White, following the example of many other young men of that day and time, taught school during the winters of the years 1866-1869. Later on he embarked in the lumber manufacturing business at Youngsville, Pa., and East Brady, Pa., under the firm name of White & Kinnear, the which concern continued until 1874. Brother White then founded a weekly newspaper called the Warren County News, of which he later became the sole proprietor. During his newspaper career Brother White was one of a committee of seven elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature to prosecute bribery cases. He was also president of the Board of Education at Youngsville, Pa., and in many other ways took an active part in all matters affecting the interests of the community. In 1879, Brother White removed to Missouri, and there engaged in the lumber business on a large scale. He is president of the Missouri Lumber & Mining Co., Louisiana Central Lumber Company, Forest Lumber Company (of Kansas City), Reynolds Land Company, Salem, Winona & Southern Railroad Co.; vice-president Grandin Coast Lumber Company (Kansas City); director and secretary Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company, secretary, treasurer and general manager Missouri Lumber & Land Exchange Company, director New England National Bank (Kansas City), president Bank of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Before removing to Missouri, Brother White had been a

member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives (1878-1879). He continued to take an interest in national politics and was appointed by President Roosevelt, November, 1905, as the President's personal representative to investigate affairs on the Cass Lake (Minnesota) Indian reservation, to settle the question as to whether or not the reservation should be in part opened up for settlement. In 1907 Brother White was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the National Commission on Conservation of Natural Resources; and a little later he received an appointment from the Governor of Missouri making him a member of the State Board of Forestry. Brother White was a delegate to the first National Conservation Congress, held at Seattle in 1909, and a delegate to the Southern Conservation Congress, New Orleans, 1909. Brother White has indeed been a pioneer in many important movements. He was instrumental in organizing the first lumber manufacturers' association in the Southern states, now the Yellow Pine Lumber Manufacturers' Association, of which he was first president. Brother White is also a director in the Yellow Pine Lumber Manufacturers' Association and a member of the Board of Governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. In various patriotic and historical associations also Brother White has been prominent. He has held the office of fourth vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution; is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Geographical Society, the National Association for Conservation of Natural Resources, New England History and Genealogical Society; is a member also of one of the leading London historical societies, and is trustee of the Klidder (Missouri) Institute.

In politics Brother White is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregationalist Church and is a thirty-second degree Mason. Not only in the field of business, politics and philanthropy is Brother White conspicuous, but literature also has been embellished by his efforts. He has published four volumes on the genealogy of the John White family and on the Barber genealogy, and is the author of many pamphlets on conservation of natural resources. Brother White has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Arabella Bowen, of New York State, and the second, Miss Siggins, of Pennsylvania.

Brother White became a member of Hoo-Hoo at concatenation No. 2 at New Orleans, La., February 18, 1892. His number is 23. The significance of this number is a fortunate one in the case of Brother White, for in all matters of importance and of good he has indeed for many years been "going some." His life has been a most active one and his attainments in many fields have been extensive. He has always taken a deep concern in Hoo-Hoo and has done a great deal to advance its interests.

The Death Emergency Fund.

It will be recalled that the plan for the establishment of the Hoo-Hoo Death Emergency Fund was to become operative only when a cash subscription of \$2.00 each had been secured from as many as 3,000 members. This undertaking is nearly complete. The Scrivenoter has in hand, at the hour this is written, approximately \$5,700. Subscriptions are still coming in, but relatively slowly now, as no literature in reference to the matter has been sent out since the week prior to the Annual Meeting.

If any member of the Order has held back on subscribing to this undertaking until he could see whether or not it is likely to be a success, he need wait no longer. Beyond any doubt the entire fund will be in hand by the end of this month, but consummation of the undertaking can be effected sooner if every man who reads this who has not subscribed will at once mail his check.

Neatly engraved cards have been already prepared, to be sent each subscriber to the fund, certifying that he is a contributor to the fund and entitled to its benefits—this card to be carried by each subscriber. The card is identical in size and very similar in appearance to the regular dues card, and the two should be carried together by each member. The mailing out of these cards will be begun the instant the fund passes the \$6,000 mark.

In the meantime it is sad to relate that two subscribers to the fund have died, and their designated beneficiaries await the promised payment.

NOTES & COMMENTS



Hoo-Hoo No. 2620 sends in a copy of The Christian Science Monitor, of October 24, in which is marked an article entitled "Nashville a Center of Good Roads," a brief write-up of the beautiful "pikes" leading out from Nashville in every direction. There is also a picture of one of the handsome country homes near this city.

Newspapers always interest me intensely. They tell a lot more than appears on the surface. This Christian Science Monitor is the first copy of that paper I have ever seen, though from time to time clippings from it have appeared in various publications which I read. The Monitor is a twelve-page daily, published in Boston. It gives the news briefly, both home and foreign, but it does not dwell on scenes of strife or turmoil. Instead it tells of useful things that are being done and pleasant things that are happening. It makes note of the fact that at Adams, Tennessee, the fruit trees are in bloom, a somewhat unusual sight in October. A dispatch from Stockton, California, tells of a very unique display of vegetables at the San Joaquin fair, which proves that the homely Irish potato has risen from its lowly estate and taken its place among art materials, while the bean is no longer confined to the bean pot, but is now a medium for picturesque effects. From Vancouver, British Columbia, comes the news that the establishment of Bishop Latimer College as a Church of England theological institution is the latest mark of the recognition of Vancouver as an educational center. Already the Presbyterians have a theological school in that city, while the Methodists have one in New Westminster. All three of these, together with at least two other church schools, will be officially affiliated with the provincial university when it shall be established a few years hence. From Kansas City comes information of the growth of the new circulating library, and an item from Duncannon, Pa., reports the starting up of a mill that has been idle for some time. The "want" advertisements, always the heart-interest part of any paper, cover two whole pages in the Monitor. A man in Winnipeg wants a governess who can speak three languages and understands music. He does not say how much he thinks all that is worth. It would be interesting to know. Teachers are usually ill-paid but given certain privileges which must cause them to feel like beggars—such as reduced prices on tickets to lectures, etc. Some of the advertise-

ments in the Monitor are very explicit—they state exactly what the job pays. And there are all sorts of folks wanting work. Numerous women (from Nova Scotia to San Francisco) seek positions as attendants or "companions" for elderly ladies, and nearly all these advertisers say they "would be willing to travel." There must be a large number of elderly ladies who are too feeble to get about by themselves and yet are inclined to roam. A "student" wants a "position to read, care for children, or act as attendant or companion for a few hours each afternoon." A "tutor" wants a place, and says he can teach all branches, including pianoforte. A stenographer says she can "read notes, spell and punctuate correctly." Marvelous! Mighty few stenographers can do that. I hope she will get a good job. A "domesticated woman" would like a "position with a refined family." Surely she deserves it. There are few domesticated women left nowadays. A Jewish woman, living in Berlin, speaks several languages and is musical, besides being a good housekeeper. She wants a position as "governess, companion or lady's help." A "housekeeper" residing in England, seeks engagement as companion. She can sew and cook. Here is a touch of pathos:

MOTHER'S HELPER—Elderly lady of refinement desires position to take full charge of young children; best of references. Address _____

And another:

VISITING COMPANION—Elderly woman, liberally educated, musical, desires daily, nonresident occupation, in vicinity of New York City; willing to accept any honorable line of work.

Yes, as I was saying, you can almost hear the heart-throbs in the want columns of any paper. Want "ads" are genuine human documents.

Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, Cal., October 24, 1910.—Dear Mr. Baird: My father left a few days ago for his home in the East, and I have just received a letter from him in Texas, which reads as follows:

"Last night on the train was a husband and wife with fourteen children, very prettily behaved children they were, too. It seems that the husband and wife had each married the other with seven children apiece already to their credit. What may be the result of the present marriage is not for me to say. They were going to Tennessee."

It seems to me that you in Nashville and Mr. Norris, of Houston, ought to be able to make some sort of a guess.

With kind regards, I remain Yours very truly,
R. W. NEIGHBOR.

This is not so many. There used to be a couple living in the country near Nashville whose eighteen stalwart sons made quite a showing on circus days. One day when the old man and "the boys," the youngest of whom was about eighteen, were in town, a certain prominent hat store man offered each of the bunch a new hat if they would all march, two and two, around the Public Square, the old man leading the grand march. The offer was promptly accepted, and the unusual spectacle attracted much attention.

Canada, November 7, 1910.—I read The Bulletin yesterday about the "Annual." My hat goes off to Mr. Shields, though I notice that the "Elect" set on him pretty severely for daring to dispute their theories. Hoo-Hoo looks to me like an Order that is being killed by kindness and misplaced energy on the part of the sanctified few. We have managed up here pretty well for the last ten years or so, and I only hope that you let us alone. That's all.

I don't mind telling you that 250 Hoo-Hoo drank beer at our last meeting, but we beat the regulations, as it was not held in the same room and was not a Hoo-Hoo affair, though none but Hoo-Hoo were present. Ladies who were present told me that the gathering was the nicest stag party they had ever attended, and they want to come again.

If the sanctified few can't hold their liquor, why that's their misfortune. I might say I don't drink myself.

NO.

The October issue of The Bulletin, in which was published a full report of the Annual, was so large and contained so much matter in connection with the business proceedings that necessarily some of the other things we should have liked to present were left over. It was found advisable to hold down on the illustrations so as not to overrun the limit of space. Accordingly a number of portraits were omitted that otherwise would have appeared in that issue. Among the members who helped to make the San Francisco meeting forever memorable in the annals of Hoo-Hoo was Brother F. E. Slutman, whose untiring efforts for the pleasure of the visitors will cause him to be held in grateful remembrance by all those present. Brother Slutman acted as secretary for the general committee in charge of all the arrangements for



F. E. SLUTMAN, No. 17614.

the Annual. The position involved a great deal of arduous work prior to the meeting, and Brother Slutman proved himself to be most efficient in handling the innumerable details in connection with such a gathering. To his capable and conscientious efforts was due in large measure the smooth-running course of the programme. Throughout the meeting Brother Slutman was attentive, competent and affable—always the right man at the right place.

A Los Angeles brother has sent this office a copy of the Guadalajara Times, published (presumably by Americans) at Guadalajara, Mexico. It is printed in English and is an eight-page paper of prosperous appearance. The editor evidently does not think very well of the new artificial language, "Esperanto," which he calls a "sandy tongue":

Some well intentioned people have held a world's congress at Washington to stimulate the movement to make "Esperanto" a world language. We hear much about the wonders of the new tongue. Here are some samples of it:
 Bouveno en nia bela urbo—Welcome to our fair city.
 Sinjoro konduktoro, delasigu min ce la blanka domo—Mr. Conductor, let me off at the White House.
 Ho! Vi kprido—Oh, you kid!
 Alporto al mi porcelon da sinko kaj ovoj—Bring me an order of ham and eggs.
 Mi vin amas—I love you.
 Permesu al mi vin kisi, amantino—Let me kiss you, sweetheart.

It is probably all very well to apply Esperanto to ham and eggs and the White House, but spring one of those tender ones on the girl and see how rapidly she injects the prongs of the umbrella between your floating ribs. The trouble with Esperanto is that it is without odor or atmosphere, without dew and moonlight. It is wholly a sandy tongue, and no language is ever going to get very far away from Boston, Mass., which is not fit to make love in.



In the Rain.

(A Reminiscence of the Philippines.)

As I swam across the river in the rain,
 The raindrops rang a warning to my brain:
 "There's a crooked knife for you,
 And an ugly spear or two,
 That'll make you wish you hadn't come again.
 Go back!
 Oh, a dead man won't look pretty in the rain!"

As I swam across the river in the rain,
 The lurking lizards croaked a grim refrain:
 "For a cheek of velvet brown
 Shall a cayman drag you down,
 Or a man-trap split you on a pointed cane.
 Go back!
 Can't you see the jungle's slippery with the rain?"

As I swam across the river in the rain,
 My blood beat up an answer very plain:
 "Coal-black eyes as soft as night
 Gave a promise of delight,
 And never was there pleasure without pain.
 Go back!
 Why, her hair will be all shinin' in the rain!"
 —Lippincott's Magazine.

It is nearly two years since Americans put their hands into their pockets for Messina and sent men and materials to build a temporary town (says the Chicago Record-Herald). It is natural to ask, therefore, at about this time what Messina has done to recover itself. The answer appears to be: Next to nothing. According to last reports, the city, as seen from the sea, looks just as it did immediately after the great disaster. It is a screen of masonry behind which are dust and desolation, impassable streets, and general slackness and incompetence. The Sicilians are still boasting of the Messina that is to be. Meanwhile they lodge in the American huts, and not even the ruins are cleared away.

Character is what we wrest from temptation.—Chicago Tribune.

Is it, though? Or is "character" that which causes us to pass up a so-called "temptation" because it bores us to death?

Thanksgiving.

It is a comely fashion to be glad; joy is the grace we say to God.—Jean Ingelow.



San Francisco, Cal., October 29, 1910.—Dear Jim: . . . The October Bulletin is a fine issue. The cover design in colors, showing up our California State flower, the poppy, is a nice tribute to us and helps to add to the distinguished look of Snark Miller's countenance. He does not seem to be frightened at the "yellow peril" surrounding him. I am wondering what Sam Guyther and our other art critics will have to say as to your innovation in cover design. Fraternally (No. 12835).

Chicago, Ill., October 31, 1910.—The October Bulletin has just reached me. Certainly "some" issue, and one that goes into my file for keeps. (No. 22026).

Omaha, Neb., October 29, 1910.—Have just received the October Bulletin. It is a splendid number and certainly does you credit. Yours fraternally, (No. 1451).

Evanston, Ill., October 28, 1910.—My Dear Baird: I want to express my thanks and appreciation for the splendid number of The Bulletin, which came today, and has been read through with absorbing interest and pleasure. I'm not "joshing" you when I say that this number will take rank with the best magazine published. No one can read it without feeling the vibration of the manly, generous hearts that prompted the many beautiful sentiments uttered while gathered around the festal board of that (liquorless) table.
 C. H. KETRIDGE.

Albany, Ga., November 1, 1910.—Dear Brother Baird: Enclosed please find clipping describing in detail the fate of a cat in Atlanta, Ga., and owing to the fact that the slayer is named "Kitten" and the cat was cut in nine pieces, I thought it would possibly interest you and would perhaps be an article for The Bulletin.

Fraternally,

J. C. FULFORD, V. S.

This is the clipping referred to—a press dispatch and evidently an authoritative account of a true incident:

Atlanta, Ga., October 29.—Here's a case for the anti-vivisectionists. Miss Carro Kitten killed a cat last week, according to the complaint of her neighbors, by laying the scuffling feline on a meat-block in her kitchen and hacking it into nine pieces with a cleaver. The cat belonged to the neighbors. Hence the row. Miss Kitten lives on Crumley street. Her name is only a coincidence. Her neighbors are named Mandel. Miss Kitten keeps chickens—that is, she kept them as long as she could, which was until the Mandel dog ate them. Then, for revenge, if the Mandel story can be believed, Miss Kitten killed the Mandel cat with a cleaver. Whereupon the Mandels sought a justice of the peace and swore out a peace warrant against Miss Kitten, alleging that anybody so bloodthirsty as to butcher a live cat for revenge on a neighbor's dog might also be dangerous to human life and limb. Miss Kitten declared she hadn't killed the cat, and the Mandels failing to produce sufficient evidence, the case was dismissed by the judge.

Silsbee, Texas, September 14, 1910.—Am enclosing money order for a brand new button, No. 9852. I lost the old one last month. Catalina Island, Cal. I was doing the submarine gardens from a glass bottom boat. A mermaid went by, and in my hurry to see, I wrenched the button from my coat. The boat diver wanted to dive for it, but I thought it would be a shame to prevent the cat from enjoying the lobsters and mermals. Am making a guess on the price of the button. Let me hear from you if I guess short, for I know you'll let me know immediately if I am over.
 Kindest regards and best wishes,
 J. A. PAULETTE (9852).

Exercise and Rest.

What is the relation between exercise and rest? Work is that at which we must continue, whether interesting or not, whether we are tired or not. It used to be thought that the prime requisite of rest was the use of faculties other than those involved in the labor of the day. But there is such a thing as fatigue which goes deeper than daily work. We can work so hard as to become exhausted—too exhausted for any kind of work. Perhaps this is "will" fatigue. It is coming to be regarded as fundamentally true that rest from such fatigue demands continuity; that, for example, four periods of fifteen minutes each of rest is not the equivalent of one hour's rest; that a man who goes on a vacation and takes half an hour of his business work every day, is doing the same thing as the man who had a horse with a sore back. He kept the saddle on only a few minutes each day, but the sore did not have a chance to heal. Rest periods must be sufficiently consecutive to overcome consecutive fatigue.—North American Review.

The following excerpt from a letter, written by a last year's Vicegerent, who has accepted reappointment, has the right ring to it:

October 31, 1910.—. . . I have gained more from being the V. S. out here than Hoo-Hoo has gained. I have met men in a way that I could never have met them, made new friends and acquaintances, and, last of all, I enjoy the work. Why, my pulse runs up to 150 beats when I am on a concatenation or a trunk episode, and then, too, I like to boost, for I helped boost my town at our last concatenation.

For concentrated sarcasm this from "Life" is about the worst ever:

It was the ambition of the late Mark Twain to have an edition of his works in every American home, and the Harpers are doing what they can to realize that ambition. It is not a great ambition—there are now so few American homes. But suppose Mark Twain had longed to have a complete edition of his works in every American automobile!

This from the San Francisco Argonaut is an instance of a point well taken:

Charles Tenney Jackson, in what his publisher styles a "powerful novel," treats intimately of the life of "old San Francisco." By way of whetting the appetite for the forthcoming story, extracts from it have been printed in advance, one among them dealing with the afternoon aspects of Market Street before the fire. It speaks of the "great open-front cigar shops" as "having something of the atmosphere of the club," proceeding in detail to describe the thronging swarms of "fashionably dressed young men watching the shoppers and matinee goers and gossiping over the form bulletins, etc." Before this description is taken too seriously, and before we accept idealized versions of old Market Street, it would be well to remember that the crowds of idlers so pleasingly described were then as now largely composed of waiters, barbers, and bar-keepers off duty, sure-thing gamblers, and impudent hoodlums, whose main occupation in life was and is to pose in showy "suits" of the latest Guggenheimer cut, and ogle women as they pass by. Just what Mr. Jackson's opportunities for studying "club atmosphere" may have been, we are not informed. But the clubs with which some of us are familiar have an atmosphere as different from that of the Market Street cigar stores as can easily be conceived. Possibly Mr. Jackson had in mind the "clubs" maintained behind guarded doors for criminal forms of gambling and those other "clubs" whose purposes may not even be named in the hearing of innocent and polite ears.

Portland, Ore., October 21, 1910.—Dear Brother Baird: Herewith is an "editorial" which appeared in the Portland Oregonian of the 16th inst. This is enough to make any white man "mad" were it not so obviously a case for pity rather than anger. For the general good please offer a few remarks.
 R. P. ROUEN (18124).

The editorial enclosed, entitled "An Anti-Negro Tract," is as follows:

The Oregonian has been favored with a little leaflet or tract whose purpose is to argue for the disfranchisement of the negroes by a constitutional amendment. No such amendment can ever be passed. The National sense of justice revolts at the idea, to begin with, and it is safe to believe that the country is not yet prepared to sacrifice everything that was won by the blood and expense of the Civil War. Still the little tract is interesting on many accounts, chiefly perhaps for its frank barbarism and candid ignorance. Take this for a lovely specimen of both in a delicious blend: "A good white man does not admit that any other race is as good as the white race in any respect; only Americans admit that." If our advocate of race hatred would open his Bible to the seventeenth chapter of Acts, verse 26, he would discover that St. Paul, who was white, was of a different opinion. "God that made the world and all things therein," says Paul, "hath made of one blood all the nations of men."

As a matter of fact there is not anything like the same rancorous hatred of colored men in Europe that we find among a certain evilly-disposed class of Americans. In Paris a negro of ability is received on the same footing as any other man, and the same is true in London. It is only in the United States that certain persons with little ability and

no conscience can be discovered who imagine themselves superior to Booker Washington. The sole ground for their insufferable conceit is the color of their faces, when they happen to have been washed, which is rare. This anti-negro tract abounds with that sort of mendacity which tends to excite the basest passions of the ignorant.

It seems difficult for most writers to preserve their mental equilibrium when discoursing on the race question. Undoubtedly the "tract" referred to was a crude affair. The Oregonian does not say who wrote it. In commenting on the leaflet, however, the Oregonian grows a bit hysterical and talks a lot of foolishness about those white people whose "insufferable conceit" makes them believe that they are members of a superior race. According to the Oregonian, the only people afflicted with this "insufferable conceit" are the whites who seldom wash their faces—white people who keep their faces clean are proud to feel themselves on a level with negroes! Really, the Oregonian in this respect is hopelessly silly. As for Booker Washington, he has said repeatedly: "I do not ask anybody to forget that I am a negro." In all of his speeches to his own people, Booker Washington has never counselled other than a sensible, conservative course. His idea is for the colored people to learn to do good work and to attend to their own affairs. He has impressed upon the negroes that the South is the best place for them, despite the fact that in the South the white people sternly set their (washed) faces against any slightest approach to social equality. The Oregonian's allusion to the status of the colored man in Europe is far from felicitous. Mr. Dooley once referred to the "swarthy races upon whom alone the sun of England sets and sets hard." A "negro of ability" might be invited into the parlor in London or Paris, as the Oregonian intimates. But the inhabitants of the colonial possessions of every European nation might well envy the negroes of the South, though for the most part England has governed subject nations for their good.

By a singular coincidence, Booker Washington is in Nashville as these lines are being written. When asked about his recent trip to Europe he said: "I spent some time in Europe studying the conditions among the poorer people and working classes, and after my observations, I have no hesitancy in saying that the colored people of the United States, especially in the South, are much better off than the working classes in Europe. Our people have more work to do, are paid better, live in better houses, eat better food and have more opportunities for education than is true of the poorer classes in Europe, especially Southern Europe."

And that reminds me of the man from Rhodesia, who went over on the boat from Seattle to Victoria last September as our little party was returning from the Annual meeting. This man is now curator of the public gardens at Salisbury, the capital city of Rhodesia. He was back on a visit to the United States. His name is Herman Brown and he is a native of Kansas, descended from abolitionists who removed to Kansas from one of the Eastern States away back in the days of the "Jayhawkers." Brown's ancestors joined forces with the Jayhawkers against the pro-slavery men, and, of course, in his childhood, Brown heard a lot of talk about the downtrodden negro. He was brought up on that sort of food for thought, as you might say. He went to South Africa soon after the Boer war, and his observation of the natives has caused him to reverse the views and opinions concerning the colored races which he had partly inherited and partly absorbed. Ten years' residence among the Kafirs opened his eyes and broadened his vision. He says the natives are nearly worthless as laborers and

respond but slightly to the efforts of the British to educate them. He doubts if the negro, in his primitive ignorance, can come into commercial and industrial competition with any white race "and survive the contact." In Mr. Brown's opinion, the American negro's progress is due solely to the fostering care he had as a slave. He anticipates an immense decrease of native population in Rhodesia, though as yet there are but a handful of whites there. From the whites the negroes learn only that which works their own undoing. All this and much more did Mr. Brown express in the course of a very interesting conversation. As to Rhodesia, he says it will one day be the source of the world's meat supply, as it is a better grazing country than western Texas and southern Colorado ever were; the climate is mild and equable and there is no necessity for feeding even young cattle at any season of the year.

Next July there will be held in London, England, a "Universal Races Congress," the object of which conclave is to discuss the relation of the races to one another. The first suggestion for it came from "Dr." Felix Adler, who is considered a very brilliant man. He is a Jew, but has departed from the law laid down by Moses on the subject of racial purity. The New York Independent, exponent of race-amalgamation, says of the forthcoming Universal Races Congress:

The list of those who will take part in it from all the world is imposing—Europeans, Americans, Asiatics, Africans. They will discuss race questions ethnologically, anthropologically, sociologically. Questions of equality or superiority of races will be considered, the influence of language and religion, inter-racial marriage, matters of immigration, commerce and trade, the ethical problems involved, in fact, in the light of modern knowledge and of the modern conscience, the general relations existing between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between the so-called white and the so-called colored races, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings and a heartier cooperation. The gathering promises to be one of the most remarkable and influential in the history of international conferences.

The Independent evidently believes that its "eyes will see the coming of the glory of the Lord." Almost tearfully it declares:

Perhaps on no other subject of sociological interest and importance has the Independent, from its first issue in 1848, spoken so persistently and emphatically as on that of the injustice and unwisdom which so generally characterize the contemptuous and cruel treatment of other races, red or black, yellow or brown, by white Englishmen and Americans.

Now, therefore, the Independent rejoices at the prospect of sounding the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea. The wind-jammers and the high-brows will be encouraged not to cease their clamor until a "negro of ability" is seated gracefully on every sofa in the South. In the meantime, emboldened by such subdub as appears in the Independent nearly every week, "W. E. Burghardt DuBols, Ph.D.," a negro school teacher living in Atlanta, Georgia, has written an article entitled, "Marrying of Black Folk." This article appeared in the Independent of October 13, 1910. In the course of his remarks, DuBols says:

I believe that a grown man of sound body and mind has a right to marry any sane, healthy woman of marriageable age who wishes to marry him.

I believe that a man has a right to choose his own wife, but not to choose wives for other men.

I believe that all so-called "laws against intermarriage" are simply wicked devices to make the seduction of women easy and without penalty, and should be forthwith repealed. "Jim Crow" legislation is an open bribe to amalgamation. For this reason arbitrary and humiliating segregation and subordination should be abandoned and it should be made possible and desirable to be at once an American and a negro.

I believe that the mingling of blood between white and black and yellow races is neither "unnatural" nor physically deleterious. Mulattoes, Eurasians and the like have been insulted and hated and loaded with obloquy for obvious reasons, but there is no adequate scientific proof of their necessary physical degeneracy, nor has the will of God in the matter of race purity been revealed to persons whose credibility and scientific pulse command general respect.

I believe that the bad social effects often seen in "colored" strains of blood are for the most part due to the character of the unions and the social tabu on the offspring. Within bounds of reason and decency such tabu is justified in so far as it seeks to preserve family morality, guard the transmission of culture and foster group ideals. It is unjustifiable and monstrous when it seeks without rule or reason to preserve mankind in separate air-tight apartments, despite the tremendous economic and intellectual trend toward human brotherhood; when it arbitrarily limits human friendships and courtesies, penalizes affections, excommunicates and exorcises millions of honest men and women of mixed blood for no fault of theirs; and when it cruelly punishes hundreds of others who refuse to submit to impudent dictation in the sacredly personal matter of the choice of their consorts.

I believe that a wholesale intermarriage of races during the present generations would be a social calamity by reason of the wide cultural, ethical and traditional differences. Whether or not this will be true a hundred or a thousand years hence I do not know, and I am not acquainted with any one who does know. I am willing in this matter to let the unborn future grapple with its own problems.

The last sentence in this amazing outburst is significant: "I am willing to let the unborn future grapple with its own problems." Just so. That is the trouble with the negroes and with the white "race-prejudice" screamers. They are all willing to let the unborn future go hang.

Birmingham, Ala., October 8, 1910.—Dear Brother Baird: I herewith hand you check for \$3.65 to cover dues for 1911 and \$2.00 Death Emergency Benefit Fund. I am delighted with this movement, and if I did not have but \$2.00, I would gladly put that in this fund. I hope that this fund may do the good that the promoters of the same had in view when the suggestion was made.

Now a word or two about the many advertisements for positions that you are running in The Bulletin. These notices indicate that many of our brethren are out of employment, and I am afraid the majority of our members who are in position to render the help to our brethren that they ask for through this source are too busy either to read these notices or are too indifferent and forgetful of the real object of our organization. If those of our number who need the services of those who advertise for positions through The Bulletin would give them an opportunity to prove themselves to be worthy of their confidence, they would render a great service to them, and if all the members of our Order would render the small courtesy to inform the advertisers of any opening or prospective opening for men of their capacity, our organization could then really be called a fraternal order and be a real help to those who are less fortunate.

Trusting the Emergency Fund may reach a sum beyond your most sanguine expectations, so that the benefit could be \$500 instead of \$250, and that Hoo-Hoo may prove a blessing to all who need the benefit, I am

Yours truly,
JONCE L. GARDNER (17482).

Malden, Wash., October 8, 1910.—Enclosed find my check for \$2.00 for "death fund." I never received any notice of this until I got the Hoo-Hoo Bulletin. I hope that all will respond, as it is a grand thing, and will develop into larger and even better than this deal as a "home" or such for the ones that have not died but are "down and out." As you know, there are not enough of this kind of places, and we must look out for the living as well as the dead. If this check is not enough, advise.

With best wishes for betterment of the ones in the Order,

I am yours truly,

B. A. BRAINERD (9956).

P. S.—I will start the fund for a home with \$5.00—if you say so.

Paris, France, November 1, 1910.—Thinking that the career of a lumberman who has wandered far from home and the beaten track may be of interest to you, and perhaps to the lumber world, I am taking the liberty to send you today under separate cover copies of three London magazines in which short stories by myself under the name Albert Bonsteel appear.

You will no doubt recall my connection with Clark & Bates Lumber Company, of Kansas City. Three years ago

I was obliged by a nervous breakdown to give up active business, and have since been traveling extensively in many countries, including Japan, China and most of Europe.

During the past year and a half, while residing in Europe, I have devoted myself sedulously to the pen, and after months of vain effort have succeeded in getting my stories accepted and published by quite a number of the highest class English periodicals. I hope to get into the American magazines later.

Yours very truly,

ALBERT B. BATES.

The Reason He Resigned.

October 30, 1910.—Mr. J. H. Baird, Scribe-Order in March, 1898, and The Bulletin of November, 1909, shows that I sent in my resignation, and my receipt card shows that my dues are paid up to and including September of this year. A letter from your good self and talks and correspondence from our good friend, _____, of _____, have kept me quiet in the meantime, but the action of Hoo-Hoo at the Annual Meeting, and which I have read over today in the October issue of The Bulletin, makes it incumbent on me to "do" or be classed as a "man who talks to be heard only."

No man can belong to an order for twelve years and over and then quit it without more or less feeling of regret, else is that order almost unspendable or the man, and I am very free to say that it is with very much regret I find myself in such a small minority as regards the heavy print on page 66 of the current Bulletin and as regards the feeling I have on the subject. But in reading over the numbers of The Bulletin since my resignation mentioned above it pleases me very much to note that I am at least not alone in my thoughts, and that there are still some members of Hoo-Hoo who feel that they can still attend a banquet where "spirituous beverages" are served without losing their self respect or the respect of others.

Had I no regret at leaving Hoo-Hoo I would simply call your hand and ask for a letter stating that I left the Order on my own request and in good standing, but having regrets, I guess I must invite the denunciation and dislike of the ministerial contingent by saying what I think—and that is mainly that wine was served in respectable banquets years before Hoo-Hoo came into existence and will probably be so served years after Hoo-Hoo has ceased to exist, be Hoo-Hoo as strong as may be, and that human nature is the same today practically as it ever has been and will be to the end of time, as there are those who play to the galleries or to the human tastes or by there not any one to play to anything. The prohibition movement has swept the country like a holocaust, but like all movements of its kind which swing in a wide pendulum swathe, it will swing back again, and I warn the prohibition Hoo-Hoo to watch, else will they be sure to have a change of heart on this matter, necessarily causing a change of heart which they hope will be taken as sincere as the present move has been taken and that memory of Hoo-Hoo will not run to the contrary.

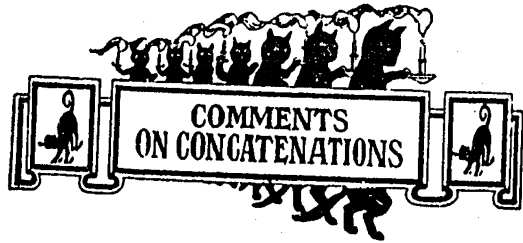
Mr. Shields' fight for the liquor-believing contingent made in San Francisco is a credit to him that will last many a day, particularly as he made it from a matter of principle and not from personal inclination toward drink. But the best answer to the whole proposition I have seen is published on page 13 of the December (1909) Bulletin, the third paragraph of a letter signed No. 11173, and this brings me to a letter I wrote to a good Hoo-Hoo officer some time back which borrowed fire from the above letter. I quote from my letter simply to pin down the argument of the good Hoo-Hoo to a place where all can see it: "Just notice the men initiated, then note the second clipping attached as to the list of those eligible."

I will remark that the gentleman who really is eligible and has more or less responsibility socially on his hand is not as liable to become too hale and too well met at concatenations where drinks are served as men who work at a lumber plant and are initiated under fictitious titles.

Let Hoo-Hoo look to the eligibility matter and the drink problem will take care of itself; let one or two Vicegerents and one or two members be expelled for initiating and recommending ineligible, and you will have the matter well in hand. Enough and perhaps too much, I am returning under separate cover my button and card. Please send me something showing I quit in good standing, scratch off my name and believe me, in anything except "prohibition," Very truly yours,

The paragraph from letter in December, 1909, Bulletin, referred to in the foregoing, is as follows:

Now, my remedy is to quit taking in saw filers, commissary clerks, mule drivers, woods foremen, section hands and all of that class under the name of assistant manager. Confine the membership to men who do things. In other words, to actual proprietors of all kinds of mills engaged in the lumber business, to people who sell machinery and operate railroads and newspapers. Do this, and in my opinion there will be no necessity to banish liquor or anything else from what should be the greatest order in the world for the small number of people engaged in this business as compared to others.



On Short Notice, But a Big Success.

A great deal of credit is due Mr. L. E. Kuhne, a volunteer worker in the ranks of Hoo-Hoo of San Angelo, Texas, for the admirable way in which he took charge of and held the concatenation there on October 6. The Vicegerent for that district was away and could not be present. But a few days was allowed Mr. Kuhne in which to make his arrangements, but he proved amply equal to the emergency. The meeting was unique in that the session-on-the-roof was held one evening and the concatenation on the next. The boys had all gathered for the occasion and were determined to see the performance put through. A good class was initiated, as will be seen below.

Snark, T. W. Aldredge; Senior Hoo-Hoo, L. E. Kuhne; Junior Hoo-Hoo, A. G. Anderson; Bojum, F. J. Lennox; Scrivenoter, W. W. Carroll; Jabberwock, John C. Ray; Custocatian, T. H. Morrow; Arcanoper, Percy Turner; Gurdon, B. B. Hall.

- 24924 William Emory Caldwell, Bronte, Texas; manager Hardin & Bateman.
 24925 George Luther Cook, Paint Rock, Texas; manager W. C. Bowman Lumber Company.
 24926 Joseph Herman Gibson, San Angelo, Texas; assistant manager Western Lumber Company, Sterling City, Texas.
 24927 Raymond Huff, San Angelo, Texas; news editor The Standard, San Angelo, Texas.
 24928 Ed H. Jackson, Sonora, Texas; owner Western Lumber Company, San Angelo, Texas.
 24929 Earle Brown McCollom, Eden, Texas; manager of yard J. D. McCollom Lumber Company.
 24930 Marlon Alexander Moore, San Angelo, Texas; owner-manager Moore Planing Mill.
 24931 Andrew Johnson Sparkes, San Angelo, Texas; manager Alfalfa Lumber Company.
 24932 David Edward Thompson, San Angelo, Texas; bookkeeper and assistant manager Wm. Cameron & Co., Inc.
 24933 Oden H. Willoughby, Bronte, Texas; manager South Texas Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1655, San Angelo, Texas, October 6, 1910.

Under Shelton's Shelter.

Vicegerent James Shelton held a big concatenation at Jasper, Texas, on the evening of October 8, making twenty-seven men walk the plank into the brightness of Hoo-Hoo land. The boys had a big parade before the ceremonies, a band accompanying them, and the town of Jasper knew that Hoo-Hoo was in its midst.

There was an interesting session-on-the-roof. The Jasper members of the Order proved to be hosts par excellence, furnishing to the visitors a royal time.

Snark, James Shelton; Senior Hoo-Hoo, F. T. Hall; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. W. Turner; Bojum, E. K. Blair; Scrivenoter, A. L. Mays; Jabberwock, C. C. Ingram; Custocatian, W. W. Bland; Arcanoper, R. M. Simmons; Gurdon, M. E. Stearns.

- 24934 Fitz Paramace Adams, Pineland, Texas; sales agent Temple Lumber Company.
 24935 William Henry Adams, Jasper, Texas; superintendent at Jasper T. B. Allen & Co., Galveston, Texas.
 24936 Robert Bruce Blake, Jasper, Texas; proprietor and publisher Jasper News Boy.
 24937 Edgar William Bowen, Pineland, Texas; assistant manager Temple Lumber Company.
 24938 Ben Powell Brooks, Pineland, Texas; manager shipping department Temple Lumber Company.
 24939 Augustus Howard Cobb, Brownel, Texas; assistant superintendent Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
 24940 Benjamin Bruce Collier, Jasper, Texas; superintendent of construction A. Gilmer Lumber Company.

- 24941 George Warren Cummins, Jasper, Texas; assistant superintendent of construction A. Gilmer Lumber Company.
 24942 John Walter Fears, Pineland, Texas; salesman Temple Lumber Company.
 24943 Thurman Standlee Holmes, Rusk, Texas; superintendent of mill and planer Francis Lumber Company.
 24944 John Gid Kane, Jasper, Texas; sales agent A. Gilmer Lumber Company.
 24945 Edward I. Keller, Jasper, Texas; tie and lumber agent Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
 24946 Joe Berry Knight, Pineland, Texas; assistant manager Temple Lumber Company.
 24947 Earl Thomas McCullough, Jasper, Texas; purchasing agent Kirby Lumber Company.
 24948 Wiley Willis McElroy, Pineland, Texas; stockholder McElroy Lumber Company.
 24949 James Bangs Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; general superintendent of construction Laclede Christy Clay Products Company.
 24950 Charles Jackson Parker, Jasper, Texas; chief engineer and purchasing agent Gilmer Lumber Company.
 24951 Virgil Eugene Rathburn, Pineland, Texas; manager tie department Temple Lumber Company.
 24952 Laurence P. Scarborough, Houston, Texas; manager L. P. Scarborough.
 24953 James Thomas Schotfield, Jasper, Texas; assistant woods superintendent A. Gilmer Lumber Company.
 24954 Chas. P. Smith, New Orleans, La.; salesman and mechanical expert Berlin Machine Works, Beloit, Wis.
 24955 Edward Leonard Stephens, Brownel, Texas; assistant manager Kirby Lumber Company, Houston, Texas.
 24956 Obediah Michaux Stone, Jasper, Texas; O. M. Stone.
 24957 Thomas Edwin Stone, Jasper, Texas; superintendent hospital department and doctor A. Gilmer Lumber Company, Jasper, Texas.
 24958 William E. Trott, Jasper, Texas, secretary and general manager Jasper Realty Company.
 24959 John Elbridge Williams, Jasper, Texas; woods superintendent A. Gilmer Lumber Company.
 24960 Spencer Leslie Wise, Remlig, Texas; purchasing agent A. Gilmer Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1656, Jasper, Texas, October 8, 1910.

Among the Pine Trees of Southern Georgia.

Vicegerent J. C. Fulford, on the evening of October 20, held a splendid concatenation at Valdosta. Ten men were initiated, and Brother H. H. Coombs, of Tifton, Ga., acted as Junior, instilling wisdom into the ten men brought before him in the most finished manner.

The session-on-the-roof which followed was enlivened with a pyrotechnical display of post-prandial talks, and the affair was interesting throughout. Brother Coombs acted as toastmaster. The first to respond to the call of the master of ceremonies was Brother W. H. Leahy, general passenger agent of the A. B. & A. Railway, one of the newly made kittens, and he showed that he could talk as plausibly at a banquet table as he could when confronting difficulties in railroad matters. The next speaker was Mr. James Sheals Hoffman, contracting freight agent of the Norfolk & Western Railway, of Atlanta, Ga. He made a fine talk. He was followed by Brother T. H. Calhoun, Supreme Gurdon, elected at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco, and Brother Calhoun made the pines echo with his talk on the objects of Hoo-Hoo.

"Uncle Dry-Kiln Moore" sang one of his unique songs, which brought cheers from every part of the house. Among the other speakers were Col. D. A. Denmark, of the Monon Route, Valdosta, Ga.; Vicegerent J. C. Fulford and Brother R. E. Hodgson, of Atlanta. The men initiated at this concatenation were every one of them members in whom the Order can take just pride.

Snark, J. C. Fulford; Senior Hoo-Hoo, D. A. Denmark; Junior Hoo-Hoo, H. H. Coombs; Bojum, W. F. Smith; Scrivenoter, P. Smith; Jabberwock, T. W. Morrison; Custocatian, R. E. Hodgson; Arcanoper, R. B. Solomon; Gurdon, J. W. Reynolds.

- 24961 Hansell Pierce Cone, Quitman, Ga.; secretary and treasurer J. W. Byrd Lumber Company.
 24962 Britt Ware Davis, Jr., Valdosta, Ga.; owner B. W. Davis.
 24963 James Shields Hoffman, Atlanta, Ga.; contracting freight agent N. & W. Ry.

- 24964 Wade Hampton Leahy, Atlanta, Ga.; general passenger agent A. B. & A. R. R.
 24965 Luba Lockram O'Kelley, Thomasville, Ga.; buyer of timber and lumber Southern Sawmill Company.
 24966 James Lawton Parrish, Valdosta, Ga.; millwright J. W. Parrish.
 24967 Peter Williamson Robinson, Valdosta, Ga.; soliciting agent A. C. L. Ry.
 24968 Lawrence Ernest Slack, Valdosta, Ga.; salesman W. H. Briggs Hardware Company.
 24969 Douglas Perri Smith, Valdosta, Ga.; secretary and treasurer Southern Locomotive & Car Manufacturing Company.
 24970 Walter Lamar Yeomans, Tipton, Ga.; president Atlantic Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1657, Valdosta, Ga., October 20, 1910.

Hoo-Hoo and Other "Peerless Prophets."

Hoo-Hoo has always been held by his followers to be the Peerless Prophet, but when he went to Kansas for the concatenation held on the evening of October 21 he found the State alive with gaiety on account of the Carnival being held there by the "Peerless Prophets." So Hoo-Hoo and his followers joined in with the spirit of the occasion and added to the gaiety of Wichita at that time.

Friday, October 21, was Hoo-Hoo day of the week, and there was a ball game between the Hoo-Hoo of Wichita and the Hoo-Hoo of Oklahoma City. At a previous meeting the Oklahoma City boys had shown to the Wichita nine some new points on baseball, and so when Wichita's team mopped up with Oklahoma City by a score of 7 to 4, not only were the Hoo-Hoo but other residents of that city made happy.

The concatenation followed the baseball game. It was held in the A. O. U. W. hall, and there was an unusually large attendance and some distinguished visiting members of the Order were present. Among these were Brother W. M. Stephenson, Supreme Representative; N. H. Huey, of Salina, Kans.; Vicegerent; T. H. Rogers, of Oklahoma City, ex-Supreme Senior Hoo-Hoo; J. L. Waddell, Jr., of St. Louis; E. S. Lindas, of Larned, Kans.; F. O. Gulley, of Fayetteville, Ark.

Vicegerent Huey yielded the Snark's chair to the Supreme Representative of the Order, Brother Stephenson, and Brother Huey himself took the role of Gurdon. The concatenation was most impressively conducted. There were twenty-two men initiated. All work was of the very highest order, and interest in Hoo-Hoo was greatly advanced in that section by the way things were made to happen that evening.

Following the concatenation there was a session-on-the-roof in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The tables were arranged in horseshoe form and were beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and ferns. An orchestra furnished music during the banquet.

Brother Howard Case was toastmaster, and he did the honors of the occasion most gracefully. Those who responded to toasts were:

Charles L. Davidson, Mayor; O. A. Boyle, M. M. Murdock and H. J. Allen, of Wichita; Harry Gorsuch, Secretary of the Kansas and Missouri Lumbermen's Association; T. H. Rogers, of Oklahoma City; W. M. Stephenson, of St. Paul; N. H. Huey, of Salina; Phil Moore, captain of the Oklahoma City "Indians"; J. S. Prestridge, captain of the Wichita team; J. W. Metz, of Wichita, and J. E. Marrs, of Oklahoma City.

Snark, W. M. Stephenson; Senior Hoo-Hoo, T. H. Rogers; Junior Hoo-Hoo, C. H. Winn; Bojum, J. F. Bennett; Scrivenoter, W. L. Godley, Jabberwock, R. C. Edgar; Custocatian, B. L. Stephenson; Arcanoper, John B. Moore; Gurdon, N. S. Huey.

- 24971 Sam R. Armour, Sedgwick, Kans.; manager The Kansas Lumber Company, Hutchinson, Kans.
 24972 Edward George Bolz, Hesston, Kans.; partner Bolz Brothers.

- 24973 Zedekiah Clark Brock, Coats, Kans.; manager of yard Deal & Trent, Wichita, Kans.
 24974 Lee Alonzo Garrett, Wichita, Kans., manager of yard Rock Island Lumber Company.
 24975 Charles Ellison Gilchrist, Ashland, Kans.; general manager Home Lumber & Supply Company.
 24976 James Willis Gillespie, Jr., Wichita, Kans.; order man Rock Island Sash & Door Company.
 24977 Edgar Garrison Green, Hutchinson, Kans.; assistant manager L. J. White Lumber Company.
 24978 Samuel Eberly Hostetter, Hutchinson, Kans.; bookkeeper L. J. White Lumber Company.
 24979 Joseph B. Houston, Coyville, Kans., yard manager A. C. Houston Lumber Company, Wichita, Kans.
 24980 John "All Sawdust" Johnson, Wichita, Kans.; traveling salesman American Lumber Company, Albuquerque, N. M.
 24981 Viele "B & B" Kirk, Wichita, Kans.; bookkeeper Long-Bell Lumber Company.
 24982 Harry Allyn Lawrence, Wichita, Kans.; assistant manager Wichita yard Davidson & Case.
 24983 Raymond Powell Little, Wichita, Kans.; manager Davidson & Case Lumber Company.
 24984 Frank William McCabe, Wichita, Kans.; bookkeeper and general office man Davidson & Case Lumber Company.
 24985 William Henry McGowan, Wichita, Kans.; clerk Hill-Engstrom Lumber Company.
 24986 Frank "Wood" Oliver, Jr., Wichita, Kans., bookkeeper Rock Island Lumber & Coal Company.
 24987 Edward George Pfeiffer, Wichita, Kans.; city salesman Schwartz Lumber & Coal Company.
 24988 Roy "Dressed and Matched" Roberts, Arkansas City, Kans.; manager Arkansas City Planing Mill.
 24989 Ralph Busch Shanklin, Winfield, Kans., traveling salesman United Sash & Door Company, Wichita, Kans.
 24990 William Moore Sherman, Wichita, Kans.; salesman Davidson & Case Lumber Company.
 24991 Paul Burroughs Sickner, Wichita, Kans.; estimator and city solicitor Wichita Sash & Door Company.
 24992 Harry Norman Williams, Wichita, Kans.; bookkeeper E. W. Smith Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1658, Wichita, Kans., October 21.

Texas is In the Lead.

So far Texas is ahead in the Hoo-Hoo work for the new year. The third concatenation in that State held since September 9 occurred at Onalaska on the evening of October 22.

Vicegerent James Shelton, of Houston, in whose district the concatenation was held, was through illness prevented from attending, but the reins were taken up by Brother J. D. GeBott and a splendid concatenation was held Hoo-Hoo's lucky number, 13, were initiated, and the boys had plenty of fun in Onalaska.

Snark, J. D. GeBott; Senior Hoo-Hoo, J. W. Hayton; Junior Hoo-Hoo, F. M. Scott; Bojum, K. L. Carlisle; Scrivenoter, Robert L. Andrews; Jabberwock, D. A. Newport; Custocatian, W. S. Bartlett; Arcanoper, L. O. Wright; Gurdon, Joe D. Jarrard.

- 24993 Howard "Doranged" Allen, Onalaska, Texas; superintendent manufacturing department West Lumber Company.
 24994 James "Whirlpool" Brinks, Onalaska, Texas; assistant sawmill superintendent West Lumber Company.
 24995 Arthur Carlisle, Onalaska, Texas; assistant planing mill superintendent West Lumber Company.
 24996 Edmond "Battleax" Clifford, Onalaska, Texas; salesman West Lumber Company.
 24997 Richard "Aldried" Davis, Onalaska, Texas; buyer West Lumber Company.
 24998 John "Caseharder" Halpin, Onalaska, Texas; buyer West Lumber Company.
 24999 George Washington Johnson, Onalaska, Texas; superintendent manufacturing department West Lumber Company.
 25000 John Martin Larchelm, Onalaska, Texas; assistant sawmill superintendent West Lumber Company.
 25001 Walter Starbuck Lockwood, Onalaska, Texas; assistant planing mill superintendent West Lumber Company.
 25002 Edward P. McGinley, Houston, Texas; traveling representative Southwest Publishing Company.
 25003 John Herbert Marrast, Onalaska, Texas; assistant planing mill superintendent West Lumber Company.
 25004 George Andrew Stephenson, Onalaska, Texas; assistant superintendent West Lumber Company.
 25005 Oscar Bowen Thompson, Onalaska, Texas; superintendent sawmill West Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1659, Onalaska, Texas, October 22.

OUR VICEGERENTS

R. A. Hiscox, San Francisco.

The subject of this sketch is a native Californian, having first seen light of the Golden West at the little town of Sweetland, Nevada County, Cal., on March 25, 1870. In 1884 the family removed from Sweetland to Oakland, and at the age of 14 Brother Hiscox started to work for the Eagle Box Company of that city. Though but a lad and totally inexperienced, of course, young Hiscox, by his faithful and efficient services, soon rendered himself indispensable and was rapidly promoted. He remained in the employ of the Eagle Box Company for eleven years. In 1895 he secured a position with Wilson, Brown & Co., wholesale and retail lumber dealers in San Francisco. This position afforded a wider field and a greater opportunity for becoming familiar with the lumber business on a large scale. This position was held by Brother Hiscox for ten years. In 1904 he associated himself with Messrs. F. A. Hart, of Aberdeen, Wash., and W. H. Wood, of San



R. A. HISCOX, Vicegerent Northern District of California.

Francisco, and formed the Hart-Wood Lumber Company, with sawmills at Aberdeen, Wash., and yards in San Francisco. Brother Hiscox became manager of the San Francisco yards. The concern has been in business for six years and has met with great success in all its undertakings. Brother Hiscox was initiated into Hoo-Hoo at San Francisco March 25, 1905.

Brother Hiscox is widely known throughout the West, and many of the visitors to the San Francisco Annual will remember him most pleasantly. He took quite an active part in all the affairs at the Annual. The appointment of Brother Hiscox as Vicegerent for the Northern District of California was a very happy selection and augurs well for the advancement of Hoo-Hoo in that section.

Getting the Work Well Under Way.

Throughout the pages of this Bulletin will be found several items indicating the activities of our traveling Supreme Representative, W. M. Stephenson. Immediately on his acceptance of the position Mr. Stephenson visited St. Louis to confer with the membership there and later spent two days at Nashville in conference with the Scribe-noter. At this conference a general outline of the work for the year was agreed upon. Mr. Stephenson has twice visited Chicago, holding very satisfactory conferences each time with the prominent members there to the end that a plan of work may be agreed upon. Returning to Minnesota, Mr. Stephenson has been engaged in going carefully over the situation in the Northern and Central Western States, and assisting in the work of selecting and appointing Vicegerents and getting them well started on the work of the year.

As will be seen, he attended Vicegerent Huey's big concatenation at Wichita on October 21, and later in a conference arranged for the appointment of four Vicegerents in Kansas and the appointment of a Vicegerent for the Western District of Missouri at Kansas City, the latter in cooperation with Supreme Arcanoper J. F. Judd; also assisting in working out a very thorough arrangement for the apportionment of the state of Arkansas into four districts and the appointment of Vicegerents there.

Mr. Stephenson had intended, immediately after the Wichita meeting, to proceed on an extended tour of the eastern states, which had been made one of the earliest features of the plan for his work. It has been deemed expedient, however, to defer this eastern trip, as Supreme Custocatian J. H. Shelp was compelled to be away from Philadelphia on a two weeks' trip south, and for the further reason that the concatenation fixed at Cumberland, Md., by Vicegerent R. W. Oswald, for November 4, was postponed to December 9. In cooperation with Mr. Shelp and the newly appointed vicegerent at Philadelphia, Mr. Horace G. Hazard, a big concatenation has been arranged for at Philadelphia, to occur right after Thanksgiving Day, a few days after Mr. Shelp's return from the South. Mr. Stephenson will attend this concatenation and will assist Mr. Shelp in perfecting the extended plans the latter has for reorganizing his entire jurisdiction.

It is then the intention of Mr. Stephenson, in company with Mr. Shelp, to go down to Baltimore for a conference with Vicegerent Wm. T. Kuhne, who has already put under way arrangements for a concatenation to be held there some time in December; the dates for all these meetings to be so arranged that Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Shelp can attend them one after the other. After the Baltimore concatenation, Mr. Stephenson, probably still in company with Mr. Shelp, will proceed to New York, and later to Boston. The purpose of Mr. Stephenson's visits to all these eastern cities is not alone to take part in concatenations to be held, but to call into conference our active members at each place, in the endeavor to establish throughout the East something like the interest in Hoo-Hoo that prevails in the South and West. Mr. Stephenson's visit to Baltimore will be so timed as to meet there Brother John L. Alcock, who is now in England, and who will return during the present month. Mr. Alcock has always been one of the staunchest members of the Order at Baltimore, and has contributed as much as any other one man to the successful establishment of Hoo-Hoo throughout Maryland and West Virginia.

In another place will appear an account of Mr. Stephenson's visit to Grand Rapids, and the good work accomplished there. For the present, which may be termed an intermediate trip, he will visit Toledo, Cleveland, Sandusky and Columbus, Ohio, returning to Milwaukee. On this trip Mr. Stephenson has taken up tentative arrangements for the next Annual Meeting and has already had several conferences with a number of the steamship lines on the lakes, looking to arranging for holding the next Annual Meeting during the course of a four or five days' cruise on the lakes on one of the big passenger steamers to be put exclusively at the service of Hoo-Hoo. Definite announcement as to these arrangements cannot be made now.

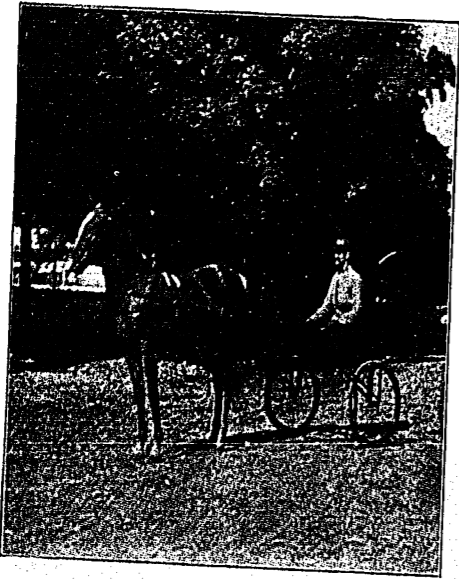
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Nearly all drowsy people are drowsy because they are constantly trying to keep something going on. It's a good idea for everyone to rest occasionally.

Great Gathering at Grand Rapids.

The lumbermen and Hoo-Hoo of Grand Rapids, Mich., gave a most enjoyable banquet on November 7 in honor of the presence of Supreme Representative Wm. M. Stephenson. The banquet was held at the Livingstone Hotel. Mr. Stephenson visited Detroit in the course of a general tour he is making of the various jurisdictions. Supreme Senior Hoo-Hoo Jeff B. Webb, of Grand Rapids, has taken hold of the work in his jurisdiction with notable enthusiasm, and has made rapid progress in the appointment of his Vicegerents, and generally in getting the work of the year started throughout all the states apportioned to him. It was to confer with Mr. Webb and other Hoo-Hoo of Grand Rapids in regard to this work that Mr. Stephenson visited that city, and his presence was made the occasion of a most enjoyable gathering of the membership, at which much good for the Order was accomplished.

At the meeting a local organization of the Grand Rapids membership was effected whereby that membership will hereafter maintain a local Nine of its own, for the conduct not only of concatenations at Grand Rapids, but in



R. M. SCHORNSTEIN, No. 17231, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

assisting in the work all over jurisdiction No. 2. The Nine consists of the following:

Snark, F. J. Verkerke, 17234.
Senior Hoo-Hoo, C. H. Schneider, 15409.
Junior Hoo-Hoo, C. F. Sweet, 16314.
Bojum, John Wood, 17235.
Scrivenoter, W. H. Kittle, 22771.
Custocatlan, J. W. Quigley, 21631.
Arcanoper, C. A. Strand, 19197.
Gardon, A. Fisher, 24347.

It was also arranged for the local membership to hold regular monthly meetings during the winter season, at the Livingstone Hotel, where an informal dinner will be given on the evening of the first Monday of each month. It was arranged to have a committee of three to take charge of each monthly meeting, each meeting in turn to appoint the committee to arrange for the next meeting. The following three members were appointed to take charge of the December meeting: John Wood, 17235; R. A. Wellman, 22786; G. K. McMullen, 22774.

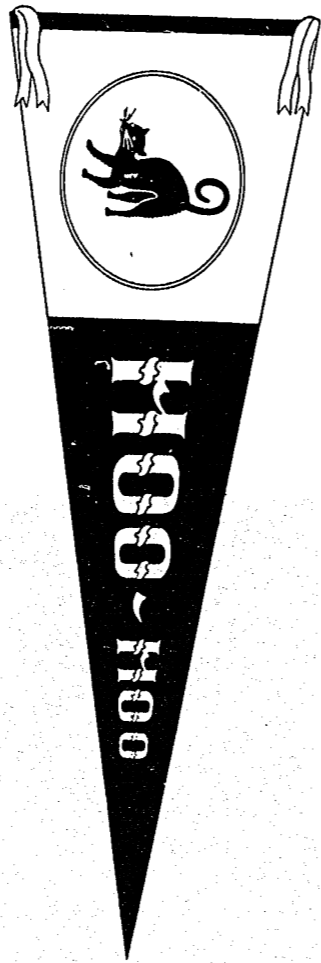
Snark Miller and all other officers of the Order for this year have reasons to feel highly gratified over the interest Brother Webb has awakened at Grand Rapids, and the effective steps he has taken for carrying on the work throughout his jurisdiction. If all the nine jurisdictions could be as well organized as No. 2 is now there would be a new era inaugurated in Hoo-Hoo.

In connection with this delightful meeting at Grand Rapids, The Bulletin is pleased to present herewith the

picture of a prominent Grand Rapids member, in the person of Brother R. M. Schornstein, No. 17231. Brother Schornstein is shown in the position he is most pleased to occupy these days—in a pneumatic sulky behind his colt, "Jennie Graham" (by Axworthy, dam Enchantress). This colt is only fifteen months old, but The Bulletin has the joint endorsement of Stephenson and Webb for the fact that she has a record of a quarter of a mile in 32 seconds—which is some record for a colt of any age.

The Official Hoo-Hoo Pennant.

The House of Ancients, to which body was referred the selection of an official flag or pennant for Hoo-Hoo, has adopted the pennant as shown herewith. It is a beautiful thing, but cannot be adequately described in cold type. It is a combination of the Hoo-Hoo colors, black, white and gold. The black cat, surrounded by a gold rim, stands out in bold relief against a white background. The letters



of the word Hoo-Hoo are most artistically done in gold, and they show up well against the black. The pennant is the regulation size—about a yard long. It is surpassingly attractive and unique and would make a very striking and effective decoration for office or den.

Each of the trunks hereafter sent out for a concatenation will be supplied with five of these pennants, to be displayed on the tables at the stations of the Snark, Senior Hoo-Hoo, Junior Hoo-Hoo, Bojum and Scrivenoter. The pennants are too expensive to be supplied for general decoration of halls of meeting, but for a special occasion can be had at cost price from the Scrivenoter's office. The pennants will also be sold through the Scrivenoter's office to any member of the Order who wants one. Many persons make a fad of collecting handsome pennants. No collector will be able to add a more beautiful pennant than this official Hoo-Hoo pennant. The price prepaid to any address is 99 cents.

Lumbermen's Baseball Club.

The accompanying picture shows eleven of the about twenty members of the Chicago Lumbermen's Baseball Club. It is a little late in the season to be writing of baseball, but this Chicago club is no one-season affair. It is organized to be a permanent institution at Chicago. The movement to organize such a club began only in August last, too late in the season for the active team, which was promptly put in fighting shape, to establish much of a record. The team, however, showed up mighty well in a series of practice games, and was victorious in the only contest in which it participated, that with the Chicago Packing Box Company's team, on October 8, which team was defeated by a score of 10 to 7 in a remarkably well played game.

The matter of organizing such a club was taken up by the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange in August, when the following committee to organize the team was appointed: T. A. Moore, chairman; E. F. Dodge, G. A. Larson, T. G. LaBlanc and G. H. Ostrander.

The suggestion of such an organization to put Chicago on a parity with other cities having baseball teams was enthusiastically received, and abundant financial support

Coming Concatenations.

November 23, Little Rock, Ark. Vicegerent, R. A. W. Parke.

November 26, Seattle, Wash. Vicegerent, W. P. Lockwood.

December 9, Cumberland, Md. Vicegerent, R. W. Oswald.

December 17, Leslie, Ark. Vicegerent, F. O. Gully.

December 17, Baltimore, Md. Vicegerent, Wm. T. Kuhns.

OBITUARY.

C. O. Eyer (8202).

Brother C. O. Eyer died at Colorado Springs after a lingering illness of several months. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss. Throughout his illness Brother Eyer was closely looked after by our good members at Colorado Springs, who attended him in his illness and who assisted at his funeral.

Brother Eyer was born at Muscatine, Iowa, June 18, 1878, but has been in Colorado—at Denver, Cripple Creek, Newton, Independence and Colorado Springs—since 1893. He has been connected with various lumber concerns operating yards during that period, and was well known and highly esteemed by those with whom his business or social life brought him in contact. He was buried at Colorado Springs.



CHICAGO LUMBERMEN'S BASEBALL CLUB.

was promptly forthcoming. The team was fitted out with attractive uniforms and a full supply of implements and accessories. It will enter the 1911 season ready and anxious to meet any lumbermen's team in the country. The team consists of the following lumbermen, a great many of whom will be recognized as prominent in Hoo-Hoo:

J. H. Dion, Malsey & Dion Lumber Co.
E. E. Bryant, Vollmer & Below Lumber Co.
P. S. Fletcher, D. S. Pate Lumber Co.
J. M. Morgan, Chicago Car Lumber Co.
C. E. McLean, Chicago Car Lumber Co.
J. F. Halpin, C. H. Worcester Lumber Co.
J. H. Lausman, Chicago Packing Box Co.
G. A. Larson, Fink Heldler Lumber Co.
F. J. Swec, Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
Art. H. Borden, Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
D. B. Fox, St. Louis Lumberman.
G. E. Atley, J. M. Atley Lumber Co.
C. M. Christensen, Christensen Lumber Co.
V. A. White, Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.
T. G. LaBlanc, lumber journalist.
Carl Saye, McLeod Lumber Co.
W. B. Kimball, Pate Lumber Co.

Henry Hudson Drefold (No. 22480).

Brother Henry Hudson Drefold died at his home in Omaha, Neb., on November 3, after a brief attack of pneumonia. The summons came unexpectedly to the family of Brother Drefold, for up until his last illness he had been in the best of health. He was a man of great popularity among the lumber trade of Omaha.

Brother Drefold was a native of Omaha, having been born in that city on May 8, 1880. For the past three years he has been with the Adams & Kelly Co. He was initiated at the concatenation held at Omaha on January 22 of last year.

E. P. Coltman (No. 18890).

Brother E. P. Coltman, president of the Coltman Lumber Company of Idaho Falls, Ida., died September 10, after a very brief illness. Announcement of his death comes to the Scrivenoter from his partner, Mr. D. C. Peck. Brother Coltman was born at Allegheny, Pa., on April 12, 1864. Up to 1893 he was in the railroad business, but in that year embarked in the retail business at Idaho Falls. The Coltman Lumber Company he has successfully conducted since that day. He was initiated at the concatenation held at Salt Lake City, Utah, on February 15, 1907.

