

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

THE SUPREME NINE.

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



THE HOUSE OF ANCIENTS.

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

THE VICEGERENTS.

Alabama—(Northern District)—Richard Randolph, 1530 17th St., S., Birmingham, Ala.
 Alabama—(Central District)—C. H. Hitchcock, Box 185, Montgomery, Ala.
 Alabama—(Southern District)—Paul B. Ray, Cawthon Hotel, Mobile, Ala.
 Arizona—E. A. Goodrich, Phoenix, Arizona.
 Arkansas—(Northern District)—J. H. Stannard, Nettleton, Ark.
 Arkansas—(Central District)—E. L. Rodgers, 215 W. 2d St., Little Rock, Ark.
 Arkansas—(Northwestern District)—L. R. Putman, Fayetteville, Ark.
 Arkansas—(Southwestern District)—H. E. Bemis, Prescott, Ark.
 Arkansas—(Southeastern District)—George P. Darby, Pine Bluff, Ark.
 California—(Southern District)—Brown Higman, 350 West 57th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 California—(Northern District)—R. Stanley Dollar, 100 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Canada—(Eastern District)—Thomas Patterson, 51 Victoria Ave., South Hamilton, Ont., Can.
 Canada—(Central District)—E. D. Tennant, care The Hat Portage Lbr. Co., Winnipeg, Man., Can.
 Canada—(British Columbia)—A. J. Hendry, R. C. M. T. & T. Co., Vancouver, B. C.
 Canada—(Alberta)—L. P. Stranahan, Box 170, Calgary, Alta., Canada.
 Colorado—C. F. Dickinson, 301 E. 6th St., Leadville, Col.
 Cuba—F. P. Best, Box 768, Havana, Cuba.
 District of Columbia—Overton W. Price, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.
 England—(Southern District)—Edwin Haynes, 164 Aldergate St., London, E. C., England.
 England—(Western District and Wales)—J. P. Stephenson-Jellie, 28 Baldwin St., Bristol, England.
 Florida—(Southern District)—F. E. Wayner, Pauway, Fla.
 Florida—(Eastern District)—W. E. Gullett, 414 Dial-Upchurch, Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Florida—(Western District)—P. K. Tornoe, Pensacola, Fla.
 Georgia—(Southern District)—T. H. Calhoun, Beach, Ga.
 Idaho—(Northern District)—P. M. Laehmund, Pottlatch, Idaho.
 Idaho—(Southern District)—C. B. Channel, Twin Falls, Idaho.
 Illinois—(Northern District)—Carl Saye, care McLeod Lbr. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Illinois—(Southern District)—E. B. Eckhard, Carbondale, Ill.
 Indiana—(Northern District)—Louis G. Buddenbaum, Pine & New York Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Indiana—(Southern District)—Henry Koltker, Jr., cor. Main and Iowa Sts., Evansville, Ind.
 Iowa—(Northern District)—D. H. Derins, 1206 Iowa St., Dubuque, Iowa.
 Iowa—(Southern District)—J. M. Furlong, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Kansas—(Eastern District)—E. D. Whiteside, Columbus, Kas.
 Kansas—(Western District)—N. H. Huey, care National Hotel, Salina, Kas.
 Kentucky—(Central District)—L. G. Herndon, 709 Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 Kentucky—(Eastern District)—B. L. Blair, Castlettsburg, Ky.
 Kentucky—(Western District)—H. S. Wells, 14th St. and Caldwell Ave., Paducah, Ky.
 Louisiana—(Southern District)—George H. Cambre, Hotel Bentley, Alexandria, La.
 Louisiana—(Northern District)—F. G. Snyder, Shreveport, La.
 Louisiana—(Eastern District)—J. M. Swetman, 430 Audubon Bldg., New Orleans, La.
 Maryland—(Eastern District)—Wm. T. Kuhns, 7 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
 Maryland—(Western District)—R. W. Oswald, Cumberland, Md.
 Massachusetts—Herbert A. Fuller, 11 Doane St., Boston, Mass.

Mexico—(Southern District)—DeWitt Hammond, Avenida Cinco de Mayo, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Mexico—(Northern District)—J. W. Derby, Box 264, Monterey, Mexico.
 Michigan—(Western District)—Jeff B. Webb, 165 S. East St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Michigan—(Upper Peninsular)—W. A. Whitman, Marquette, Mich.
 Minnesota—(Southern District)—James C. Melville, 141 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Minnesota—(Northern District)—Geo. A. Sherwood, 2 Lyceum Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
 Mississippi—(Southern District)—T. L. O'Donnell, Hattiesburg, Miss.
 Mississippi—(Western District)—Geo. F. Riel, care Paepcke-Leicht Lbr. Co., Greenville, Miss.
 Mississippi—(Eastern District)—John M. Broach, 316 Miazza-Woods Bldg., Meridian, Miss.
 Missouri—(Eastern District)—R. B. McConnell, care Huttig Sash & Door Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Missouri—(Western District)—E. A. Wright, 412 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Missouri—(Southwestern District)—E. E. Ennis, 1106 N. Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.
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 Nebraska—J. W. Chase, The (Vio) D. S., Lincoln, Neb.
 Nevada—W. A. Viney, Reno, Nevada, N. M.
 New Mexico—E. L. Evans, Albuquerque, N. M.
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 North Carolina—(Central District)—Clyde McCallum, Fayetteville, N. C.
 North Carolina—(Eastern District)—F. G. Bunmann, Ayden, N. C.
 North Carolina—(Western District)—Robert A. Galther, Box 207, Statesville, N. C.
 North Dakota—Frank A. Taylor, Grand Forks, N. D.
 Ohio—(Northern District)—F. T. Peitch, 15th Floor Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Ohio—(Central District)—F. J. Bielle, 1021 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.
 Ohio—(Southern District)—R. McCracken, 1010 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Oklahoma—(Western District)—Chas. P. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Oklahoma—(Northeastern District)—T. B. Page, Box 602, Muskogee, Okla.
 Oklahoma—(Southeastern District)—H. T. Chiles, Caddo, Okla.
 Oregon—(Northern District)—G. A. Griswold, 516 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 Oregon—(Southern District)—F. H. Rosenberg, Cottage Grove, Ore.
 Pennsylvania—(Northern District)—W. P. Barker, St. Marys, Pa.
 Pennsylvania—(Central District)—A. W. Mallinson, Williamsport, Pa.
 Pennsylvania—(Eastern District)—J. H. Sheip, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pennsylvania—(Western District)—W. T. Carroll, care Carroll Lumber Co., Uniontown, Pa.
 Scotland—James Lightbody, 8 Gordon St., Glasgow, Scotland.
 South Carolina—J. W. Allen, Sumter, S. C.
 South Dakota—H. A. Hurd, 213 Syndicate Bldg., Sioux Falls, S. D.
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 Tennessee—(Central District)—S. Cecil Ewing, 1001 First National Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
 Tennessee—(Western District)—J. M. Clements, 391 East St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Texas—(Northern District)—C. E. Gillett, Waco, Tex.
 Texas—(Southern District)—James Shelton, 508 Theatre Bldg., Houston, Texas.
 Texas—(Western District)—R. A. Whitlock, El Paso, Tex.
 Utah—J. J. Stewart, Box 43, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Virginia—(Western District)—L. E. Hunter, Graham, Va.
 Virginia—(Eastern District)—R. H. Morris, care The North Carolina Pine Association, Norfolk, Va.
 Washington—(Western District)—T. M. Shields, 119 Jackson St., Seattle, Wash.
 Washington—(Eastern District)—E. E. Eogdahl, 817 E. Indiana St., Spokane, Wash.
 West Virginia—(Eastern District)—J. W. Brazier, Elkins, W. Va.
 West Virginia—(Central District)—Clarence D. Howard, Cowen, W. Va.
 West Virginia—(Western District)—O. F. Payne, 694 Kanawha St., Charleston, W. Va.
 Wisconsin—W. R. Anderson, 304 Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Wyoming—P. M. Rackus, 420 S. Linden Ave., Sheridan, Wyoming
 Australia—W. G. Boorman, E. S. & A. Bank Bldg., King & George Sts., Sidney, N. S. W.

THE JURISDICTIONS.

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

THE BULLETIN

VOL. XVI. NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER, 1910 No. 180



HARRY J. MILLER
 SNARK OF THE UNIVERSE



A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOO-HOO

THE BULLETIN

J. H. BAIRD, Scrivenoter, Editor.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER, 1910.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

This Bulletin contains the full stenographic proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and a comprehensive presentation of all the features incident to one of the most pleasant and successful meetings the Order has ever held. The attendance was not as large as had been hoped, but those who were present took a lively interest in all the business sessions, and participated actively in the proceedings.

The most important action of the meeting was the confirmation of the action taken at the Chicago conference of last November in recommending that—

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

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

At the close of the meeting, in conjunction with five members of the House of Ancients, the new Supreme Nine met with a quorum present, and took up for consideration the four applications on file for the position of Supreme Representative. After a full consideration, Mr. W. M. Stephenson, of St. Paul, Minn., was elected, and his salary fixed at \$3,000 per annum and expenses. Mr. Stephenson has promptly taken hold of the work, and will be heard from by the membership very frequently. For the present his headquarters will be at St. Paul, but he will be much in evidence wherever there are doings in Hoo-Hoo land, and, better yet, will give much of his time to those places where Hoo-Hoo has never been satisfactorily established, or where, for whatever reason, interest and activity has abated. A brief biographical sketch of Mr. Stephenson, who is already very widely known to the membership of Hoo-Hoo, appears on another page.

A ringing resolution in commendation of the Hoo-Hoo Death Emergency Fund was adopted, and the time in which the initial fund of \$6,000 is to be raised was extended to January 1—an action hardly necessary, as things have turned out. The second notice of the proposed establishment of this fund, sent out in September in connection with the first notice of dues, has brought in the money with a great rush. At the hour this is written the collection stands at approximately \$5,500, leaving only \$500 to come in—and the money is arriving in every mail in goodly volume. The opportunity afforded the membership of remitting for this fund in connection with 1911 dues has

proved a great convenience. If the fund has not been fully raised by the time this issue of The Bulletin reaches its readers, it is a sure thing that this announcement will bring in what trifling amount may still remain to be raised. As soon as the fund is in hand, every subscriber will be sent a neatly engraved card certifying to his participation.

Practically the whole of the work done at the Chicago conference in threshing out a closer definition of our eligibility clause was confirmed by the meeting, and formally adopted into the Constitution and By-Laws. The only change in this made at the Annual Meeting was to make eligible the officers and representatives of lumber mutual and inter-insurance organizations.

The recommendation of the Chicago conference that hereafter a nominating committee be appointed at each annual meeting to recommend the officers to be elected was affirmed, and the plan was proceeded upon in the election of the present Nine, the report of the nominating committee going through without change. The object of this is to secure a better geographical distribution of the Supreme Nine, and to eliminate as much as possible objectionable political methods; but the new method provides that any member present has the right and privilege of making a nomination in opposition to that of the committee, which leaves the real final determination of the matter with the membership, just as it has always been and should be.

The other recommendation of the Chicago conference that so far as practical the Scrivenoter arrange with all the Vicegerents for spring and autumn concatenations was confirmed, the idea being to arrange these meetings in such sequence of time as may permit a larger number of them than would otherwise be possible to be attended by the Supreme Representative.

The place of next Annual Meeting was left with the Supreme Nine, with the recommendation that some centrally located city, preferably one on the great lakes, be selected, the practicability of holding the meetings on a steamer during a cruise on the lakes to be investigated and considered.

A resolution putting the Order squarely in advocacy of a sane and conservative conservation of the timber resources of the country, completed the more salient features of the meeting.

Every line, however, of the proceedings should be carefully read by every member, most particularly by Vicegerents and other officers likely to be called upon for active participation in the work of the year.

There is good stuff in this issue.

PRESERVE THIS BULLETIN.

This issue of The Bulletin is not a news sheet, but a permanent record. Before the matter for a monthly paper can be arranged and printed the weekly lumber journals have spread before their readers a condensed account of the proceedings of the convention. But The Bulletin contains the official stenographic report of all that was done at the annual, together with a great deal of other matter that is of value to the members. It should be preserved and kept on file.

DELAY IN ISSUING 1911 CARDS.

The first notice of 1911 dues went out immediately after September 9, as soon as dues became payable. The books of the Order were, of course, at San Francisco at the Annual Meeting. The money came in with a great rush, many of the dues remittances being coupled with remittances for the Hoo-Hoo Death Emergency Fund. No dues remittances could be checked up and posted until return of the books. This has delayed sending out the cards. Many letters have been received from members mentioning the fact that remittance had been made. During the month of September alone nearly \$4,000 was received on dues account. It is a big job to handle so many remittances, properly enter, post and make cards for same, and none of this could be done until the books came back.

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, Held at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9-12, 1910

First Session, Friday, September 9.

SUPREME BOJUM HUGH W. HOGAN:—(Striking a blow on a circular saw which had been placed at the chairman's station.)—Ladies and Gentlemen: As it is nine minutes past nine on the 9th day of the 9th month, I call the 19th Annual Convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo to order. We will invoke the Divine blessing on the session and on our Order. I take pleasure in introducing Rev. Dr. Rader, of Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Rader's Invocation.

Almighty God, we invoke Thy blessing upon all the proceedings of this convention and upon these people who have gathered from various parts of the country to deliberate upon the things that have to do with the material interests of our country.

We thank Thee for all the blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us, in giving us the forest and the field, the mountain and the stream. We thank Thee for this beautiful morning, and for this blessed sun which shines down upon this city, and we pray Thee that it may symbolize Thy spirit and Thy presence.

We invoke Thy blessing upon this city and this state and nation, and upon these officials of the state and of the city, and upon the President of the United States, and all who occupy positions of official trust and responsibility.

We pray Thee that Thou wilt guide us to more intelligently appropriate the gifts of nature and to rightly use the things which Thou hast given us so abundantly. May we, by Thy grace and Thy wisdom, rightly use those things over which Thou hast given us control.

And may we, in the development of our material civilization, remember that Thou art the great Creator, the God of providence that overruleth the world and who doeth all things.

And now we beseech Thee, bless these friends who have come, and make this fellowship helpful and delightful; and, we pray Thee, bless their homes and their loved ones; and grant, O God, that during these days of festivity and fellowship there may come to us visions of what is true and beautiful and good, and new revelations of what is right between man and man, and between man and Thee.

All of which we ask in the name and for the sake of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

BOJUM HOGAN:—Governor Gillett will deliver an address of welcome on behalf of the State of California. He needs no introduction.

Address of Governor James N. Gillett.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am delighted to be able to meet with you as members of Hoo-Hoo and to extend to you a most cordial welcome on behalf of the people of the State of California. I was just a little fearful yesterday that I would not be able to get here. The legislature is still in session, but all that I had to do was completed last night, in time for me to catch a late train, that gave me an opportunity to be present at this time and to make you welcome.

As I listened to the sound of that saw a few moments ago, I remembered that a few years ago in the State of Wisconsin, and later on, while working for Pope & Talbot at Port Gamble, the saw used to sound at five in the morning, instead of nine after nine, and I only regretted that I do not have to work in these days, as I would have the advantage of those four or five hours. (Laughter.)

The lumbering interest of our country always has been great. It has been my great pleasure—one of the happiest

parts of my life—that I have worked in the forests of Wisconsin, and in the great forests of Washington, and among the great and mighty redwoods of California, and I feel that I am always at home when I am with sawmill men, and within the sound of saws.

Our forests are rapidly fading away. Today the great question of conservation of natural resources is before the people, and I hope that the people will not look only to how much they can get out of the trees that are in our forests, but that we may devise some way of reforesting the hills and the great valleys that are rapidly being denuded. It seems to me that that is the great theme in this natural conservation. I never saw a mill that cut more lumber than the people use, and I have never seen many great piles of coal piled up that the people had no use for. My notion of conservation of natural resources is that we should avoid extravagance and devise some means of keeping our forests green, and of continuing the growth of young timber, so that generations to come will have the use of those same resources which we now enjoy.

I trust that your stay in San Francisco will be pleasant. You have an Order that we all—at least those who have anything to do with sawmills—know to be a splendid organization.

Everything that we have in our State is yours—if the Native Sons don't get it—and they are pursuing it pretty fast today. I thank you. (Applause.)

BOJUM HOGAN:—While showing Brother Baird around San Francisco yesterday, he remarked, "This is the first new city I have ever been in; I have seen new towns a plenty, but a brand new city of a half million people is a new spectacle in the world." Representing this entirely new city, I will ask our Mayor, Mr. McCarthy, to welcome you.

Address of Mayor P. H. McCarthy.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Reverend Rader has invoked all the blessings on the Governor, and he has dealt with the entire State; and since the State embraces the City of San Francisco, as it does every other political subdivision of this State, there is very little left for Mayor McCarthy to deal with. The fact remains, however, that you are convening in a city that is really new. Only a few years ago the city was almost totally destroyed, leaving us between 45,000 and 46,000 buildings, cottages, residences and such standing on their foundations; all other buildings, all other structures were destroyed, for whatever purpose used; they were wiped out by fire. You are today, however, in a city the people of which have rehabilitated it in better form and with greater ease than any city which met a similar fate in any manner, either through flood, fire, or anything else that might destroy property and take away the lives of the people.

The men represented in your organization have played a very important part in that rehabilitation; and if it were not for the cutting down of trees by those brawny men employed by you, and if it were not for the circular saw, which I, also, when only 14 years of age, associated myself with, in the shop as an apprentice carpenter, this city would not be what it is today. And when I say to you, ladies and gentlemen from all over this country, who are assembled here this morning, that this city suffered a loss by many millions of dollars—\$235,000,000—(that is going some—quite a little sum of money, even in your business, and I understand the Hoo-Hoo have a controlling interest in more money than any other institution today conducting business in these United States, which, indeed, is something to be proud of); but, as I say, the city suffered more than did Chicago, Boston and Baltimore all combined, by \$235,000,000. Figures never tell stories, though many of us who reduce figures to paper do; statistics are cold facts, and they speak for themselves. With all of that, San Francisco stands today preeminently better, her buildings more secure; and if visited by fire would put up a greater battle than the buildings we had here prior to the 18th day of April, 1906.

I hope that you will do everything within your power to make yourselves acquainted thoroughly, not only with the rehabilitation of San Francisco, but with the manner in which it was done, and that you will enjoy the good and the pure things of life while in our city, because this San Francisco of ours presents more of that to the square inch—pure and undefiled and within the law—than can be found within any other political subdivision of this great country, with which I am acquainted.

We hope that you will find your stay here pleasant, and in behalf of the citizenship of this great city of ours, as Mayor of all the people, it is a pleasure for me, Mr. Chairman, to give to you, for your people, the keys of this city, and if there is anything you see and you don't feel like taking it, and the Governor is removed, in some other part of the State, or in the Capitol, and cannot give it to you, ask Mayor McCarthy for it and it shall be yours. I thank you. (Applause.)

BOJUM HOGAN:—I will now introduce to you Brother Albert H. Elliott, of California, who will welcome you in California's name.

Brother Elliott in Eloquent Strain.

Mr. Chairman and Brother Members in Hoo-Hoo and Ladies and Gentlemen: At the last annual convention of this Order, when various representatives of the states and cities of the Union were giving reasons why the convention should be held in various parts of the country, an eloquent tongued son of the South—a resident, presumably, of Nashville, Tennessee—said that he had no doubt in his mind that thousands of Plymouth Rock chickens yet unborn, if Hoo-Hoo would go to Nashville, would be glad to lay down their young and tender lives on the altar of Hoo-Hoo appetite.

I cannot expect to match the eloquence of our friend from Tennessee, but we will have some of his fervid imagination when we suggest that we arrange this matter well in advance, so that our ancestors, who saw to it that this great State was admitted into the Union, arranged that it should be admitted upon the ninth month and the ninth day, in order that we might welcome you with bunting and bands and a queen.

I know that the committee has arranged much amusement for your benefit. In California we always give you the bad with the good. We are afraid of nothing. So the committee has arranged to take you from this fine meeting and this fine city, and show you the crookedest little railroad in the world—though why they should be taking Eastern people and showing them a crooked railroad is something that I cannot understand.

As you stand on top of Mount Tamalpais, as you shall shortly, with the ocean roaring at your feet—by the way, we permit the ocean to do our roaring out here, just as we permit the trade winds to do our blowing during the summer—as you stand there you will look to the south, to Mount Diablo, and you will see a mountainous state, and you will see a state of valleys. Then, being Hoo-Hoo, they are going to take you down into the Muir redwoods and show you those splendid upright trees with their fluted columns—trees that seem to stand there as though they were supporting the blue vault of heaven.

But I want you to remember particularly that within four hours' travel of the place you stand are the California Big Trees, the Sequoia Sempervirens, in the Santa Cruz mountains. I wish that you could go there. They are the most majestic living things on the face of the earth. We want you to understand that the records show, so far as science can determine it, that these trees had started to grow at the time that the wise men came from the East to see Christ lying in the manger. Lest you may think that I am exaggerating, if we could take you to the Calaveras and Mariposa Big Trees, we would show you trees that had already grown to manhood, with their branches aspiring to brush the vault of heaven itself, before Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt—aye, before the tombs were built that contain the mysteries of Hoo-Hoo. That is not a matter of exaggeration; it is the statement of a scientific fact.

It seems to me that this convention typifies two things particularly; one is confraternity—man with man—and the other is, of course, the idea of California hospitality. On this little page that you have here (holding up the official programme) you see a picture of the Golden Gate. As you travel around the bay, as you shall, and look out

through the Golden Gate, I call your attention to the fact that those gates are always ajar, whether it is during the summer when our sun is shining, and our beautiful zephyrs blow, or during the winter when a storm is on the bosom of the Pacific. Those gates are typical and emblematical of that great hospitality that California always extends to all the people of the earth—of the hospitality we are extending today to our visitors in San Francisco and to the members of the Order of Hoo-Hoo.

I also call your attention to the yellow bunting. You see it on all hands—gold. And why not? California's great heart of gold went out in order that commerce might thrive in this country, and California has still somewhat of her golden heart left; but the golden heart that she now has is only the golden heart of a golden hospitality.

But we have infinite variety. I also read from the program that the committee are going to take you down into Chinatown. I want to warn the timid ladies present that we have in Chinatown what are known as the Chinese Six Companies, and the Chinese Six Companies sometimes have little differences between themselves. I believe some of those differences they are having now, and if you go down there under the banner of Hoo-Hoo, the Chinese will undoubtedly think this is the seventh company, and they will begin shooting things up. So you are bound to have some excitement in California, anyway. But if you have not sufficient excitement, I am reliably informed that the committee in charge, who seem to have things about their own way, can arrange for the ladies present, who are particularly timid, that we will have a little earthquake. (Much applause.)

BOJUM HOGAN:—I need not introduce to you Brother Hadley, our Snark, I shall simply ask him to reply to the address of welcome.

Snark Hadley's Response to Address of Welcome.

Honorable Governor of California, Honorable Mayor of San Francisco, the Good People of California and Mr. Chairman: It is indeed a privilege to acknowledge the honor you have done us today in personally welcoming the Order of Hoo-Hoo to your beautiful State and your wonderful city. We appreciate more than we can express in mere words your cordial greetings, your whole-souled invitation to accept of your hospitality and your generous offer to entertain us. We assure you that we are confident we are going to enjoy every minute of our stay. Your hospitality is known the world over and the good people of California are spoken of by all who have been privileged to visit you as the greatest entertainers in the United States. Brother Everett, in extending your invitation while at Hot Springs last year, asked us to come out and receive a California welcome. We took him at his word; we knew what he meant, and we are here. Some of us have visited you before and all of us heard of you and your generous California welcome.

Honorable Governor and Mayor, you represent respectively a state and city of whose inhabitants you may be justly proud. They have demonstrated to the whole world that they have faith in their country, and, better still, faith in themselves. Many people so stricken as you have been could not have survived such a calamity, and in so short a time show such recuperative powers, building up such magnificent and massive structures, so that it is now only a memory that this beautiful city of yours was once laid waste.

The stranger within your gates can hardly realize that so much could be accomplished in so short a time. It would be impossible for a people not possessed of the faith, the energy, the skill, the enterprise and the business acumen of the people of California and San Francisco.

We join in congratulations to you and your people, and I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all the members of this organization, comprising as it does some 20,000 members, lumbermen and those in allied industries, from some seventeen countries, including Africa, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, Denmark, England, Scotland, Germany, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippine Islands, Canada and the United States. While all are not represented today, we have representatives from several countries, and all our membership will join in acknowledging you and your people to be truly generous, loyal and great—and your bountiful state one of the foremost of the great United States, your beautiful

city, with its Golden Gates, to be truly magnificent and wonderful, as well as joining us in appreciation of your welcoming, hospitable hand.

Although some of us present have never before visited you, none of us feel as strangers. After your hearty welcome, and for added reasons, we feel we are amongst our brethren. Over 500 of our Order are residents of your state and several thousand live on the Pacific coast. From this you will observe that we knew we were coming to visit friends and that your invitation of last September meant all that you said it did.

To the uninitiated, the name of our great organization, "Hoo-Hoo," may not suggest all that it means, and if you will permit, it might not be amiss if I tell you that organizations such as ours are beneficial in a great many ways, not only to our members, but to all who are fortunate enough to be alive and enjoy the wonderful progress and advancement of the twentieth century. We represent industries that are necessary to the development of nations. Time will not permit to more than mention in passing, that one of the greatest sources of wealth to any country is its timber. All governments are realizing this and are paying more attention to conserving the timber and the prevention of the waste. We are proud to tell you that our own organization is doing what it can to assist in this laudable endeavor.

We include in our membership not only lumber dealers in its broadest meaning, but owners of and dealers in timber and timber lands, manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in lumber as well as the active department managers; foresters graduated from recognized schools, whether in the employ of the government or others, certain newspaper men, certain railroad men and saw mill machinery and supply men. So you will see that we are vitally interested in the business from the tree while growing, on through the various operations necessary to deliver the finished product to its final uses.

California is one of the wealthiest timber states, and in its area it is second only to Texas. Its climatic conditions give a diversity of vegetation. Your redwood leads in size and commercial importance; your sugar pine and other woods are all valuable, and you are equally interested with us in all that is beneficial to one of the greatest of industries, the lumber business.

We are particularly fortunate in being with you while you are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. We, the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, extend our greetings, and I would personally ask you to accept as well the best wishes of Confederated Canada for the continuance of your Union, your health, happiness and prosperity.

We thank you.

BOJUM HOGAN:—I will now introduce Platt B. Walker, of Minneapolis, ex-Snark of the universe, who will also respond to these addresses of welcome.

Address of Platt B. Walker.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Brother Hoo-Hoo: It would be futile for me to attempt to supplement the heartfelt words of our illustrious Snark of the Universe. Yet, distinguished hosts, I want to assure you that it would tax the eloquence of even a score or more of our most eloquent orators to express our thanks for the royal welcome you have accorded us and the lavish hospitality you have provided.

As our worthy Snark has said, your fame as hosts is world-wide, but when we go to our far distant homes I am sure we will have some tales to tell which will redound to your credit.

When I sought some little information as to why I, without my knowledge or consent, should have been forced to respond to such welcome as you have heard here, our genial Scrivenoter suggested that I should respond for the House of Ancients. Now, before explaining the import attached to that illustrious body, I want to crave your indulgence while I briefly refer to some of the objects and aims of our Order.

Hoo-Hoo is a merry prince, whose mission on earth has been to dispel and banish dull care, and in its place to establish a reign of innocent mirth and pleasure. There is no agency quite so potent to soften the heart of humanity as a good hearty, genuine laugh. As novitiates we are told that Hoo-Hoo came only to earth when the time seemed

propitious. Keen competition and sordid greed had ruffled the brows and seared the hearts of thousands and thousands engaged in the common occupation of the lumber industry. Hoo-Hoo touches that added years have meaning only as they give a wider horizon and a broader sympathy with struggling humanity and a strength to uplift and help the needy. There was created, to help and encourage noble ambition and aspirations, a so-called higher degree, the Osirian Cloister. The eternal truths therein expounded are best exemplified by the experience of your beautiful city. Scarcely three years ago there were here only ruin and desolation. You came through that awful time with honor and glory. Today you have a city far surpassing in magnificence anything of the past. So with man; in rising on the stepping stones of their dead selves to higher and nobler things, passing failures need not deter him, for Hoo-Hoo teaches that with right purposes and right association, even the most encouraging day-dreams are possible. It is assigned to the Osirian Cloister once a year to properly take care of the retiring Snark. When that monarch lays aside the gavel representing power and honor, he is brought before that body to answer for all that is good or ill during his reign as monarch here below. So far, each, when adjudged by an august body of peers, has been declared unworthy to enter the realm of the blessed. Even his Satanic Majesty, represented by a duly accredited agent, would not have anything to do with him. In that emergency there was created the House of Ancients, to which each Snark, upon retiring, is consigned after he has been duly and thoroughly embalmed. If, perchance, he escapes that ordeal, cremation is his fate one year hence; for it has been decreed that even the gods cannot mould a mummy out of clay.

One year ago at Hot Springs, possibly by reason of the desire of so many to get away from that torrid zone, I was overlooked and given a brief lease of life, and for that reason, I suppose, more than anything else, our genial Scrivenoter has suggested that as the only live member I should respond on behalf of the House of Ancients.

Mr. Chairman, therefore, on behalf of the mummies that are, and those that are to be, I thank you most heartily for your hospitality. (Applause.)

BOJUM HOGAN:—After listening to the eloquent addresses of welcome and no less eloquent responses, I know it will be hard for you, as it is for me, to get down to the business of the Order; but it is quite necessary to do so, and I will turn the gavel over to Snark Hadley.

SNARK HADLEY:—Ladies and Gentlemen: If you can bear with us for a few minutes, until these necessary reports are read, I am sure that you will then enjoy all the more the entertainment that is provided for you. These long, dull reports are necessary, as we have to give an accounting of our stewardship. Therefore, asking and anticipating your indulgence, we will go right ahead.

SNARK'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Brother Hoo-Hoo:

We are assembled today to celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of the birth of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, which owes its existence to the happy meeting at Gurdon and the foresight of the "Original Six," Brothers B. A. Johnston, W. E. Barns, Geo. K. Smith, William S. Mitchell, Adalbert Strauss and Geo. W. Schwartz. Its continuous growth and prosperity is a splendid testimony to these distinguished and well beloved brethren. We are also celebrating the first anniversary of the unveiling of the Hoo-Hoo Memorial Tablet, which marked an historical year in our existence. We are still true to our motto in endeavoring to promote the Health, Happiness and Long Life of our members.

Our Order is one of the few that has existed without ritual or lodge room, and true to its traditions, has brought together those engaged in the lumber business and allied industries. It is international in more than name, having spread its influence to some seventeen countries.

You, who are fortunate enough to reside in the United States where our Order started, and where is found the largest membership, are to be commended for your generous spirit which was fully demonstrated when last year you extended such a courteous compliment to your sister country

It is noteworthy that... the Supreme... the Order...

There has been a great deal of work done... the Supreme... the Order...

The Work of the Year

This year will be remembered... the Supreme... the Order...

The last joint meeting... the Supreme... the Order...

Resolved to be kept of positions... the Supreme... the Order...

Resolved to be kept of positions... the Supreme... the Order...

Resolved to be kept of positions... the Supreme... the Order...

Resolved to be kept of positions... the Supreme... the Order...

Resolved to be kept of positions... the Supreme... the Order...

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Resolved to be kept of positions... the Supreme... the Order...

Resolved to be kept of positions... the Supreme... the Order...

Resolved to be kept of positions... the Supreme... the Order...

we shall will further... the Order...

Our efforts included... the Order...

This resolution is... the Order...

The adoption of... the Order...

By action of... the Order...

Death Emergency Fund

The greatest achievement... the Order...

The important step... the Order...

Contributions to... the Order...

As set forth... the Order...

The fund from... the Order...

As a straight... the Order...

If you pay in your \$2... the Order...

As has been stated... the Order...

The establishment... the Order...

When I was young... the Order...

And I had visions... the Order...

But now that I am... the Order...

Of all gold bricks... the Order...

If I can do some... the Order...

I'll seek my downy... the Order...

I tell you this... the Order...

Expressions from... the Order...

Our membership... the Order...

Altogether eighty... the Order...

The General Work of the Year

Receipts from concatenations... the Order...

Correspondence has... the Order...

Our Distress Fund... the Order...

We feel that the organization... the Order...

Where Our Meeting Occurs

In closing, let me... the Order...

Five years are short... the Order...

This meeting of the... the Order...

Let me again thank... the Order...

SCRIVENOTER'S REPORT.

Our receipts and disbursements for the Hoo-Hoo year ending September 9, 1910, have been as follows, my books closing with the close of business, August 30:

RECEIPTS.	
56 Balance on hand Sept. 6, 1909.....	\$16,755 66
4 Dues.....	26,293 61
14 Imminent Distress Fund.....	925 95
16 Mds. (pins, buttons, etc., sold)....	558 63
19 Concatenations.....	7,899 00
46 Orphan Casket (loan repaid).....	27 51
48 Life membership fees.....	241 64
101 Interest on deposit.....	103 75
110 Memorial Tablet Fund.....	21 52
112 Grip tags sold.....	12 95—\$39,619 15

DISBURSEMENTS	
14 Imminent Distress Fund.....	\$ 925 25
16 Mds. (pins, buttons, etc., bought)....	3,126 25
19 Concatenations (refund).....	87 79
22 Petty expense.....	274 74
23 Postage and registered mail.....	2,241 68
25 Stationery.....	1,523 45
31 Trunk equipment and supplies.....	275 85
34 Scrivenoter's clerical help.....	5,900 05
37 Express.....	459 79
50 Cuts and electrotypes.....	122 82
52 Good of order.....	60 51
55 Annual meeting.....	170 49
59 Scrivenoter's salary.....	2,499 36
61 Traveling expense.....	205 45
65 Telegraph account.....	144 85
67 Rent account.....	626 00
71 House of Ancients.....	382 97
73 Insurance account.....	69 50
77 Printing The Bulletin.....	4,553 47
80 Called meetings Supreme Nine.....	505 03
87 Premium on Scrivenoter's bond.....	25 00
100 Handbook 1909.....	3,526 30
101 Handbook 1910.....	2,396 00
107 Snark's Ring 1909.....	85 00
111 Printing equipment and supplies.....	115 02
115 Memorial Tablet Fund.....	1,200 00
118 Grip tags bought.....	1 10
116 Balance on hand.....	10,083 73—\$39,619 15

I would especially call attention to the fact that in the above disbursements are embraced the payment of a balance of \$1,511.10 on Handbook account for the year 1909, which properly is no part of the transactions of this administration. For 1909, in accordance with the action taken at the preceding annual meeting at Chicago, a return was made to the old form of handbook, of which 17,500 copies were printed, to be sent to every new member of the Order in good standing and to every new initiate during the succeeding twelve months. Another disbursement of \$1,200 was made this year which also belongs properly to last year—the payment of the balance due for the erection of the Memorial Tablet at Gurdon, Ark., a matter which is referred to at more length below. Still a third disbursement outside the ordinary routine expenditures of the year is that to cover the expenses incurred in connection with the two joint meetings of the House of Ancients and Supreme Nine. Both these meetings were held at Chicago to effectuate legislation started or proposed at the Hot Springs annual meeting. The expenses in connection with these two meetings were \$1,044.00. The aggregate of these three expenditures is \$3,755.10, and but for same the balance on hand brought to this annual meeting would be increased by that sum, making a total balance of \$15,325.12. I deem it proper that full explanation of these unusual expenditures be made in justice to Snark Hadley's administration.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., August 30, 1910.
Mr. J. H. Baird, Supreme Scrivenoter, Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, Nashville, Tenn.:

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that at the close of business today this bank holds to the credit of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo \$10,083.73.

Please accept our thanks and our best wishes for a pleasant trip for your party to San Francisco and a most successful meeting there of your organization.

Yours truly,
E. A. LINDSEY, Vice-President.

This is to certify that I have audited the books of J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, for year ending September 9, 1910. My audit covers from September 7, 1909, to close of business August 30, 1910, both inclusive. I find the above to be a true and accurate statement of the moneys he has received and disbursed under vouchers during the period named, and I find on deposit in the First National Bank, of this city, the amount of balance shown, namely \$10,083.73.

JO. EDWARDS, Accountant.

State of Tennessee—Davidson County:

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of August, 1910.

C. O. SUMMITT, Notary Public.

In this balance is embraced balance to the credit of Imminent Distress Fund, amounting to \$3,021.15, as shown in separate report of that fund below. Deducting this leaves a free balance to the credit of the general fund of \$7,061.14. All of my vouchers, books and records are here for the examination of any one interested.

Imminent Distress Fund.

The present status of this fund is more clearly shown in the following statement of receipts and disbursements during the year:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance September 5, 1909.....	\$3,508 36
Receipts from contributions.....	89 74

DISBURSEMENTS

Vouchers Nos. 3713, 3769, 3791, 3806, 3821, 3873, 3896, 3928, 3937, 3964, 3966, 4042.....	\$ 926 95
Balance.....	3,021 15
	\$3,945 10 \$3,945 10

No call for the replenishment of this fund has been made since that of December, 1905, following the Portland Annual Meeting, at which meeting Brother M. C. Banfield, of Portland, made the suggestion that the call be issued about Christmas time, when the thought of the unfortunate and distressed are in the minds of men. The effect was extraordinary, such a sum being received in response to the call as to render unnecessary any further call during the five years that have elapsed. Nor do I see, with the present comfortable balance on hand, any necessity for replenishment for some time to come.

Applications for assistance during the past year, of a nature clearly within the purpose of this fund, have not been numerous, and the disbursements not large, the only disbursement of considerable amount being that of \$200 for the sufferers in the Cherry, Ill., mine disaster. This disbursement was ordered at the joint conference of the Supreme Nine and House of Ancients at Chicago, November 16-20 last.

Memorial Tablet Fund.

A movement began last year, but concluded this year, was the erection of the Memorial Tablet at Gurdon, Ark. A call was issued during last year for voluntary contributions to provide a fund for the erection of this tablet. A total of only \$1,172.31 was received, with the result that a deficit of \$1,302 remained to complete the undertaking. At the Hot Springs Annual Meeting this deficit was ordered paid from the general fund of the Order. Following is a separate statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with this Memorial Tablet Fund. Practically all receipts to this fund came during last year and were reported at the Hot Springs meeting, as were also all the disbursements except the final one covering the deficit as above explained.

Receipts from contributions.....	\$1,172 31
Disbursement V. No. 3499, A. W. Willis, postage.....	155 00
Disbursement V. No. 3506, A. W. Willis, postage.....	150 00
Disbursement V. No. 3524, Foster, Webb & Parkes, printing.....	2 50
Disbursement V. No. 3526, Foster, Webb & Parkes, printing.....	337 05
Disbursement V. No. 3594, G. J. Zolnay, sculptor.....	600 00
Disbursement V. No. 3705, G. J. Zolnay, sculptor.....	1,200 00
Balance paid from general fund.....	1,302 24
	\$2,474 55 \$2,474 55

Hoo-Hoo Death Emergency Fund.

The institution of this fund and a general plan for the maintenance and administration was suggested by Brother Leonard Bronson at the joint conference of the two governing bodies of Hoo-Hoo at Chicago last November. A committee consisting of T. A. Moore, Chairman; C. H. Kettledge, Leonard Bronson, John Ozenford, L. E. Fuller and Geo. W. Hotchkiss, was appointed to work out details and report to another joint meeting of the two governing bodies. This committee promptly discharged its duty, but it was not possible to secure a meeting of the Supreme Nine and House of Ancients until July 19-20 last, when it was held at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The meeting approved the plan submitted by the committee, and, with some slight amendments in its details of administration, was ordered to be put before the membership through the Scrivenoter's office. Announcement of the plan and calls for participation in accordance with its terms were sent out August 10.

Up to the time of closing my books there had been received as subscriptions to this fund a total of \$2,700.00. The money was still coming in in good volume, and with an article in the September Bulletin again calling attention to the matter and the impetus it should receive at this meeting as result of Snark Hadley's timely and inspiring references to the subject, insures, in my judgment, the successful establishment of the fund.

With the subscriptions received have come a hundred or more letters commending the plan or making suggestions of amendments. Several of these suggestions, in my judgment, are very valuable and should be given attention at this meeting. It is by no means too late to make such changes and add such safeguards as will better insure the complete success of the plan.

Reinstatement of Delinquents.

As the result of diligent effort put forth to bring back into active membership desirable delinquents, undertaken in accordance with the action of the joint conference last November, to which the Snark has referred, some 185 reinstatements have been effected, nearly double that of last year. Despite this, however, I regret to report that the results of the special literature sent out calling attention to the action taken at Hot Springs on the liquor question have been disappointing in the extreme, in inducing delinquents to re-establish membership. Few of our members, in my judgment, dropped out primarily on account of the liquor question, and a far more effective means of bringing back delinquents is to give to Hoo-Hoo some more definite and visible reason for existence than the mere holding of concatenations and the fraternal relations established among our members. I believe the Death Emergency Fund which we have undertaken to establish to be such a factor, and believe that it will operate to a very important extent, not only in preventing delinquency for dues, but that, as it becomes fully known and appreciated, it will bring back to membership many of the most valuable members we have lost. I will add, however, that a great number of the members who become delinquent after a few years are men who ought never to have been initiated—men whose connection with the different branches of business embraced in our eligibility clause was too slight or transitory to give them any lasting interest in the Order, any appreciation of its purpose, or any continued association in business or otherwise with its members. As long as we take in such men so long will we have many lapses in dues. And to interest and keep interested a better class of men, as I have intimated, requires that something more be made of Hoo-Hoo than it has been.

In my judgment, if this meeting decides upon the employment of a traveling representative it could be made a valuable part of his work, as he visits different parts of the country, to look up delinquents whose character and standing make them desirable for reinstatement and effect their reinstatement in personal interview. Much of this work could be done in connection with other work of arranging for concatenations. I have found that the most successful method of reviving interest among delinquents, even by mail, is to notify them of approaching concatenations in their respective vicinities and ask them to attend and cooperate. Excepting old age, poverty or infirmity, and the original intelligibility of which I have spoken, the most fruitful cause of our members allowing their dues to lapse is the absence of anything to maintain local interest.

As to what salary we could afford to pay a traveling representative, to be on the road practically all the time, as he would have to be to attend even the most important concatenations; at what salary we could secure a man fitted for the place; or as to what results would follow his efforts, I have no extended suggestions to make, merely indicating one of the ways in which he could render service. With such a man in the field, my belief is that the feeling of local responsibility on the part of the Vicegerent would impel him no further than to cooperate with this traveling representative in holding concatenations, and that in a very short time very few concatenations, or none at all, would be worked up without his presence and assistance. It might be best that this be so, but the whole proposition is one, in my judgment, requiring careful consideration.

Securing of Employment.

I have found it very difficult to comply with the instructions given at the joint conference last fall relative to making a detailed report of the number of men for whom we have been instrumental in securing employment. As best I can get at it, we have been directly of service in securing positions for twenty-two men.

Our attempts at assistance along this line consist mainly of inserting free of charge advertisements in The Bulletin for men desiring to secure employment and for men wanting help. I wish there were a larger proportion of the latter. Many of the best men in every line of business are seldom out of work, but these could often find a far more responsible position at better pay if they knew of it. If there could be published in The Bulletin only one out of fifty of the needs of our members who employ men, it would result in great benefit to our members working on salary. I wish it were possible at this meeting to more forcibly bring the "Wanted Help" department of The Bulletin to the attention of our members who employ men, to the end that they would make more use of it. We are handicapped in this, however, by the fact that The Bulletin is issued only monthly, whereas the best jobs are those apt to be vacated suddenly and must be filled promptly. As it is, my office receives a great many telegrams during the course of a year, but they most frequently ask for a man whom I can personally recommend as competent and reliable. Not often am I in position to do this, and the man who wants the help is not in position to await results of an advertisement in The Bulletin, or even much correspondence by mail. To do what seems possible in each particular case as it comes up is the best I can do, and I regret that it is so often so little.

The man who is seeking a position does not usually stop with sending an advertisement to The Bulletin, but personally bestirs himself to get a job, with the result that often he is employed even before his advertisement can appear, leaving the less competent or energetic to make up an undue proportion of those to whom I am able to refer inquiries coming in by mail or wire.

In whatever instance, it is very difficult to keep track of every case, in order to ascertain what the final outcome is. Few of those who seek positions or help through The Bulletin ever advise me of the outcome, except in response to direct inquiry. I can only express the hope that our efforts have been productive of more results than I can point to with certainty, and that some suggestion of bettering our present method will be made at this meeting. My suggestion would be that the Scrivenoter be authorized to print conspicuously in each issue of The Bulletin the announcement that any man or firm having a position to offer can wire the fact to the Scrivenoter, collect, to be in turn wired by the Scrivenoter, propad, to any man on his list of unemployed whose qualifications seem to be in line, all such telegrams to be later published in The Bulletin if the place has not been filled. I think we could amply afford to take on the moderate expense this would entail.

Concatenations.

Eighty-two concatenations have been held during the year as follows:

Concatenations.

Table with columns: Number, DATE, PLACE, No. of Initiates (Hon., Life, Reg.), Remitted Scrivenoter (Hon., Life, Reg.). Lists various locations and dates from 1569 to 1650.

Record of Work in Vicegerencies.

The year's record of work done by our Vicegerents is as follows:

Table with columns: VICEGERENTS, No. Concats., No. of Initiates (Reg., Hon., Life). Lists various jurisdictions and their respective counts.

Record of Work in Vicegerencies.

The year's record of work done by our Vicegerents is as follows:

Table with columns: VICEGERENTS, No. Concats., No. of Initiates (Reg., Hon., Life). Lists various jurisdictions and their respective counts.

Record of Work in Jurisdictions.

Table with columns: JURISDICTION, No. Concats., No. of Initiates (Reg., Life, Hon.). Lists various jurisdictions and their respective counts.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Initiates (Reg., Life, Hon.). Lists names and their respective counts.

Resignations

Resignations from sixty-eight members have been received and entered on the rolls. The Snark has so fully and ably covered all matters touching the conduct of the Order during the past year, it remains for me only to again express my appreciation of the hearty support my office has received from every member of the Supreme Nine and every Vicegerent.

Respectfully submitted, J. H. BARRD, Scrivenoter.

(The Scrivenoter was interrupted half way in his statistical report by the announcement that just time remained in which to catch the boat for the trip across the bay en route to Mount Tamalpais, and upon motion reading of the remainder of his report was deferred to Saturday morning.)

(In reading the above tabulations the Scrivenoter intercalated the three concatenations as below, held after his books were closed:

- 1651-8-26-10, Sedro-Wooley, Wash., 9 initiates.
1652-9- 1-10, Kalispell, Mont., 24 initiates.
1653-9- 6-10, San Francisco, Cal., 7 initiates.

These three concatenations belong to the year's work, and the Scrivenoter included them in his totals of concatenations held, increasing that total to 85; and in the number of initiates increasing that total to 1,495. As his books, however, were closed by the auditor before these reports came in, and as the remittances made in connection therewith would change also the totals of his financial statement, the three are not added, any further than to call attention to them in this note.—Editor Bulletin.)

Deceased.

Following is a list of members whose deaths have been reported to the Scrivenoter's office during the past year. No doubt a number of deaths have not been reported:

Table with columns: Name, No. of Initiates (Reg., Life, Hon.). Lists names and their respective counts.

Saturday, September 10—Forenoon Session.

The meeting was called to order at 9:09 a.m., but on motion, an adjournment was taken for thirty minutes, after which reading of the Scrivenoter's report was concluded.

SNARK HADLEY:—Brothers, that concludes the reports, and unless some member has an objection or other suggestion to offer, I would pass the reports to the proper committees, for their report back to the convention. Has any brother any other suggestion to make? If not, the reports will be referred.

The next order of business for this session is the announcement of committees. We have combined some of the committees, and there is one new committee. The first name read on each committee will be that of the chairman, or the one to convene the committee, and it will be expected of the committees that they will get to work as promptly as possible and be able to report at the earliest possible moment. The adjournment which will take place will be until two o'clock this afternoon.

The Committees.

GOOD OF ORDER—T. M. Shields, Washington; John J. Herlihy, Idaho; G. A. Griswold, Oregon; Chas. Wagner, Ohio; J. A. Bowman, Arkansas; W. W. Everett, California; J. C. Ahrens, Illinois.
PLACE OF MEETING—Members of the Supreme Nine.
RESOLUTIONS—R. D. Inman, Oregon; P. B. Walker, Minnesota; Harry J. Miller, Washington.
AUDITING—R. W. Neighbor, California; A. J. Russell, California; W. B. Hammond, California.
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS—N. A. Gladding, Indiana; R. D. Inman, Oregon; W. H. Norris, Texas; P. B. Walker, Minnesota; F. B. Cole, Washington; H. J. Miller, Washington; H. W. Hogan, California; C. P. Ives, Kansas; F. L. Johnson, Jr., Illinois.

PRESS—Geo. M. Cornwall, Oregon; G. R. DeVore, California; F. H. Gilman, Washington; Peter Kyne, California; S. L. Everett, California.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE—District No. 1, E. F. Cooper, No. 1420, Pennsylvania; District No. 2, Geo. E. Youle, No. 614, Washington; District No. 3, C. P. Walker, No. 6808, Oklahoma; District No. 4, F. D. Prescott, No. 17690, California; District No. 5, M. M. Ransom, No. 12688, Tennessee; District No. 6, Wesley Dammes, No. 22993, New York; District No. 7, W. H. Norris, No. 1660, Texas; District No. 8, N. A. Gladding, No. 99, Indiana; District No. 9, C. E. Dickinson, No. 8618, Colorado.

SNARK HADLEY:—That constitutes the committees, and all business that we have to offer this morning, unless some brother has some subject he would like to have brought up at the present moment.

GEO. E. YOULE (614):—To give the committees an opportunity to work, I move that we adjourn until two o'clock. (Motion seconded.)

THE SCRIVENOTER:—With your permission I would like to make one or two announcements for the benefit of the committee chairmen. If the chairmen of the different committees will apply at my office, Rooms No. 20-22 on the second floor, I will have typewritten copies of the committees to hand out to them, so each one can look up the different members of his committee. There is one other announcement I have been requested to make; it is that last night, on account of the numerous entertainments going on around town, and the holiday spirit and confusion that prevailed, the Osirian Cloister meeting which was scheduled to occur here in the evening was postponed. The present arrangement is to hold it on Sunday evening, at about 7:30 or 8 o'clock. It will be both a business and an initiatory session of the Osirian Cloister. There is no impropriety whatever in holding this Cloister meeting on Sunday, because its initiation is wholly solemn and impressive. If any of you gentlemen have any business to conduct with the Scrivenoter's office—if you desire to pay dues or to make subscriptions to the Death Emergency fund, or to transact any other business, I would be glad to have you drop in and be waited on. There will be always some one in charge of the office.

MR. GLADDING:—I would like to ask the Scrivenoter if he has had any more applications for signatures to railroad certificates?

THE SCRIVENOTER:—I will say that I think only two men have come to me with certificates, and I signed those—merely certifying that the men had been in attendance at this meeting. In both cases those men were under the impression that no specific number of certificates is required, and that all that is required is to have them signed in the way I signed them today. I understand, however, that a good many of the Oregon and Washington members are here on some form of certificate tickets, and that these certificates do require that a specified number be signed. If there are such certificates out, I would be glad to have them presented to me right now, or later at my office, and I will sign them up.

MR. GLADDING:—I would like to have the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws meet right away in this room. I think most of them are here.

SNARK HADLEY:—It is unnecessary for me to emphasize that. It is highly necessary that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws should meet as early as possible. Before putting this motion for adjournment, I would like to ask the brethren to invite all the members whom they see, who have not been here this morning, to try and be with us this afternoon. There will be a lot of important business; the reports of the committees will be considered—those that are able to report them—and we could go ahead until the other committees report; and it

would give us an opportunity to carry on the business as rapidly as possible under existing conditions, with this big demonstration in the city. It has been moved by Brother Youle, seconded by Brother Norris, that we now adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon.

(Adjournment was here taken until two o'clock p.m.)

September 10—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order by Supreme Snark Hadley at 2:55 p.m.

SUPREME SNARK:—It is now long past the hour fixed for the time of meeting this afternoon. I believe some of the committees are ready to make their reports. We will try to expedite the business. We will call upon Brother Shields for the report of the Committee on Good of the Order. There is one announcement that I wish to make in order to assist the proper reporting of the proceedings. I will ask members when they make motions or desire to address the Chair to give their numbers, as it will assist the stenographer very materially.

MR. T. M. SHIELDS (8218):—As chairman of the Committee on Good of the Order, I have the following report to make: It was recommended at the conference in Chicago that the Supreme Scrivenoter keep a record of the positions secured for members and make a report of the work done in this line. Shall I read that?

SUPREME SNARK:—I think if you read the recommendations we can take the report up part by part.

MR. SHIELDS:—You want me to read it, then?

SUPREME SNARK:—Yes, sir.

MR. SHIELDS:—(Reads from proceedings Chicago conference): "Whereas, the securing of positions for Hoo-Hoo in need of such help has been considered from the beginning of Hoo-Hoo one of the main reasons for its existence and the most substantial charity possible to extend from one human being to another; and, whereas, this has been done, in so far as we know, without record and without concrete report to the Order in any way; and, whereas, a statement of this work at the next annual meeting would greatly advance the value and worth of Hoo-Hoo in the eyes of its membership; therefore be it resolved, that the Supreme Scrivenoter be instructed to keep as faithful a record of this work as it is possible to do so, and that he make a general report of the work done in this line a large feature of his next annual report, keeping this report by consecutive numbers so that the personality of those receiving these favors be not invaded; and, be it further resolved, that we recommend that the next annual convention make this policy a part of our Constitution and By-laws."

MR. SHIELDS (continuing):—As a Committee on Good of the Order, we recommend that this part of our work be conducted just as it has been in the past, instead of following these lines; we believe that it is not possible to extend this work to any great degree, and that at the present time the Scrivenoter is doing all that can reasonably be expected in this matter along these lines, and the committee recommends that we follow our old custom of simply accommodating members and furnishing help where possible, and that the Scrivenoter be not asked to make any exhaustive report of this work.

SUPREME SNARK:—In other words, you would make

a motion that the recommendations of the Chicago meeting be rescinded.

MR. SHIELDS:—We would.

SUPREME SNARK:—It is moved by Brother Shields and seconded by Brother Herlby that the action of the Chicago meeting in regard to keeping a record of those desiring employment be rescinded.

(The motion was duly carried.)

MR. SHIELDS:—The next recommendation that was acted on at the Chicago conference was as follows: "That a committee of nine, composed of six representative lumbermen and three representatives of lumber trade journals, be appointed to formulate a plan whereby this Order may cooperate and become closely identified with the conservation of our forests, and report its findings at the next Hoo-Hoo annual."

MR. SHIELDS (Continuing):—We, as a committee, believe that every Hoo-Hoo is interested in conservation, and we know that all lumber trade journals are interested in conservation, and that we are all working to do all we can to aid in conserving our natural resources and especially our forests. It is the opinion of the committee that we would not be accomplishing anything by adopting this plan. We believe that every member of Hoo-Hoo should be a member of a Committee on Conservation, and the Committee on Good of the Order recommend that this be rescinded, and I make a motion to that effect.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

SUPREME SNARK:—It has been moved and seconded that the resolution adopted at the Chicago meeting, authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Conservation, be rescinded.

MR. FRED HAYWARD GILMAN (268):—Will you please explain what this is before we vote?

SUPREME SNARK:—Brother Shields' explanation is that each member of this organization was possibly a member of some other organization and that he was doing his part in bringing about the conservation of the natural resources of this country, including our forests, and that it was unnecessary to have this committee appointed, as we have long been aiding this work in other ways.

MR. SHIELDS:—Our contention is that a committee of nine appointed from members of our Order, lumbermen and the lumber trade journal men, could not accomplish anything. There is no place for them to accomplish anything; no place to take hold. I believe we should not appoint such a committee. Every one should take hold and do all he can. If you see a fire around the country, report it to your fire warden. Do everything you can for conservation. I do not think this committee of nine would accomplish anything. I have not thought it worth while to recommend that the committee of nine be appointed. If you do not make this recommendation, they have nothing to act upon; that is the way we feel about it.

MR. GILMAN:—This committee of nine must have some purpose to recommend it to Hoo-Hoo; they would work together along some conservation idea. I would be opposed to that resolution being rescinded.

MR. ROBERT DAVID INMAN (2186):—I have not given this question much thought until the last few minutes. There is no question but that the matter of conservation of the forests of our country and the reproduction of timber is one of the vital questions before the American people today. This is one of the few things that we can do, assist to conserve our natural resources; it is one of the things that man can aid nature in, the reproduction and protection of our forests. You take our gold and silver and coal, and we can do nothing to aid their reproduction.

This is a thing that man with his intelligence and energy can do something for. It seems to me that while, possibly, this committee would not be able to accomplish a great deal in this matter, yet I should feel very sorry, indeed, to see this convention adjourn without taking some action upon the question of conservation and reforestation that would go out to the world and the American people informing them that Hoo-Hoo is vitally interested upon that question. It would seem very peculiar, indeed, if an organization of this kind, which is founded on the lumber interests of this country, should do nothing of that sort. I believe that, notwithstanding that this committee might not be able to accomplish anything specific, the appointment of such a committee will go far to show the spirit of Hoo-Hoo on the principles of conservation and the reproduction of timber in this country. I think, therefore, the recommendation of the Chicago meeting ought to stand.

MR. GEORGE MACKAY CORNWALL (7646):—I cannot conceive of anything in my mind that would place us in the mind of the public so unfavorably as to say that the committee at Chicago had decided that we should try and center our energies along some particular lines so that throughout the length and breadth of this country the timber resources, which are the mainstay of this organization, and the members of which get their business from it, and, then, we should so far forget ourselves as not to want to bring with all the force within us our energies to bear upon this subject, with the other men who stand for conservation, and its highest laws. If you leave this committee of nine to follow certain rules and suggestions, these suggestions are transmitted to the different members through the members who represent the different districts and in that way we bring to the mind of the average layman the idea that we have a special and vital interest in conservation. Without that centralizing force, we would spend our energies and waste them without accomplishing any result. I most heartily approve the suggestions made by Brother Inman, that is, that the lumbermen stand for the lumber interests. We should not leave this room without placing ourselves squarely on record as being in favor of the conservation of our forests and reforestation.

MR. FRANK BEACH COLE (1996):—This convention should go on record as endorsing conservation and aligning ourselves firmly on that question. Without any move it leaves an idea in the report of the committee of where we are. I agree with the report of the committee in one respect. It is somewhat doubtful as to the efficiency of the committee, and I would move, if in order, that this concatenation endorse conservation and promise it its best support, and that the members of the Supreme Nine, who are elected next Monday, shall constitute a committee, and shall give this their special effort. Now, Mr. Chairman, I make that motion, because in selecting your committee from all over the United States, it will necessitate a sort of desultory correspondence. I make that as an amendment.

MR. WALLACE WASHBURN EVERETT (5938):—In seconding Brother Cole's remarks, I would say, as a matter of information, that was the exact feeling of the committee, as stated by Brother Shields. As Mr. Gilman said a moment ago, the work of all is the work of none. The work as suggested by the Chicago conference—under that plan the committee would have no work to do; it would do no work. But a committee, such as Mr. Cole suggests, of the men who really know what is really good for the Order, would accomplish results, and its work would be satisfactory in every way. The committee does not want to intimate that the Order is not in favor of conservation. We would like to have a few sound efforts instead of theoretical work in favor of conservation.

MR. PLATT BEAUREGARD WALKER (48):—I am heartily in favor of conservation and reforestation, and think this convention should go on record in no uncertain terms. We seem to have lost sight of the important fact that the meeting at Chicago authorized a committee to be appointed, and they were to report at this meeting. Now, such a committee was never appointed, and there is no report for this body to consider. I am afraid that will be just the same result if a similar committee be appointed. I think we should make it a special feature. After what has been said, I believe the committee would be more efficient. The members of the committee should see each other often, but I am afraid they would never see each other during the next twelve months. It will not do to oppose anything that will tend towards saving the natural resources. I am very enthusiastic on the subject of this committee.

SUPREME SNARK:—I think the idea of Mr. Shields and his committee was that the committee appointed at Chicago was rather a superfluous committee. His object was not, in making this motion, to demonstrate to the outside public that this order was not in favor of conservation, and I am quite frank and, I think, safe in saying that we should go on record as being in favor of conservation. Without making any further remarks on that subject, it would be quite in order, inasmuch as the first motion, when the vote was called for, seemed to be in doubt as to which way it is going. I would like, with your consent, to put the motion made by Brother Cole. I think that is sufficient to put that as the original motion by your consent, Mr. Shields?

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I think every lumber newspaper man feels a great deal of interest in this question of conservation. I think we could go a step further, and it would be desirable if we appointed a special committee of three or five to draft resolutions—a strong resolution that would bring before the whole country the attitude of Hoo-Hoo on this question of conservation. I think that would constitute a definite basis for us to act upon as an organization. The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo would be entitled to one or more delegates to represent it at that meeting now in progress at St. Paul. I wish it were so represented there. It ought to be. I would be glad to see not only a ringing resolution in endorsement of conservation, but a determination to have Hoo-Hoo officially represented at all future conservation conferences of a national scope. There will be many such conferences. I would not make a new motion, but would suggest that after consideration of the proposition that it would be a good thing for us to appoint a committee of the newspaper men who have written on the subject. They know the attitude of Hoo-Hoo in the matter, and can best set it forth. They have the whole question right at their finger tips. I think we ought to adopt this suggestion.

SUPREME SNARK:—If you will add the names, I think Brother Cole would be willing to make that part of his amendment. Would you not?

MR. COLE:—Yes, sir.

MR. WALKER:—There is one man here, one deeply interested in the subject of conservation and reforestation, and that is Brother Cornwall. I would like to see him made a special committee for that purpose.

SUPREME SNARK:—Without taking another vote, as it seems to be fairly unanimous, I would ask him to add to the committee Brothers Cole, Cornwall, and Walker. I will declare the motion carried. The next resolution.

MR. SHIELDS (Reads):—"Whereas, a set Hoo-Hoo banquet or 'On-the-Roof' has been most delightfully accomplished in the evening, between 6 and 8 o'clock, and has

been by many found much preferable to a smaller luncheon, poorly attended, late in the night; therefore be it resolved, that we recommend to the various Vicegerents and others holding Hoo-Hoo concatenations to endeavor to adopt a rule of this sort in carrying out their concatenations in the future; and, be it further resolved, that this can be even better accomplished by holding concatenations in the afternoon and following the concatenation with the evening dinner as suggested above; and, be it further resolved, that, in our opinion, anything like a formal, conventional banquet should be abolished altogether and all Hoo-Hoo functions should be the simplest sort of a repast."

MR. SHIELDS (Continuing):—Our committee recommend that this be left entirely to the Vicegerent of the district and whoever is holding the concatenation. Now, as a matter of fact, at the last concatenation we held in the Eastern District of Washington, we had our banquet after the concatenation, at 12 o'clock at night. We did not have, until the time we went into session, ten Hoo-Hoo in town. They came in on the 7:25 and 8:40 trains, so it was impossible to hold a banquet until after the meeting. After the meeting, we had a nice banquet and a nice time, a very nice time. We, as a committee, recommend that this be left to the Vicegerent and Snark of each district.

SUPREME SNARK:—This practically eliminates the recommendation of the Chicago conference.

MR. SHIELDS:—Yes, sir; the committee makes that recommendation.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

SUPREME SNARK:—It is moved and seconded that the recommendation of the meeting at Chicago in reference to the regulation of "On-the-Roof" functions be rescinded.

(The motion was duly carried.)

MR. SHIELDS:—This committee also recommends that a provision be inserted that "no liquor other than beer" be served at any Hoo-Hoo banquet.

SUPREME SNARK:—Is there any second to this motion of Brother Shields?

MR. EVERETT:—I second the motion.

MR. WALKER:—A year ago at Hot Springs this matter of serving liquors was very thoroughly gone into, and finally the present rules and regulations prohibiting them were almost unanimously adopted. I can speak for only a certain section of the country, for the part from which I come. It was done more in that district to elevate the Order than anything else. I will briefly speak of a little experience, and I think Brothers Cornwall and Gilman can bear me out. We came over from Kallispel, and there we found a number of enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo holding a concatenation. They are supposed to be as lively a bunch and as ready for a good time as any that you know. We had our concatenation in the opera house room. There wasn't an objectionable thing transpired there; we gave them a first class time, Brother Cornwall acting as Junior Hoo-Hoo; there was plenty of amusement. We adjourned and went to the banquet hall in the Masonic Temple; there was a nice little supper prepared for us; there was not the least bit of wine or beer or any stimulant provided; they seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves; the toasts were elevated and all the ideas were along the lines for the betterment of humanity. When we got through there, a number of lumbermen came over to me and said: "Mr. Walker, I didn't know there was that much in Hoo-Hoo." They went around and didn't feel ashamed to say they were members of Hoo-Hoo. I tell you this is a

mighty, very serious question, and I hope you are not going back; that you will not take that awful step backward. In my mind, liquor is to be tabooed. You cannot get a position with a railroad if you are known to be even a moderate drinker. In the selection of employes by many big establishments, all forms of liquor, even in mills, is being absolutely prohibited. And now for us to go back is to my mind simply awful.

MR. NELSON AUGUSTUS GLADDING (99):—While I do not wish to shut off any debate, or anything of that kind, nor any oratory, either for or against temperance, yet as I understand it, Article 8, Section 6, of the Constitution and By-laws now prescribes that the serving of intoxicating liquors at any session On-the-Roof or in or around the place of meeting, or the initiation of any candidate under the perceptible influence of liquor, or the presence of any member under the influence is absolutely prohibited, and it is the duty of the officer in charge to see that this section is enforced. Any Hoo-Hoo refusing to obey the mandate of the officer in charge is subject to expulsion from the Order on no further evidence than the signed statement of the officer acting for the Order where the offense occurred. It is already in your Constitution and By-laws, and in order to change, you would have to amend it.

MR. SHIELDS:—My idea was to get them to change, to amend it if they want it. It seems this was passed at Hot Springs. I want to be fair. There is not a man within the hearing of my voice who ever saw me with a slop on. I think Brother Cornwall would not take a drink under any circumstances; he doesn't drink anything. I never was a drinking man in my life. Brother Gilman never drinks anything. I think if you have a man who cannot go to a banquet and drink beer without getting drunk, he should be thrown out of the Order. If you have an Order that we cannot serve beer without our members getting drunk, you have got a poor lot of men. You say a man cannot get a job on a railroad if he is a drinking man. I can be a good newspaper man and take a drink. Let us not be on either side of the fence; let us give every one a chance. I believe if the fellow next to me wants one glass of beer he should have it. I never saw a man get drunk at a banquet in my life. Cut the beer out of the meeting; don't let them drink before the meeting; don't have any wine around nor beer around before or during meeting, but if a man prefers beer instead of coffee at a banquet let us let him drink it. I am heartily in favor of having beer, and I know of any number of Hoo-Hoo who like their beer at their table. I could show you five Hoo-Hoo who like their beer at table to one who does not. You put a pint bottle before a man when he sits down, and one out of five would not drink it. I prefer coffee, but because I prefer coffee, I don't say: "Don't let the other fellow have it." So let us have a good social time.

MR. CORNWALL:—The prohibition of alcoholic stimulation in Portland, and the results can best be testified to by Brother Gilman. We have at one concatenation after another, having the beer in easy range, found that some of our boys seem to get too many; and some of the most disgusting and deplorable scenes were enacted. We had with us in the State of Oregon a scene that brought to us a great many protests from Hoo-Hoo. If you want beer or wine you would find it outside, and not in the concatenation. I can recall some of the circumstances we went through and some of the exhibitions we had at concatenations with some of our members. They had the idea of becoming initiated, and some of them drank too much beer. We therefore most emphatically stand for no beer and no wine in any concatenation. If they want to have these refreshments on the outside nobody certainly

has any objection. If you were to take this step you would be going backward.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK JUDD (94):—I attended a great many concatenations in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and they always had trouble before they cut out the beer. There seldom was a concatenation that they had no trouble before they stopped the use of beer. If they would stop at one glass it would be all right, but they will not.

MR. GILMAN:—Brother Walker said something about the concatenation over in Montana last week. I have attended concatenations for nearly eighteen years, and I certainly never saw a nicer one than that at Kallispel. The local committee had arranged for liquor, and they asked us if it was all right, and after a talk with us the, cancelled the order, and instead of listening to a lot of dirty stories we listened to a number of good things that had for their object charitable purposes, and not to the usual lot of dirty stories that we have where we have liquor. I want to tell you that nothing has raised Hoo-Hoo higher than the prohibition of liquor at banquets. Very often we take in a manager or president or other high official of a large organization, and they are bound to drink a little bit more than they should, but I don't agree with the head of the committee. I, for one, would very much regret to see the change made; it would certainly be taking a step backward. I hope this change will not be made.

A MEMBER:—I rise to a point of order. I think Mr. Gladding's motion, or rather suggestion, was in particular keeping with the move to lay on the table.

SUPREME SNARK:—I am inclined to think you are quite right. I allowed the discussion to take place, but it was simply for the purpose of having the matter thoroughly threshed out.

CHARLES PURDY IVES (447):—Of course, I come from Kansas; we are in a dry place. I was one of the committee last year at Hot Springs that helped to put this dry plank in the Constitution, and during the winter I observed very closely the conditions of the concatenations I attended. One of the finest concatenations I ever attended was held at Minneapolis. Mr. Walker had the chair, and I arrived on the train and went to the place just as quickly as I could, and they had a very fine time with their concatenation. We had lots of fun; we had the best amusement that I have ever seen; there were more stunts put on the floor than at any place I had ever been; we had a concatenation and we had a banquet or collation afterwards, and everybody went home pleased. Now, I attended a concatenation at Kansas City where there were a great lot of people, and it was the same way, and every concatenation I attended the last year they did not have any liquor; they did not use any liquor. For this order, after having put this in the Constitution, to back down and put another resolution in force prescribing just beer, would, I think, be going a good ways backwards. We would be starting down hill. We must understand that there is a sentiment of temperance all over the country; that people believe in temperance. I believe that people should be temperate and sober, and that we, as an Order, should put it from among us. Let us stick to it to the end. We do not object to anybody getting drunk if they want to drink. We don't have anything to say about men doing anything they please before they enter, but if this Order should sanction with a resolution the serving of beer at a concatenation or a banquet, I think it would be a wrong step. (Applause.)

MR. SHIELDS:—As I said before, I am not speaking from a personal interest as far as booze goes. You look over this bunch and see what we represent of the 15,000

members; we represent a small bunch of them. I tell you the average Hoo-Hoo likes to feel that he is man enough to know that he can go to a banquet and take a glass of beer without getting a souze on. It seems that we, a bunch of about thirty-five, must tell the other 18,000 what they are to do. We may mollycoddle around, but the Hoo-Hoo Order is not a mollycoddle Order. You go to a lumbermen's convention or take the Western Retailers' Association, and see whether they have anything to drink on the table or not. You go into any lumbermen's organization and see whether they have anything to drink on the table or not. You will see they have it. That is why I say we should have something to drink if we want it. We can regulate it and say that they can't get more than a pint or quart. I would like to hear from some one on the other side of the question.

SUPREME SNARK:—This discussion is beneficial; it creates some interest. The motion is out of order. I will have to so declare it.

MR. SHIELDS:—Perhaps it is out of order and perhaps you can read from the by-laws. That is the trouble. Two or three men have been running Hoo-Hoo, and are running it at the present time. It has been run by a little bunch of fellows a long time. I can show you men in this room who have not attended one concatenation this year, and I say that the fellow on the outside has got something to say about it. We have got too much politics in this Order; there is a wheel within a wheel. You fellows who sit around and don't say what you think are a bunch of dummies. That is what I have got to say about this thing. I want to say something more about the Order of Hoo-Hoo; it is dying, and it is going to continue to die as long as four or five men run it. Don't be afraid to get up and say your say. There is not a bigger Hoo-Hoo in this room than you, and you. Don't forget that.

SUPREME SNARK:—Brother Shields, we want to fix it so that every brother has a chance to speak.

MR. SHIELDS:—I believe you do, and I do not mean what I say in respect to you.

MR. CHARLES PORTER WALKER (No. 6800):—I would like a glass of beer myself at this time; but really I have been Vicegerent for two terms, and I think it is a condition, and not a theory, that we have to deal with. A man who gets drunk not only makes a fool of himself, but makes it disgusting to other people. I do not say that that man is not just as good a Hoo-Hoo as the fellow who always stays sober. When you have a concatenation without booze, I think you have a very fine membership.

MR. WALLACE EVERETT:—I am particularly frank in saying that I was one of the members of the committee that was endeavoring to put this provision through. I call Mr. Gladding's attention to the most successful Hoo-Hoo meeting that was ever held in the history of the Order; the dinner we gave Mr. Gladding in the old "Poodle Dog Cafe," where one hundred and twenty-five men sat down in his honor. We had our wines and our cocktails and our champagnes; we had some stories that sent him away smiling and that he has not forgotten today. There was not one man of the one hundred and twenty-five who got intoxicated. We make this point—the Order, if it is going to limit the limitations of man, is going to get to a point where it will have trouble on its hands. If you have not to limit a man's capacity, and he cannot keep himself in check and makes a fool of himself, then he should not be in the Order. There is one way of doing it, that is, limiting it among the public. It is playing the devil with the country, but it is all right anyway. If a man has an idea of bringing about the elevation of Hoo-

Hoo he should get out of this idea of prescribing and proscribing any man's capabilities in this Order, as this is going too far.

MR. INMAN:—I have wrestled with this question a good deal myself, and I have been on both sides of it, in so far as drinking is concerned. I believe every man should have the right to drink. We all have some weakness; some of the ablest, brightest and brainiest men of all countries have had this weakness of drink, and we ought not to tempt them. Now, it seems to me that it is a little along those lines of tempting our brother, when perhaps they would not want to drink. I believe that when a man wants a drink of beer, whiskey or anything else, he should go and buy it. I do not see why you should prohibit any other intoxicant except beer; it savors of class legislation; some brother likes his Scotch, or some other drink than beer. I do not believe in that kind of legislation. I believe, if you are going to have intoxicating liquors at your concatenations, you should have everything there that a man wants; don't say you can't have Scotch, but you can have beer if you want it. I don't think that it is to the best interest of Hoo-Hoo to have intoxicating liquors of any kind at a concatenation. (Applause.) I believe that liquor has had something to do with lowering the standard of Hoo-Hoo today. I don't believe that there are a half dozen men who have not seen a brother under the influence of liquor. We do not want that to happen. How are we going to stop that? Take a young wife whose husband has joined Hoo-Hoo. He joined that night and he got too much beer and came home under its influence. What kind of an opinion is she going to have of our Order? Do you mean to tell me that the women of our country have not got any interest in these things? The wives, daughters and sisters are to be considered; they are the ones to keep their husbands, fathers and brothers away from these things. Yet, I am a drinking man, and believe in every man doing the same thing. I have never attended a concatenation yet where there was nothing to drink, but I would be happy to do it. I believe the best interests of the Order—and what is what we are after—I believe that the best interests of the Order would be to allow that amendment to the Constitution that was inserted at Hot Springs to stand just where it is. We are taking a step backward if we do not do so. We know we have lost some of our best men from liquor. You get a man who seems to be the best man you have got. After a week or two he goes on a spree and you advertise for another man. You have lost your confidence in him; you thought that here is a man that you could make your private secretary and all kinds of things like that. Now, I don't think it is the best thing to encourage a thing of that kind. If I thought today that it was to the best interests of Hoo-Hoo to have liquor to drink at its banquets, I would favor it. I would not consider whether I was a temperance man or not. I think the best interests of the Order is to allow that rule to stand as it is. (Applause.)

MR. SHIELDS:—I just wish to say this, that at the last meeting, about twenty fellows wanted me to come down here and try to get beer put back on the banquet table, so I thought I would try it.

GEO. E. YOULE (614):—I was not one of the twenty.

MR. SHIELDS:—You were one of the dry kind. I simply want to say that I wanted to try and make good; personally, I am glad to see that they will not have booze on the table of our affairs. (Laughter and much applause.)

MR. FRANK WHITTAKER TROWER (No. 12835):—I presume from the discussion that there is a motion up here in regard to the use of liquor or beer at concatenations. Is that right? I have just come in.

SUPREME SNARK:—That is right.

MR. TROWER (No. 12835):—I will say that I had occasion in the last two months to sound sentiment in California, or, at least in the district around the bay, thoroughly on this question. Without any effort on my own part, in working with other members of the committee in arranging for this Annual, we had to see personally a great many members, and I have been greatly surprised to find the sentiment that has existed in regard to liquor. I find that members have not been at concatenations for four or five years because we have had booze fests. I have not noticed this myself, but perhaps they have seen this at other places. They have dropped out of the Order because of this matter. I have forgotten the number of men, but I should say there were at least a hundred men who said that the Order never did a better thing than it did at Hot Springs when it cut out the drink at concatenations. We certainly would take a back step to rescind that action. The sentiment of the whole country is in that direction, and the orders and fraternities in California have been following up that law. The Knights Templar and Masonic bodies and others I could mention have been doing this, and we would be taking a step backwards in adopting the committee's recommendation. I want to speak of the concatenation at Fresno, at which there was not a drop of liquor at the banquet, and everyone who was at that concatenation says it was the best one we ever had in California. I would hate to see any change made in this regard.

MR. IKE CARROLL FALLER (No. 12820):—I have never yet seen anyone intoxicated. I don't see why it is we should shut it out. If a man cannot control himself, he is not worthy to be a member.

MR. GRAHAM ALBERT GRISWOLD (No. 12842):—I was one of the committee on Good of the Order, but from my own personal standpoint I have always opposed the serving of liquor, and I know that the Order has been uplifted in the minds of people not members of the Order, and also the ladies. Three weeks ago I came down to Seaside. Of course, Seaside is a summer resort. I had a lady with me, and she was very much surprised at the good behavior of the Hoo-Hoo. I would certainly hate to see the by-laws changed at the present time. Another thing, I think Brother Baird will remember writing me that two certain members had dropped out. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cornwall will remember about that also. They were prominent men in the timber business, and Mr. Baird asked me to ascertain from them why they dropped out. Both told me that they were disgusted with seeing so much booze served at banquets and that they were disgusted. I told them the by-laws had been changed, and both agreed to maintain their membership. I think if any one wants to join the Hoo-Hoo, and will not because booze is not served, I think we would rather not have him.

SUPREME SNARK:—I want to thank Brother Shields for having prompted a lively discussion. It seemed like an old fashioned Methodist revival.

MR. SHIELDS:—The Committee on Good of the Order recommends that the following resolution be adopted:

"That it is the sense of this committee that the Osirian Cloister be limited, subsequent to December 31, 1910, to those who are, or have been, Vicegerents, Snarks or members of the Supreme Nine." This recommendation is not to affect the present membership of the Cloister.

The reason we recommend that is that we feel that the Osirian Cloister is a kind of upper branch of Hoo-Hoo. I am a member at the present time. It seems to me that a man to be a member of the Osirian Cloister should be

a man who takes an interest in Hoo-Hoo. It seems that if we want to make this an upper branch of Hoo-Hoo, it is one that a man should work for, and have it so that not every one could get in; have it for a good Hoo-Hoo, the man who will do his share of the work.

MR. P. B. WALKER (No. 48):—I think this is entirely out of order; you have no authority to legislate and regulate for the Osirian Cloister. It was seriously considered to divorce it entirely from this Order. There was some criticism made regarding it. It is like all other degrees. It is a power within itself. If the Hoo-Hoo do not want them, they will go there anyway. They will certainly resent anything like legislation on their membership. I might say to Brother Shields that originally it was an honorary degree; it was called the Chamber of Horrors, and each Vicegerent who had served one year was automatically made a member, and he was given a number, and that was supposed to be an honor. Later there was so much protest on the part of members who wanted to get in that the eligible clause was enlarged so that any Osirian in good standing had the privilege of nominating one lay member from Hoo-Hoo, who, on being unanimously admitted upon ballot, could be initiated. Now the limitations as prescribed by the Cloister are stringent enough. So far it has resulted in good in that order. Those who have taken an interest in Hoo-Hoo have generally been elected on the first ballot. The Cloister was established to maintain and help Hoo-Hoo in every way it could.

MR. WALLACE EVERETT (No. 5938):—In making that suggestion we understood that the committee was acting for the good of the order. We made the suggestion, not with any idea of infringing upon or violating the Constitution of the Cloister, but as one element that would make men attend to work for Hoo-Hoo—that here was something good men could get into.

A MEMBER:—As I understand the Constitution of the Osirian Cloister, it is a body corporate in itself. It would be necessary for the Cloister to take up this question, but we have no right to fix the qualifications for its membership.

MR. WALKER:—In order that there might not be any misapprehension regarding the Cloister, I would like to state briefly why we enlarge the eligible clause. We held these sessions of the Cloister members at the annual meetings of Hoo-Hoo. We found only half a dozen, or possibly eight or nine, there present who are eligible. Well, it was hardly worth while, after we had arranged for the session and had labored all summer, to go and have that for the benefit of one or two, and when we had that in the old days and only Cloister members were allowed to be present, we would have only a handful. In this way, as it is now, there is work for the good and faithful. That has done more than any member of the Supreme Nine to advance the interests of Hoo-Hoo. It was to encourage that working together, shoulder to shoulder, that we permitted these worthy members of Hoo-Hoo to become eligible to the Osirian Cloister.

SUPREME SNARK:—I would like to ask Brother Shields for further explanation of his resolution. Your idea is that it is merely a recommendation from Hoo-Hoo to the Cloister.

MR. SHIELDS:—Yes, sir.

MR. C. P. IVES (No. 447):—The only difference between us is that there will be admitted into the Osirian Cloister those who were in the Supreme Nine, those who have served as Vicegerents and the other members who

have done efficient service in the cause of Hoo-Hoo. We only enlarged it that much. It stands good enough as it is. Brother Shields might want to get in; we might want him very much, and other worthy members. I happen to be in the Cloister. I never was a Vicegerent and had never got on the Supreme Nine, and never would have got into the Cloister if they hadn't thought I was around to a good many of these annuals and had served Hoo-Hoo faithfully. Its eligible clause has been so enlarged that it is more liberal than the resolution that has been offered. Under the present clause, worthy members who are unanimously elected have been admitted to the Cloister.

SUPREME SNARK:—I still think that Brother Shields should be considered a revivalist. I would like to see this resolution go through, as it will permit some discussion in the Cloister.

(The motion was duly seconded and a viva voce vote taken.)

SUPREME SNARK:—I think the motion was carried.

MR. WALKER:—I call for a division.

(Upon the announcement of the vote by the Supreme Scrivenoter, the Supreme Snark declared the motion lost.)

MR. SHIELDS:—I think the Committee on Good of the Order has scared up all the trouble they can, so I think that is about all for us. I make a motion that our report on Good of the Order be accepted with the exception of the two that were turned down.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

SUPREME SNARK:—I believe the Auditing Committee is ready to report.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—Mr. Russell is the chairman.

MR. R. W. NEIGHBOR (7816):—We have sent up to your table our report, Mr. Scrivenoter.

(Supreme Scrivenoter reads report as follows:)

We, the Auditing Committee, appointed by Snark Hadley to audit the books of the Supreme Scrivenoter, Baird, beg leave to report that we have examined the books in so far as totals are concerned, and the letter from the bank in which the money is deposited, as well as the sworn statement of the Auditor, sworn to before a notary public, and we find the same to be correct.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. RUSSEL, Chairman.
W. W. HAMMOND,
R. W. NEIGHBOR.

(On motion duly made and seconded, the report was adopted.)

SUPREME SNARK:—The next committee that we have ready to report, I believe, is that on Constitution and By-laws, of which Mr. Gladding is chairman. Are you ready to report?

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—As there is likely to be quite a good deal of discussion on that report, would you mind coming to the central table, Brother Gladding?

MR. NELSON AUGUSTUS GLADDING (99):—Your Committee on Constitution and By-laws feel it their duty to take up the recommendations made by the conference in Chicago in 1909, it being our understanding that these laws were passed at that conference to be operative during the past Hoo-Hoo year, but must now be acted upon by this Annual. The first change is in Article III, Section 1. I will not stop to read it because you are all probably familiar with it. It is in regard to membership of the Order. It is quite lengthy. So, unless you want it read, as it has stood heretofore in the Constitution and By-laws, I will not read it.

SUPREME SNARK:—You might outline the changes you have suggested.

MR. GLADDING:—I can read the first paragraph of the section of the old book. (Reads): "It being the purpose of this Order to gather together in fraternal relations people engaged in lumber trade, membership in this Order shall be limited to white male persons over the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, who possess one or more of the following qualifications."

MR. GLADDING (Continuing):—It has been changed to read as follows (reads): "The membership in this Order shall be limited to white male persons of the full age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, who possess one or more of the following six qualifications: Lumbermen, foresters, officers of lumber associations, newspaper men, railroad men and sawmill machinery and supply men; and so definitely shall the line of qualification be drawn in each class that the occupation under which persons apply for membership shall be their main or principal occupation, and it shall be the business of the person recognized in the community in which he resides as his principal vocation."

MR. GLADDING (Continuing):—The idea of the Chicago conference was that this will eliminate as far as possible a man beating the devil around the stump, and getting into the Order by pretending to be something he is not, exactly. Now, I will read further. I might say for the benefit of Brother Cole and other members here that these changes in the Constitution and By-laws, which our committee now recommend be adopted, have been printed in the Bulletin for the last two or three months. I simply refer to that because, perhaps, some of you have already studied them and become familiar with them. We have gone through them and have our recommendations to make as the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and they have got to be adopted or rejected by you as you see fit.

A MEMBER:—The qualifications of railroad men is not defined in any way.

MR. GLADDING:—Some of them are, as you will find when I read further.

MR. F. B. COLE (1996):—Is it desirable to ask the chairman of this committee any questions as he goes along? Would that be agreeable? That is a very indefinite statement. He says "sawmill machinery and supply men." It is a very indefinite statement.

MR. GLADDING:—There are several clauses that follow.

SUPREME SNARK:—I was going to intimate that it might be well to let Mr. Gladding's report be made in full; let him go right through and outline his recommendations, which are practically confirming what was done at Chicago last November. There are simply slight alterations as to words, or corrections, and, unless some brother has an objection that we should consider at the moment, we should let him finish his report and make one resolution of the whole thing; that would probably facilitate matters.

MR. GLADDING:—Now, these are the specific definitions of eligibility (Reads):

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

(Continuing): The Chicago conference made that read "superintendents," but our committee this morning put in the word "general," meaning the head or main superintendent of the plant.

(Reads):—"Foresters—This class shall include those persons graduated from recognized schools of forestry, officials of the forestry service and members of forest commissions or boards, either state or national.

"Officers of Lumber Associations—Regularly organized lumber associations, state or national, and officers and representatives of lumbermen's mutual and inter-insurance organizations.

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

"Railroad Men—By this term is meant general officers, general and assistant freight, passenger, claim, purchasing, commercial, soliciting and station agents, chief dispatchers and trainmasters and members of railroad commissions.

"Sawmill Machinery and Supply Men—By this term is meant persons engaged in the manufacture or sale to lumber manufacturers of sawmill or planing mill machinery and mill supplies.

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

"Limit of Active Membership—The active membership shall be limited to 33,999 members in good standing."

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I would suggest that you read that clause which sets forth those men who are not eligible, and we will then have the eligibility requirements in full.

MR. GLADDING:—Following that we have this clause (Reads):

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

(Continuing):—Now, that is all the eligible clause. I make a motion, Mr. Snark, that it be adopted as read.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

A MEMBER:—One thing I want to say, that is, the member includes with the insurance associations every machinery and mill supply men. I think they should not be included in that. I would like to hear from some of the others on that matter.

(The editor of The Bulletin is able to identify the speaker next above as Brother Roger Rankin, No. 23844, of Kansas City, Mo. He spoke from a distant part of the hall, and evidently the reporter did not get accurately what he said. The point he raised was that there is nothing in the eligibility clause providing for taking in the representatives of mutual and inter-insurance organizations, even those doing business exclusively with lumber manufacturers. He had it in mind to call attention to the fact that as a number of these men have been admitted to membership, it was evidently along with the representatives of machinery and mill supply houses, which is obviously incongruous.—Editor The Bulletin.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—The matter has never come up before the Supreme Nine or at the Chicago conference. At New Orleans the question of these men did come up three years ago at a concatenation attended by three or four members of the Supreme Nine and House of Ancients. We held a consultation on the subject and decided to admit these men. I am heartily in favor of adding a clause to take them in. The representatives of these organizations come in close contact with many of our people.

MR. F. B. COLE:—I do not recall any other order that

has taken in honorary members such as we have. I am opposed to honorary members at all times. I do not think because a man happens to be a good fellow he should be entitled to sit in this Order as an honorary member. I do not believe in making men who sell goods eligible to membership in this Order. I think we are going too far. If we do not carry that, I should like to make an amendment. I would like to make an amendment to that clause that no more honorary members be admitted.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—I think that is going a little bit too far. The cement plaster men, especially the salesmen, sell almost their entire output to the retail lumbermen, especially in the section from where I come, and we have ruled that they are eligible. It seems they ought to be permitted to come in, either as active or honorary members. I think the list of membership might not bring them within the limitation herein described. Some of them are doing a good work for our Order, and I think the report of the committee should be sustained.

SUPREME SNARK:—Does any other brother wish to say anything on this amendment? It has been moved and seconded to amend the report of the committee.

MR. IVES:—As I understand it, this amendment is to eliminate honorary members, that is, we do not have to take them in unless we have a mind to. It is only an honor to ourselves if we get them in. I remember an honorary member who was a banker, and he helped them along, and we made him an honorary member. He did us a great deal of good. He was an honorary member for us, for he said, "When you want some money, boys, come around; I have got some to loan." (Laughter.)

MR. C. P. WALKER:—If a banker wishes to become an honorary member, he should certainly agree to loan the members money. (Laughter.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—If I may be pardoned for speaking so often, I would say that, perhaps, in keeping with Mr. Cole's recommendation, the fee for honorary membership should be known. The fee is \$99.99—and I don't think we are likely to be burdened with an excessive number of honorary members. I don't think we ought to do away with the list of honorary membership. As Mr. Ives said, we might want a man who is able to do us a great deal of good, and he may want to come in as an honorary member. I remember very distinctly a man over in our country—he brought that question up—and said he did not care to come in as a regular member but he would be only too glad to come in as an honorary member, and he wrote his check for \$99.99—we accepted him "at sight," as I recall it.

SUPREME SNARK:—Brother Cole, do you wish to press that amendment?

MR. COLE:—I am in favor of it. I would like to put it to a vote. To open that list of honorary membership, with all respect to the suggestion made by the committee, it would be opening the door to everybody in that line of business; it is a general opening of the door to honorary membership. With all respect to our Scrivenoter, the honorary membership is largely a southern proposition where nearly everybody is a "colonel;" we have not so many colonels in this part of the country. (Laughter.)

MR. IVES:—I think this provision, mention of the cement men, was put in because there was a man who runs a business with a capital of about \$25,000,000, and who wants to come in as an honorary member. I happen to be personally acquainted with this man. He deals with lumbermen all the time; he sells his product to the lumbermen, and I saw a brand of his cement down here in Los Angeles five years ago. I was surprised to see the product of his cement that far from home—twenty-five

hundred miles. He wanted to come into this Order, but there was no way to admit him. He attends the conventions of the lumbermen in the middle west and of the retailers and wholesalers; and we should have a place to put such kind of men who conduct a \$25,000,000 business that is allied with our interests.

MR. N. A. GLADDING:—I have just a word to say; that I was at the Chicago convention; Mr. Johnson and several others, in connection with this matter, discussed it quite a long time. Finally, it was boiled down to this proposition—some of the members wanted to put them on the active list because they sold their goods to the lumbermen. They mentioned the fact that there were a good many manufacturers of goods who sold them to retail lumber yards. Finally, it was boiled down to this proposition, and I want to explain to you that the matter was very thoroughly discussed there.

MR. HARRY J. MILLER (3466):—Is it not one of the rules for eligibles that the principal vocation must be allied to the lumber business? Do the cement manufacturers sell the larger portion of their product to the lumber men? I don't believe it.

MR. GLADDING:—That is the qualification for active membership. This is honorary.

MR. COLE:—Another word—the facts of the matter are that while the cement men have a large portion of business with lumber men, they are the worst proposition the lumber men have to do with in the matter of competition.

SUPREME SNARK:—The amendment is that we discontinue the taking in of any more honorary members.

(It being put to a vote, the amendment was lost.)

MR. GLADDING:—There is one other clause to this Section 1, Article 3, which covers the number of members, entitled "Limit of Active Membership." That makes Section 1 complete, and I move its adoption.

MR. SHIELDS:—There is one thing I would like to call attention to. (Reads): "Sawmill machinery and mill supplies men—By this term is meant persons engaged in the manufacture or sale to lumber manufacturers, of sawmill or planing mill machinery and mill supplies."

Now, the first thing when they get a man around our house who does not make good, they give him a job on the road. In the meantime, he has joined the Hoo-Hoo and next week he is trying to borrow a dollar from the Vicegerent. We should have it so regulated that any man who is a salesman for lumbermen or manufacturers should be a salesman for at least two years before he can join. Another thing, we have got a number of fellows up there in my section, men who are selling oil. I think this should take in the men who sell lubricating oil for manufacturing plants. A number of them are in the Order. I don't know how they got in. I would like to have that included in the eligible list for membership.

MR. HARRY J. MILLER:—Don't you think we have got pretty nearly all the fellows that we want to get in? Don't let's stretch any further in our specifications for eligibility. In regard to the salesmen of oils, etc., that Brother Shields mentions, I would suggest that we do not stretch the limits of our Order any further, but if we do, let's take in the undertakers. They use a great deal of wood and a great deal of timber. I think we should not stretch the rules of eligibility any further.

MR. J. F. JUDD (94):—I notice Brother Shields' remark in reference to machinery salesmen, sawmill and planing mill machinery salesmen; that they should be employed two years before they are eligible. How about the lumber salesmen? The lumber people employ ten times

more salesmen than the machinery people. You will find ten times more of them than of oil salesmen. Must a lumber salesman be employed two years before he should be eligible?

MR. SHIELDS:—I would be willing to include that in the change.

MR. FRED H. GILMAN (268):—Is there any amendment before the house.

MR. SHIELDS:—Mine is before the house.

SUPREME SNARK:—There is no amendment before the house.

MR. SHIELDS:—I am not exactly up on parliamentary rules. I desire to make that as an amendment.

SUPREME SNARK:—I allowed the debate on the ground that some brother would be willing to make an amendment.

MR. WILBUR J. STEMMONS (14908):—Lubricating oil salesmen come under the head of mill supplies salesmen.

SUPREME SNARK:—They never have yet.

MR. STEMMONS:—Lubricating oil is a mill supply.

SUPREME SNARK:—Oil men are specially mentioned in that resolution as excluded.

MR. GLADDING:—I suggest that Mr. Shields put his amendment in writing.

MR. SHIELDS:—I make this as a motion, that all salesmen, including salesmen of lubricating oil, must be employed as salesmen on the road, or as traveling salesmen, for a period of two years previous to the time that they are taken into the Order of Hoo-Hoo.

MR. GLADDING:—I would like to ask Mr. Shields to write that out, and I suggest here that we would have to change that somewhat because under this, as it is written now, oil men are eliminated. In order to make them eligible, you would have to include them in one of these clauses and then have another clause in regard to your salesmen being employed two years before they are eligible. Is not oil as a commodity a mill supply? I know it is in this state. Is not oil a mill supply?

A MEMBER:—I think the idea of the brother is that a great many hardware stores and others sell to small plants, and that that would make them eligible.

MR. GLADDING:—That was discussed at Chicago. A good many oil salesmen sell other kinds of oil besides lubricating oil. Mill supply houses sell oil and their salesmen sell other things besides oil, and they come in under the head of supplies. They decided that strictly oil salesmen were not eligible and that the sale of lubricating oil was merely incidental with the oil people. An oil salesman, they decided, would not be eligible, and they cannot come in unless they come in under the head of honorary membership.

A MEMBER:—In California there is a great deal of rivalry among the oil people. In Eureka, for instance, there is a supply house which handles supplies for lumber mills. They have a man there who devotes his entire time to selling oil. That man is just as eligible as any other man who sells oil. I want to get a clear ruling on that subject.

MR. GLADDING:—That is another defect that we come in contact with in regard to defining eligibility. That might apply in California, but in the rest of the United States or some other country it would not apply. The idea was to get it to fit all conditions as nearly as possible, and not open the eligible clause too wide.

A MEMBER:—You put in the men who sell cement to retailers as honorary members?

MR. GLADDING:—They can come in as honorary members.

A MEMBER:—This man I refer to is selling just as much as the best men sell for the mill supply houses. Why is he not just as eligible, if he is a man who is desirable, as a member for Hoo-Hoo?

MR. P. B. WALKER:—In our country a man there might be selling exclusively lubricating oil to the flouring mills, and various other machinery people; probably would sell them 99 per cent of the product, where 1 per cent would go to the lumber people.

MR. INMAN:—The brother is speaking of the band saw people particularly. I don't suppose there is 10 per cent of the oil sold to them, not more than to the cement and wood working institutions, while in this particular locality, particularly in the northwest, where the lumber interests are extensive, the man who never sold a drop of oil to a saw mill man would not be eligible; it would be the same as if he were selling water.

SUPREME SNARK:—Getting back to the subject of Brother Shields' amendment, I would like to know if there is a second.

MR. EDWARD FOREST COOPER (1952):—I think the whole thing is covered by the sale of oil to the legitimate mill supply houses, and that will cover the question entirely.

A MEMBER:—He would be eligible in your opinion, then, not as an oil man, but as a mill supply house man.

MR. COOPER:—Yes, sir; not as a regular oil man, but as a mill supply man.

A MEMBER:—The manager of that concern is not eligible.

MR. COOPER:—No, sir.

MR. SHIELDS:—My motion was that we leave out the oil part of it, and that any traveling salesman, to become a member of Hoo-Hoo, must have been a salesman at least two years previous to the initiation.

MR. HARRY J. MILLER:—Brother Shields says "on the road as a salesman." I suppose as a salesman of mill supplies.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—It seems to me that he is trying in a roundabout way to dodge a big truth; we are trying in that eligibility clause to define the character of men we want. If that can be gotten around, then the easier and better way is simply to say that we have the right to take this or that man, simply saying because you are in this occupation or directly or indirectly connected with the lumber business you can come in. We can let him in if he is a good man, and refuse to let him in if he is not a good man, whether he is on the road forty years or only two. There are men who work around a mill and afterwards start on the road, who would like to have the help of those little white and blue and gold buttons. Why should they be excluded? It is simply a question of the character of the man. If he is simply seeking for a little handout, don't let him in.

MR. F. B. COLE:—I would like to ask the Chairman of the committee if all relating to oil men were left out, if those who sold oil to saw mills would be eligible; would he be eligible if in his principal occupation he is not a mill supply man.

MR. GLADDING:—I do not see that that is defined here, except as I said awhile ago: "Manufacturers, wholesale dealers and salesmen of cement, roofing, paints, oil, tiling and other staple articles cannot become active members." All that will have to be changed.

MR. COLE:—If you had not put that in, he would have been eligible, would he not? A man who sells oil to a mill is selling supplies to a mill, if he makes that his business.

MR. GLADDING:—If he sell oil only, he could not come in; he would not be considered a mill supply man altogether.

MR. COLE:—He would be on this coast.

MR. SHIELDS:—I want to tell of a little experience that I have had with a man connected with an oil company. He traveled for them, and he is president of the company. The boys got him to sign his application up in Anacortes and there was another who traveled along the seaboard. They don't sell anything but oil, and sell only to mills; they turn their money in, and when they came there they were turned down. They were only selling oil, and we couldn't accept them.

SUPREME SNARK:—I think you were quite right in leaving them out. Getting back to your amendment, have you a second to it?

MR. SHIELDS:—There is no second to it.

MR. GLADDING:—I would like to amend the clause defining the eligibility of lumber men, or rather of officers of lumber associations. It reads: "Regularly organized lumber associations, state or national." I would like to amend by adding to it "and representatives of lumber men's mutual and inter-insurance organizations." So that it has to do entirely with lumber. A great many of the lumber men's associations have got insurance associations as part of their business, and I would therefore make this amendment.

(The amendment was duly seconded.)

MR. F. L. JOHNSON (No. 4118):—I don't know anything about what is meant by "inter-insurance companies." I know of mutual insurance; I don't know what they mean by "inter-insurance" companies.

MR. GEO. E. YOUNG (No. 614):—It is simply like Lloyds, where they insure among themselves; it is similar to Lloyds; they have one in Seattle, where they have mills which insure each other.

ANOTHER MEMBER:—They insure among themselves like the old style Lloyd, and on the same basis as in England.

SUPREME SNARK:—There has been an amendment moved by Brother Gilman and seconded by Brother Rankin that the clause as read by him be inserted in the clause of eligibility.

(Upon being put to a vote, the amendment was duly carried.)

The clause as amended, upon motion duly made and seconded, was carried.

MR. GLADDING:—The next change is to Article III, Section 2, in regard to the applications of candidates. The new section is to read as follows: "Each applicant for membership shall fully fill out the final application blank, which must be endorsed by three members of the Order in good standing. Applications for membership shall be balloted on collectively. In case there are three or more black balls in the first ballot, each applicant shall thereafter be balloted upon separately, or the applicants may be balloted upon in groups of five. In case three black balls shall be cast in voting for an applicant singly he shall be rejected. Any applicant rejected shall not be balloted on again within six months of the date of his rejection."

That changes the old section which read that his application blank must be endorsed by two members.

A MEMBER:—It also gives an extra ball; three balls instead of two.

MR. GLADDING:—Yes, sir.

(Upon motion duly made and seconded, the amended section was adopted.)

MR. GLADDING:—The next change is in Article V, Section 5. It is as follows: "The Supreme Nine present at each annual meeting shall constitute a committee to hear the reports of the delegates from cities bidding for the next annual meeting, and after hearing these reports shall refer their findings to the next annual meeting then in session for choice of place in the usual way." That is an additional section.

(Upon motion duly made and seconded, the same was adopted.)

MR. GLADDING:—Section VI refers to the handbook, and reads as follows: "Whereas, it is desirable to reduce the total cost of the publication of the handbook; therefore, be it resolved, that it be given only to new members and such other members of the Order as request a copy of it."

MR. F. B. COLE:—I want to ask you if that is perfectly clear; if new members must ask for a copy, and if it can be had by such old members as may ask for it.

MR. GLADDING:—I will read it again. (Reads.)

A MEMBER:—Make it read to be sent to all members. (Upon motion duly made and seconded, the action of the Chicago meeting was affirmed.)

MR. GLADDING:—Article V, Section 6. This is endorsing the recommendation of the Chicago convention. (Reads):

"A Supreme Representative shall be employed by the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients, his salary and expenses to be determined by said bodies in joint session, it being the duty of this assistant to attend such concatenations as possible; to look after the reinstatement of desirable delinquent members; to see that all concatenations conform to the ritual and the spirit of the Order, and to eliminate all unnecessary expenses and to see that all moneys not expended shall go into the treasury of the Order, such assistant to operate under the direction of the Supreme Nine." That will be Article V, Section 6.

MR. F. B. COLE:—I move a point of order. I ask that discussion of that clause be postponed until Monday at 10 o'clock a. m. It is a subject that ought to be thoroughly discussed, and it is now 5 o'clock. It is a great big subject.

A MEMBER:—Are the remaining clauses short ones?

Death Emergency Fund Endorsed.

MR. GLADDING:—The last one we recommend for adoption is quite a long one, but we have several here that are recommended to be adopted as administrative rules, which have been in force since November last year; they have been in operation since the conference at Chicago; the Supreme Nine have been working under them. Then there is another recommendation that I think should be passed on this afternoon, that is regarding the Death Emergency Fund. With your permission, I will read that first. At the Chicago conference the body there passed a resolution to put in effect the Death Emergency Fund, with which you are all doubtless familiar on account of having received the circulars. This is the resolution:

"Resolved, That this body endorse the death benefit proposition as outlined by Mr. Leonard Bronson, and that we appoint as a committee to work out the details of the proposition Leonard Bronson, Chairman; T. A. Moore, L. E. Fuller, C. H. Ketrledge, John D. Oxenford and George W. Hotchkiss, the committee to report their findings to

the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients, through the Scrivenoter, who will transmit the plan to the members of those bodies, and when finally passed by a majority vote of both these bodies, the proposition to be returned to the Scrivenoter to be carried out as adopted."

MR. F. B. COLE:—I move the adoption of the Death Emergency Fund plan as circularized.

MR. W. P. KELLEHER (14234):—In speaking of the matter, does it refer to the original circular?

MR. COLE:—The circular as sent out by the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients.

MR. W. J. STEMMONS (14908):—I move as an amendment that the plan outlined be heartily endorsed and that the time for raising the initial fund be extended to January 1.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried, and then the motion as amended was duly seconded and carried.)

(Both Brothers Kelleher and Stemmons thought that the Death Emergency fund should have a more formal endorsement, and Snark Hadley ruled that the motion adopted would cover the adoption of a written resolution to be later prepared by these gentlemen, together with Mr. Gladding, and inserted as a part of the proceedings. A few minutes later Mr. Kelleher handed the resolution below to the Scrivenoter:)

RESOLVED, That it is the unanimous sense of this nineteenth annual meeting that the action of the Chicago conference in adopting the resolution providing for the establishment of the Death Emergency Fund was most wise, and an action that will redound very largely to the benefit of the Order of Hoo-Hoo, in that it will show to the membership that the Order is desirous of doing things that will tend to the giving of the helping hand to unfortunate brothers, and will be the means of knitting the membership more closely together, as well as tending to increase that membership; and that we heartily commend the brothers who met at Chicago for their thoughtfulness and good work.

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the time prescribed for the collection of the initial fund to make this plan operative, be extended to January 1st, if necessary, but that the plan be put into effect as soon as the prescribed amount of six thousand dollars has been subscribed.

MR. GLADDING:—We recommend the adoption of this resolution which was passed at Chicago. "Resolved, that the action taken by the members of the Order at the Hot Springs annual meeting to change the size of the Hoo-Hoo button be rescinded."

(Upon motion duly made and seconded, the recommendation was adopted.)

MR. GLADDING:—At Chicago they passed this resolution: "It is the duty of each Vicegerent to return his ritual to the Scrivenoter's office, by registered mail, immediately upon the expiration of his term of office. In case he fails to forward the ritual within twenty-nine days after his term of office expires, the Scrivenoter shall notify him, and unless the ritual is forwarded within sixty-nine days from the time his term of office expires, he shall become automatically suspended from the Order until he has fully complied with this clause." The committee recommends that we eliminate this by striking it out and not adopting it.

(On motion duly made and seconded, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.)

MR. GLADDING:—As an amendment to Section VI of Article IV, we wish to read: "No member is eligible to an office in the Order, either by election or by appointment, who owes any dues."

(On motion duly made and seconded, the amendment was adopted.)

(A motion to adjourn was now made.)

SUPREME SNARK:—Referring to this motion to ad-

Journal, I would like to remind you that there is a banquet tonight, and we would like to see you all at church tomorrow morning, and then on the boat trip tomorrow afternoon.

MR. COLE:—How about railroad tickets?

A MEMBER:—What about the church?

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—It is in the program. (Reads): "A special service for Hoo-Hoo will be held in the Calvary Presbyterian Church and a special sermon will be delivered by the Rev. William Rader." He is the minister who opened our meeting with such an eloquent invocation. Now, in regard to this railroad certificate. It appears that quite a number of members have come here from Washington and Oregon on a one and a half rate fare, granted on a certificate plan. It is necessary to accumulate these certificates and have them signed by the secretary of this meeting. Now, the first gentleman who presented a batch of those tickets said that it was not necessary to accumulate any specified number, to entitle the holders to the reduced rate. Subsequently, it has developed that we have got to secure a certain number of the certificates. For the railroad company to determine whether a sufficient number has been secured, it is necessary for me to retain them until used by the railroad company. I sent my man to the Southern Pacific office to see what the railroad company required. It seems that the Southern Pacific agent is disposed to be lenient. If he allows us to count all those in bona fide attendance at this meeting, there will be no difficulty in having the required number; if he demands the actual certificates signed by me, and there must be fifty of them, they will have to come in more rapidly than up to the present. I would suggest that if there are any gentlemen here who have tickets, whether they have been signed by me or not, that they deliver them to me. I will sign them and look into the matter further.

A MEMBER:—I would suggest that you sign all of them, and that Brother Lockhart go and see the railroad men and get a decision on it.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I will go myself Monday; I probably cannot see them Sunday.

(Adjournment was here taken until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.)

Sunday, September 11—Forenoon.

The Snark and Scrivenoter, and other officials of the Order, including several members of the House of Ancients, and a considerable delegation of members, attended the morning service at Calvary Presbyterian Church, where the following sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Wm. Rader:

We have with us this morning representatives of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, a large and influential association of lumbermen, who are in session in this city this week. We welcome them to our church and city. Last week the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city gave them formal welcome, and we join in this greeting this morning, and are glad to have them enjoy the fellowship of the church.

The association is to be commended for respecting the church, and by sending representatives to this service. You men are so related to the vital issues of political and industrial America involving the conservation of natural resources, and kindred industrial and political problems, that I trust you may bear back to your homes a new appreciation of your responsibility and far-reaching influence because of your visit here. Owing to the fact that arrange-

ments for this service were made after the series of sermons now being given, had been announced, you will listen this morning to the regular Sunday morning sermon, the subject of which is "Pontius Pilate."

Text: "What is truth," John 18:38.

Rome is rich in great names. Impossible is it to touch the letters or art of Rome without finding some great name familiar to us. Caesar, Cicero, Brutus—these are but the beginning of an illustrious list of household words. While these will endure long, there is one which will outlast them all. Pontius Pilate has not immortalized himself by color his brush left on the walls of Rome, or by any sonnet he wrote. Woven into the apostles' creed, side by side with that of the virgin, is his name, and we read, "born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate." He will always be associated with the sufferings of the Christ. And wherever the death of Christ is known, the name of Pontius Pilate will be remembered.

Pilate was of excellent Roman birth, procurator of Judea, holding the Jews in contempt, a man of haughty and proud personality. It was Pilate who as we read in Luke 13, mingled the blood of the Galileans with their sacrifices and carried the Roman eagles into the holy places of the temple. He has left nothing by which to be remembered except a few pregnant sentences which will last as will the war messages of General Grant. "Behold the man!" "What shall we do with Jesus which is called the Christ?" "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." "What I have written, I have written." "What is truth?" About the only good thing to be said about Pilate is that he had a good wife. Strange what good wives some wicked men have. Despite the indications to the contrary in Pilate's case, a man shows his character more by the selection of a wife than by any other, and judged by this standard, Pilate disclosed one streak of light in an otherwise darkened soul.

It has been said that Pilate was an agnostic, a skeptic, such as evolved naturally from the rationalistic soil of Rome. While he had a profound sense of justice, his reasoning was skeptical. He had little imagination. His age was a reasoning, calculating age. It was supposed to be an age of law. The ecclesiastical court of the Sanhedrin, of which Calaphas was high priest, had tried Jesus, and practically condemned him to death, but that it might be legal, and satisfactory to Rome, a Roman civil court must sanction the decision. For this purpose he was brought before Pontius Pilate. The account of this trial is given with some variety by the four gospels. From this fourfold account we learn that Pilate's skepticism of Jesus expressed itself first by looking upon Jesus as some second Theudas, some harmless fanatic, whose transient agitations would soon pass away. He regards him with more or less indifference. Truth has always been greeted by such suspicion. The first truth-tellers have almost invariably been looked upon as fanatics. Robert Fulton with his steamboat, Garrison and Brown with their fiery messages, Christ with his vision of Christ, Mazzini andibaldi with their fiery reforms—every prophet has been greeted with stones. We do not recognize the Truth when it comes, and we ask impertinent questions.

He followed this arrogant attitude of indifference with certain devices. Have you noticed how the people of the crucifixion are the people of today, and how perfectly repeated they are in our modern life? All the characters of the passion play live now and here. We see them move back and forth upon our streets, and hear again the voices of the mob. It is the same old human nature of ours. He wished to take advantage of the law that would release a prisoner—since he did not think Jesus guilty—but the rabble asked for Barabbas, a robber, and Barabbas they received. It was the crowd who was the judge, not Pontius Pilate.

Then he resorted to the device of satisfying Caesar by scourging Jesus. The leather thongs tipped with metal fell upon the quivering flesh. Jesus was maltreated. He was made ridiculous by a purple robe. He was sent to Herod—"that fox"—who wished to satisfy his curiosity, and who for a brief half-hour stood before the Christ.

Pilate did what we do—we would rid ourselves of unpleasant and severe truth by scourging it. We would drive away facts with force. We never succeed. Truth defeats us in the end. We cannot crush it out of existence.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

This is the old story of the world, and one day it will grasp the handle of the whip and lay it hard upon the backs of its persecutors. It will reduce the throne of Pilate to dust. It will destroy with an awful vengeance. Such

is the power of truth, and such the futility of devices to escape the Nemesis of its presence.

Next, Pilate does the most sensational thing in his career. He washes his hands, and shifts the responsibility of his deeds upon the mob, who, as all mobs do, unreasonably take upon themselves the responsible blood of Christ. Shakespeare has painted the scene of Lady Macbeth washing the blood-stains from her hands by the colors suggested in this act of Pilate. The dramatist has given adequate interpretation of this—the soul's awakening, and the foolish attempt to wash away responsibility with a form, a public ceremony, aimed at the imagination of the crowd.

"O damned spot, out, I say,
Here's the smell of the blood still!
All the perfumes of Arabia
Will not sweeten this little hand!"

This, indeed, is the hell of the agnostic.

Pilate is the man who knows what is right, and does what is wrong. Such is the modern pagan—your heathen who does not live in China or Africa, but in the United States. He is at once the despair of the church and the peril of the state. He is of all men the most difficult to reach through the spiritual appeal of the church. He knows what he ought to do, but deliberately violates his convictions by doing what he ought not to do. Such was Pontius Pilate, and the world is full of Pilates. Personal convictions were surrendered to the fury of the mob. Pilate was a poor statesman. The politician reckons with the crowd, the statesman reckons with his God, and his own conscience. Many are the politicians—few the statesmen. The statesman has the power to stand alone, to stem the current of popular feeling, and to respect his honest convictions. Pilate is the antithesis of Puritanism. We smile at the old-fashioned Puritan with his belt-crowned hat, severe face, his Bible under his arm, and his blue laws. But one such Puritan is worth many Pilates.

You see this vacillating politician with his ear to the ground—in the State Legislature, in the administration of great cities, in Congress, or our bench of the higher courts, listening to catch the cry of the howling mob. The old-fashioned Puritan is worth a thousand of such paper Pilates—of the namby-pamby type blown hither and thither by every wind of doctrine. The peril of the republic is Pontius Pilate—the man who surrenders his convictions for the sake of popular favor. The salvation of the nation is moral nerve—the oak and steel quality which neither bends nor breaks.

So much for Pilate, the man. Now a word touching the principle involved in the query, "What is truth?" Robertson, of Brighton, says in one of his sermons that it is presumptuous to attempt an answer to this question. I think not. While it is impossible to answer the question in detail—as impossible as it were to pour the ocean in a cup, the replies our Lord himself made may be used to defend one against presumption. Truth is broader than Christianity. It is the ocean on which all the little and big craft of all the sects and denominations float. Truth is God's divine ultimatum. It is the undeniable in the structure and life of the universe. The man who would cut asunder the fundamental fact that two and two make four, thrusts the body of Christ who is the truth. A man may find fault with the church, he cannot find fault with truth. You may come or go so far as the church is concerned, but you must make answer to the truth. From this there is no appeal. The mind accepts the truth of necessity, else it is not a normal mind. You may reject my creed, you must respect God's truth.

Jesus says the truth is freedom, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." At the palace is freed from the forest, the statue from marble block, so is man emancipated by the truth. Truth is obedience to law, the adjustment of oneself to the order of things, and by this adjustment ships are sailed, engines are run, pictures are painted. "I am the truth," says Jesus. This is the bold declaration of the Son of God. None but Jesus could make this claim. There stands the truth before the lie—the old order face to face with the new order, the quivering, vacillating time-server looking into the calm face of the eternal truth, and the shadows of both fall over the world. When our Lord says "I am the truth" he means that what he said, and is, are the truth. No one questions this. Who ventures to dethrone Christ from this high estate? Who would say that the words of Jesus are rivaled by the words of another? "The words I speak unto you they are truth, and they are life."

Now all men must find the truth. For this we are

strong, to what does the Psalmist liken them? He likens educated. Going to school has no other purpose than this. The man whose feet are swift in the pursuit of truth should not have a straw laid in his path. He who would know the truth should have every opportunity to know it. He must not be hindered or hampered. It is the tariff or insurgency, or labor and capital, or the doctrine of a personal God—find what is true, and then act in accordance with your finding. There may be no new truth. Progress is with us. The gold is here, as much now as at the beginning, but we are the discoverers. So with truth. Our blinded eyes are gradually being unveiled and new light breaks upon the world.

How shall we know the truth? Not by thinking. What we think amounts to little. There have been a few great thinkers. The others dream. Our thoughts are like the pebble on the shore. It is discouraging to know there are countless other pebbles there which we have not seen. Thought helps to knowledge, but our Lord tells us that "if a man will do his will" he shall know the truth. Action is here laid down as the key which unlocks the chambers of the truth. If a man loves right he will know what is right. His life will open to truth. The wrong life never leads to right conclusions. If we do the will of God, the will of God will cover us with light.

In closing let me place before you the contrasted picture of a life living in the false, and the life of truth. The Bible variously describes these lives. We have the house built upon the sands, and the storm beating it down, set over against the house built upon the immovable rock.

In the Psalm we read this morning is a contrast more familiar to you men who deal with forest. The ungodly—the untruthful are compared with the chaff, which the wind drives as it blows feathers here and there. These are the Pilates wafted by the breath of public opinion, and scattered by the enemy.

The men of truth, who have caught the spirit of truth—the men who stand for something, and are brave and them to a tree. Let us think of them as symbolized by one of our giant California trees, one that stood here under these western skies when Christ stood before Pilate. How majestic, how perennially green, how noble! "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." Endurance, eternal vitality, witherless leaves—prosperity—these are the attributes of the man who is true.

(At the conclusion of the service the visiting Hoo-Hoo passed to the chancel rail and were extended a most cordial reception by Dr. Rader and other officers of the congregation.)

Monday, September 12—Forenoon Session.

(The convention was called to order by Supreme Snark Hadley at 10 o'clock a.m.)

MR. N. A. GLADDING (99):—Worthy Snark, I will proceed with the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The next article is an amendment to Article 4, Section 4, Clause 1. This amendment will be to strike out the word "solely" preceding the words "of Vicegerent Snarks," where it reads, "The appointive executive officers of the Order shall consist solely of Vicegerent Snarks." And we add the clause which will then read something like this:

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

Order, such assistant to operate under the direction of the Supreme Snark."

(On motion duly made and seconded, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.)

MR. GLADDING:—The next is a matter of administration and does not come under the head of amendments to the Constitution, it being recommendatory; it belongs to the administration, the government of the Order, the detail. (Reads):

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

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

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

(Continuing.) The committee thought that this should not be added to the Constitution and By-Laws, and we voted to strike out the last resolution, to that effect, and simply read the preamble and resolution to the convention, and let them pass on the desirability of continuing that idea or not. It is merely a matter of administration, and we do not favor making it obligatory by putting it in the Constitution. I make the motion that the recommendation be adopted for the Supreme Nine to act upon as they see fit. In other words, they can recommend to the Scrivenoter, or instruct him to recommend to the Vicegerent, that they hold these concatenations, these special meetings, if they can. But if we put it in the Constitution and By-Laws, we will be putting something in there that would make it obligatory on the Vicegerents. We do not think that that should be done, so we voted to strike out the last resolution. We simply approve of the general idea.

(On motion duly made and seconded, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.)

MR. GLADDING:—The next resolution passed at Chicago is also strictly in the nature of a recommendation in reference to the administration of the Order, and not one that should go into the Constitution and By-Laws. It reads as follows:

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

These resolutions having been passed at Chicago, we

thought they should be read to this meeting and voted upon, either favorably or otherwise. I move you, sir, that a vote be taken of approval.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

MR. T. M. SHIELDS (S218):—It seems to me that the idea of getting members back into the Order who are out of it, and getting them interested in Hoo-Hoo again, is a good one. It is necessary to get them back in Hoo-Hoo to see what we are doing. I believe there are a great many who would come in if the reinstatement fee be put at less than \$5. I think it would be well to put it down to one year's dues. It seems to me that it would be better to have him back and pay a year's dues.

MR. GLADDING:—I will say for the information of Brother Shields and the other members present, that in order to change the amount, it would be necessary to amend the Constitution, because under Article VIII, our suspension and expulsion clause, Section 3, reads: "Suspended members may be reinstated upon the payment of all back dues, the amount to be paid not to exceed \$5." So it is already prescribed in the Constitution. Now, in order to change that, you would have to amend it.

SUPREME SNARK:—That is quite right. I remember being present at the meeting when we arranged to make it \$5 as the outside amount.

MR. SHIELDS:—I just make that suggestion.

MR. GLADDING:—The next is what would be in the nature of an amendment to the Constitution. I will read the entire resolution:

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

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

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

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

That resolution would have to be put in the form of an amendment in the proper place in the Constitution and By-Laws.

(Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the amendment was adopted.)

MR. GLADDING:—The next resolution is:

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

MR. GLADDING:—That is a resolution that is simply recommendatory. It is not to be put in the Constitution and By-Laws; but it is recommending to the Vicegerents that they have these meetings, so that Hoo-Hoo when it meets in convention will have an expression from the members in each jurisdiction of what they want. (Reads):

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

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

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

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

(Continuing). That would come under the head of "Meetings" in the Constitution, and would be an amendment to Article VI. I move the adoption of that.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

MR. C. P. WALKER (6806):—In regard to the section that was just adopted, the amendment to the Constitution describing the bounds of the district for each member of the Supreme Nine. If I remember right, there was no provision made how those districts should be laid out. Who would have the authority for it? Is that in that?

SUPREME SNARK:—I think it is the right of the Supreme Nine. As I understand that, they should be permanently located; not be voted. Is that not it?

MR. GLADDING:—Yes, it reads: The Hoo-Hoo territory of the United States, British North America and Mexico be divided into nine permanent jurisdictions.

MR. WALKER:—It does not state how those boundaries are to be made; who has the authority to fix them.

MR. GLADDING:—I think it would be the convention on the recommendation of this committee.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER.—Your idea was that you and the committee would recommend the boundary of such jurisdictions?

MR. GLADDING:—Yes, sir; we are to recommend the boundaries to the convention, and the convention is to vote upon it.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—Then your recommendation, as adopted by the convention, would be a part of the Constitution?

MR. GLADDING:—It would be recommended by this convention that the bounds be fixed and then the committee would fix them.

MR. F. B. COLE (1996):—There may be a little misunderstanding about that, as to how, if any of these bounds should be fixed. It might be well to fix in that that at each annual convention it should be fixed. What might be the right bounds one year might not be the same next year; it is a shifting proposition.

MR. GLADDING:—Worthy Snark, we would have to rescind the action we have just taken, because this reads "permanent jurisdiction."

SUPREME SNARK:—That was the idea at Chicago.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—This convention has no authority

to bind the next one; they are a law unto themselves. We can fix it now, and then, if it don't suit them, they can change it.

MR. GLADDING:—The idea of having it a permanent jurisdiction, as expressed at Chicago, was that then there would be some system to it. Then every year the same States would work together instead of switching around every year. That was the idea there of making permanent jurisdictions. Of course, if you pass the amendment here and it does not work satisfactorily, they can change it.

SUPREME SNARK:—They can change it, anyway.

MR. GLADDING:—The idea was to make it permanent and not switch it around every year.

SUPREME SNARK:—I think we can go ahead safely. If it does not work out satisfactorily, somebody will see that it is changed.

MR. GLADDING:—The next matter is amending Section 3 of Article V of the Constitution, and creating a new Section 4, which will make the present Section 4, Section 5. I will read it:

"The Supreme Nine shall be empowered to hold such meetings as may be necessary for a proper conduct of the business of the Order, provided that no special meeting shall be held unless notice thereof shall be given to each member of the Supreme Nine at least one full day more than would be required for him to reach the place of meeting by the route necessary for him to travel, unless he shall in writing have waived his right to such notice; and when summoned by the Snark of the Universe and the Scrivenoter to attend any such special meeting (and for attending the regular Annual Meeting of the Order) he shall be paid from the funds of the Order such sum as may be necessary to cover his actual mileage by the most direct feasible route of travel, including sleeper fare.

"Section 4. In event that any member of the Supreme Nine is unable to attend the Annual Meeting, he shall be empowered to designate from among the Vicegerents in his jurisdiction one delegate to represent such jurisdiction at the Annual Meeting, the mileage of such delegate to be paid by the Order; provided that in no event shall mileage be paid for more than one representative or delegate from each jurisdiction."

The committee discussed this and recommends its adoption. I move that it be adopted.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—Worthy Snark, as a member of that committee I concurred in the suggestion and changes. For a good many years, during the early history of the Order, we paid the expenses of the Supreme Nine to the Annual Meeting, and in the aggregate it made quite a little sum. We realize today that we have the representatives from the north and the south. Atlantic coast, and it takes a good sum to pay their expenses. In consideration of the fact that at some of the meetings there was ten or a hundred times as much attendance as we have here, that provision was eliminated. It was thought there was no real occasion for members of the Supreme Nine to be present. So far as I know, there has been only one real meeting of the Supreme Nine at any Annual Meeting. It does seem to me that where we have got to pay the expenses of the men we honor, it is placing an unfair burden on the lay members. It makes it possible for them to get into different cliques, or engage in politics and go on excursions, and to permit this we are getting into a pretty bad way. So, Mr. Worthy Snark, I want to move that we strike out the words "and for attending the regular Annual Meeting of the Order." I make that a motion, and then later I will make another one leaving it as it is. That

part which reads, "such sum as may be necessary to cover his actual mileage by the most direct feasible route of travel, including sleeper fare," that is all right. A man will have to leave his interests and come for the special interest of Hoo-Hoo. For that he should be paid his expenses; but when he is going to attend a convention like this, where he is entertained and given all kinds of pleasure without expense to him, he should not be paid. I am going to couple with that the whole of Section 4. I also move that Section 4, which provides for a substitute in case a member of the Supreme Nine cannot attend, be not eliminated.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—It would not be necessary to reject this amendment to the Constitution, as, as it now stands, it provides for payment of the Supreme Nine to called meetings. Section 4 was only rewritten to make one section cover both provisions.

MR. P. B. WALKER (48):—I move that this amendment be laid on the table.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

MR. GLADDING:—Worthy Snark, in looking over this paper just now I overlooked one resolution that was offered at Chicago and which our committee will recommend to be stricken out. This is a resolution establishing a regulation hall as prescribed in the ritual of the Order. (Reads):

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

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

"Resolved, That it is recommended to the next Annual Meeting of Hoo-Hoo to incorporate this ruling in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Order."

(Continuing): The committee discussed this matter and it is the consensus of opinion that it would be practically impossible to rule that they should not hold a concatenation at any time on the stage of a theatre, or to prescribe absolutely what kind of a hall they should hold it in, because circumstances may be such as to compel them to meet in a place that was not the regulation hall. I therefore move that this be stricken out and not adopted.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I move that the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, as a whole, be adopted, with the understanding that the permanent Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which is the House of Ancients, be instructed at once to consolidate all these various changes of our Constitution, in order that the whole may be used for publication in every issue of the Bulletin and in the next issue of the handbook.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER.—Mr. Snark, acting under the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, I drew up a rough draft of a division of Hoo-Hoo territory into the nine jurisdictions. I had not much time to go carefully over it or to confer with other members. Is it desired that we take this matter up now and consider it a little bit and have amendments suggested? The question comes up as to who is to pass upon the delimiting of the territory. This convention only can pass upon it. It is not for one man to divide up this country; it is too big a job. With your permission, I will read my ideas.

SUPREME SNARK:—Go right ahead.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—(Reading):
(Suggestion for division of Hoo-Hoo territory into nine jurisdictions.)

"No. 1. Pacific Coast and Mountain States, comprising California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and all provinces of British North America west of Manitoba, including Manitoba."

A MEMBER:—Didn't you leave out Alaska?

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I forgot all about Alaska. I think it would be well to go right through those suggestions and then return to them and make such suggestions and changes as we may deem wise. (Reads):

"No. 2. Western States, comprising Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Colorado.

"No. 3. Southwestern States, comprising Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, also comprising the Republic of Mexico.

"No. 4. Southern States, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

"No. 5. Southeastern States, comprising Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

"No. 6. Eastern and New England States, comprising Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine and all provinces of British North America east of Ontario, including Ontario.

"No. 7. Central Northern States, comprising Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

"No. 8. Prairie States, comprising Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Colorado.

"No. 9. Jurisdiction of the Snark of the Universe to comprise all other jurisdictions and to especially embrace all foreign countries."

(Continuing): Now, my idea in regard to that was that we should always be at liberty to select the Snark of the Universe without limitation geographically; that we should be at liberty to select the most available man irrespective of what part of the country he may come from, and also irrespective of the fact that he may come from a jurisdiction that is represented by another man on the Supreme Nine.

MR. J. F. JUDD (94):—Isn't the State of Louisiana in the United States or in some foreign country? I did not hear it read.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I have it in No. 4. (Reads): Southern States, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

MR. F. B. COLE:—I move that the recommendation be submitted to the Committee on Nominations.

MR. F. H. GILMAN:—I would like to ask for information. What has been the custom heretofore? Has not the Snark been selected from the jurisdiction in which he resides?

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—At the Chicago convention, with a view of maintaining and creating local interest, and deriving the benefit for that locality by the interest aroused, and carrying into that locality an interest that would promote local pride, and make each locality see that unless his particular jurisdiction was represented at the meeting it would not likely be given a position on the Supreme Nine, this suggestion was made. In other words, it would be in line with the other resolution to get rid of personal politics, and with that in mind, it was suggested

that Hoo-Hoo territory be divided into nine permanent jurisdictions. Now, of course, no one meeting has a right to fix this irrevocably. I do not imagine either that there would always be elected one man from a jurisdiction. The convention would always have the right to elect two men, and leave one or two jurisdictions unrepresented. The idea was, that if a district did not attend to its business, it is very likely to lose its representation.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS (1660):—I think it would be a good thing to refer this to the Nominating Committee as it is. We are going to have a meeting immediately after adjournment. If they do not like the recommendation, they can reject that list and make up a new list, and can go at it after the morning session.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I want to say right here that there was no idea, in making this assignment of territory, of interfering with any idea of the Nominating Committee. I have heard it around the hotel that the Pacific Coast was going to be credited with two men and possibly three men at this time. It is generally recognized that they are entitled to this, and it was certainly not with any intention of its operating against them that this provision was suggested. It is generally understood that the Pacific Coast is entitled to get whatever men on the Supreme Nine it wants.

A MEMBER:—As I understand, one district may not be represented by a man on the Supreme Nine and some other district may be represented by two.

MR. GLADDING:—We have just adopted an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that the Hoo-Hoo territory of the United States be divided into nine jurisdictions. It has just been adopted by the meeting, and any remarks to the contrary now would be out of order.

SUPREME SNARK:—Do you second Brother Cole's motion that it be referred to the Nominating Committee?

MR. GLADDING:—Yes, sir.
(The motion was then adopted.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I object to the remark that this was the Scrivenoter's suggestion; it is not mine. I was only endeavoring to carry out the request of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee to lay out some basis to work on.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—There does not seem to be a great deal before the meeting. I have been thinking regarding the action of the convention regarding the permanent jurisdictions, and the more I think about it the less I think of it. As Mr. Gilman has stated, what is the use of having a lot of so-called permanent jurisdictions and at the same time not having them? We have got to form them some way. Heretofore, after the Supreme Nine have been selected, they have been portioned off to some territory. They are supposed to enter into friendly competition to see who can get the greatest number of desirable members. To say that you are going to select a man because of his geographical situation, instead of his qualifications, is wrong.

SUPREME SNARK:—That is hardly the exact way things have been done. The arrangement of the jurisdictions has been more for the convenience of the members of the Supreme Nine. Had it been that way it would enable the jurisdiction having the largest number of initiates to have a representative on the Supreme Nine. Then, naturally, the Snark could choose the place in which there has been the largest increase.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—I think I had as good a record as anybody. We announce in The Bulletin that this or that member of the Supreme Nine have each of these

different States, and at various times the records were given and they are here for comparison. We know this, that the man who is given a certain territory in the West or in the North or South, simply because he happens to live there, is handicapped.

MR. R. D. INMAN:—In speaking to this division of territory dividing it up into districts, I think it is a capital idea. Of course, it is quite a work to get it properly divided, so that each district would have its proper representation. Take it on the coast, we would naturally be inclined to be a little jealous, because we think we have got one of the biggest lumber districts in the United States. My principal reason for believing in that division is that it keeps the Nine scattered over the United States and Canada. There will be times when there will probably be sufficient rivalry so that two may be represented on the Nine in a close locality. Texas has a very large vote. At one of our Annals we were very much interested in something voted upon, and, of course, the man who had charge of the vote from Texas—I don't remember who he was—every time he would get up he would get his way and he would give us a black eye. Finally, Banfield said: "Damn that man from Texas."

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I believe Mr. Walker was not at Chicago and that he is not fully familiar with the discussion of this proposition we had there. The idea was largely promulgated by ex-Snark A. C. Ramsey. It certainly was not promulgated with the idea of influencing the election at this meeting or at any meeting further than to distribute the Supreme Nine as fairly as possible over the whole field. The primary idea in the whole thing was to establish these eight permanent jurisdictions, and then, so to speak, to play them one against the other in creating and maintaining a local interest and a local pride. This whole idea of jurisdictions, such as we have had during recent years, originated with me, having been suggested at the Norfolk Annual Meeting. It has worked pretty well, and has undoubtedly helped things along in inciting each member of the Supreme Nine to take an active part in the work to a greater extent than he otherwise would—or certainly otherwise had up to that time. The plan of having these jurisdictions has worked particularly well in enlisting the aid of all the members of the Nine in selecting the Vicegerents—no small job in itself, as Mr. Walker and others can testify. Now, at Chicago it was ex-Snark Ramsey's idea, and I agreed with him fully, that the whole proposition of these jurisdictions could be improved upon by making the jurisdictions permanent, letting it become known that unless the membership resident in each jurisdiction bestirred itself, and kept alive and growing an interest in Hoo-Hoo matters, certainly to the extent of having that jurisdiction represented by a good man at the Annual Meeting, it was likely to lose out and have no representative on the Supreme Nine, whereas the general idea of distributing the Nine over the country would suggest the selection of a man for each permanent jurisdiction, provided that jurisdiction had an available man. But the idea never was, as I understood it, to make the selection of the Nine absolutely dependent upon these permanent jurisdictions—the Annual Meeting always to have, as it always had had, the right to elect whomever it saw fit to elect, even though it elected three men from one jurisdiction, and left two without representation. Obviously, at this meeting, in selecting the members of the Nine, where we have two-thirds of the country not represented, it would be necessary to largely ignore the permanent jurisdictions, laid off in any way they would have to be laid off, to equitably divide the country.

MR. T. M. SHIELDS:—I think when you want to get

away from politics, rather than reject the Nominating Committee's report, you should reject the Nominating Committee. In speaking of these districts, what will keep Hoo-Hoo alive in the future is new members; it is not the members of the past, but new members. It seems to me that the proposition of dividing the territory into nine districts is not fair, when you give the Pacific Coast and British Columbia only one member in the Nine.

MR. GLADDING:—That is not the idea exactly; they can have three members if they want; this does not fix the number.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—What I read was a suggestion as to jurisdictions, and not members of the Supreme Nine. What is going to happen is that the jurisdiction on the Pacific Coast will certainly have two and maybe three men, and some of these other jurisdictions will not be represented. Mr. Gladding, is not that right?

MR. GLADDING:—The general idea was that the general geographical districts would be kept in mind by the Nominating Committee, so far as it could.

MR. SHIELDS:—You would only have one man on the entire Pacific Coast if this goes through.

SUPREME SNARK:—This has already been referred to the Nominating Committee.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—We have already passed this, and this thing right here is what we ought to amend. We can get this thing through in the shape in which we discussed it at Chicago. We have no intention of dictating the election of the Supreme Nine.

SUPREME SNARK:—Leave out that part which mentions the portion to be represented by the Supreme Snark.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—I was just glancing over the list of the Supreme Nine. At present, so far as I can see, they are pretty well represented geographically. They were selected because the men considered those selected to these honors had earned them. If we are going to have some of these big districts not represented at all and have a man travel from Oregon clear over to Colorado or to Kansas in order to help and keep alive the Order, it is going to be a great big handicap. We have simply got to divide these jurisdictions in accordance with the officers elected. I want to move, therefore, that we consider the action taken in regard to changing the by-laws relating to membership, so as to make the members of the Supreme Nine come from these various jurisdictions.

SUPREME SNARK:—Don't you think you could go before the committee and recommend those things?

MR. WALKER:—The committee has no right to change it.

(The motion to reconsider was seconded and put to the convention.)

MR. INMAN:—What is the matter to be reconsidered?

SUPREME SNARK:—About the fixing of jurisdictions.

MR. INMAN:—That is what established the jurisdictions from which one representative is to be chosen, one from each district? That has been adopted.

SUPREME SNARK:—Yes, sir.

MR. INMAN:—And the vote on that is to be reconsidered?

SUPREME SNARK:—Yes, sir.

MR. GLADDING:—The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, you remember, brought in an amendment on Saturday to consider the amendments passed at the Chicago meeting, which either had to be approved or rejected here, and the amendment they are now discussing is the one that reads as follows: "That the Hoo-Hoo territory of the

United States, British North America and Mexico be divided into nine permanent jurisdictions, each jurisdiction to be represented each year on the Supreme Nine, provided it have its membership represented at the Annual Meeting." Then there is another one in connection with that which is not under discussion now, and which is as follows: "That each Vicegerent be required to call a general convention, mass-meeting or concatenation of the resident membership of his district, to be held not later than thirty days prior to September 9 of each year, for the purpose of concluding proper arrangements for insuring at the Annual Meeting that substantial representation herein contemplated."

MR. IVES:—Now, if we divide this territory into nine permanent jurisdictions and have a representative from each one, this Nominating Committee does not nominate the Snark of the Universe; it simply nominates a man to be put on the Supreme Nine. This Annual selects the man so chosen, or any other man, as Snark of the Universe. I can see by the selection of the districts made by the Scrivenoter that he did not make a very good selection according to the geography. We have this division in the nine permanent districts, but the motion is to reconsider. I do not think it is necessary to reconsider. This division of the territory is very important, and I am ready to go before the committee to represent the district of the territory I come from and tell him that he did not make a very good selection and to tell them to have this divided up more equitably. I can foresee that the Pacific Coast, with its great lumber industry, has very great prospects of members for Hoo-Hoo, and they should have a good privilege in the management of Hoo-Hoo and of the work to be done. While the territory I represent, that you call the prairie territory, is not likely to extend very much in Hoo-Hoo, as it is only a lumber-consuming territory. There are only a lot of retail lumbermen there, and there is no sentiment there like on the Pacific Coast. I propose to go before this committee and help divide up this territory. For instance, we take the State of Missouri. They have two large cities, Kansas City and St. Louis. I propose to have a line drawn through the State of Missouri and put them over into the State where I belong, and I am willing that you should cut up the Pacific Coast, and they can have all New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada; you can reach over into the Rocky Mountains, or take anything west of the Sierras, but aside from that, I don't see any trees that you can make lumber out of. We are on the right track when we have each jurisdiction trying to get a member from each part of the country to attend the Annual. It is hard work to get them here. It is very hard work to get these Pacific Coast people over to the Atlantic Coast. I have tried to get the coast people locally interested and make Hoo-Hoo of them. We want to keep those Canadians interested; I want to see a good many of those Canadians come in. They are good fellows, and we have made one of them a Snark. He is a very fine gentleman, and we are proud of him. We want to try to get people to come here, that is, to come to the Annals, to have a good time. Let us not reconsider this thing that we have already done, and let us pitch into the division of this whole territory of North America and the rest of the world; let us divide it up and say here is a division; you folks have a definite territory, and we want you to stir up things and send somebody to the Annual, so that we may all work together.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—I will just say simply that the suggestion made by Brother Ives is a pretty good one, to divide this according to real common sense.

MR. ABRAHAM MAYER:—I think this matter of ter-

ritory is merely a matter of detail and adjustment so that it will adjust itself when it comes. That territory which is not represented in the concatenation need not necessarily be represented on the Supreme Nine. I think it is a very good thing that each territory be represented, and in its territory only, that is, each territory should be represented by a member living in that territory, but I don't think that one territory should have two representatives and some other territory be slighted.

MR. COLE:—I move that the motion for reconsideration be laid on the table.

(The motion was seconded, and the vote being uncertain, a division was called for.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I am a little apprehensive that some of the things that we are voting on now fixes these districts. That is not part of the committee's work at all; it is simply an outline, merely a suggestion.

MR. GILMAN:—If you allow this division proposition to stand, every year it will be a fight and split the camp. It is a political matter. If you let the Snark divide the territory it will be the simplest matter possible.

(On a division being had, the motion to lay on the table was carried.)

MR. R. D. INMAN:—I rise to a point of information. Is there any special order of business this morning? I believe a motion was made to take up a certain matter this morning.

SUPREME SNARK:—We have no regular order of business, as you have observed, no doubt.

MR. W. W. EVERETT:—I have been requested by the representative of the Northern District of California to make the request that the State of California from a vicegerency standpoint be divided into three districts—a northern, a southern and one that will take in Sacramento, so that they can maintain a Hoo-Hoo district there.

SUPREME SNARK:—Just put that in the form of a resolution.

MR. GLADDING:—There is a matter that should be brought to the attention of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. We did not have the stenographer's report at the time of our meeting. I will read it before the meeting, as it reads in the Snark's report. (Reads):

"Our last joint meeting held in Chicago, July 19 and 20 last, was also well attended and accomplished much that we trust will further enshrine our Order in the hearts of our members. Our efforts included the adoption of our program for the annual meeting; the selection of the official routes of travel to this meeting, and other necessary arrangements in connection therewith; a recommendation to the annual meeting to arrange for the future annuals to be held at centrally located cities, preferably along the Great Lakes.

"This resolution is in substance that we recommend to the next annual that all future annual meetings of the Order be held at some of the prominent Great Lake ports, these meetings to be made the occasion of boat trips on the lakes, all the business of the sessions to be held as the boat progresses on its journey. Your earnest consideration of this resolution is requested with the hope that it will have your approval and be made effective.

"The adoption of such a plan would remove any desire to change the traditional date of our annual, because we would not have to complain of weather conditions if we held our meetings at Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinaw, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo or Toronto. We would not have to travel so far. A central location would make attendance less expensive for a large majority of our mem-

bers. We could provide our own entertainments and relieve our local membership in the different cities of a great deal of work and expense. Therefore, we conscientiously recommend the adoption of the resolution."

(Continuing:) That, Mr. Snark, as I understand, is your recommendation at this meeting, to be adopted as an amendment to the by-laws?

SUPREME SNARK:—Yes, sir; I may say in explanation of that, that it does not permanently fix that we should have all future meetings on the Great Lakes; it does fix it for a time, until it is changed by some annual convention, but it might give us the opportunity of trying it out, to see whether it is not best to hold all our meetings at some central point. Personally, I would like to see it tried out.

MR. COLE:—I would move that we hold our next concatenation at some place on the Great Lakes.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

(At this point a recess was taken to permit certain of the committees to conclude their work and bring in their reports.)

(During the recess a moot session was held, with Brother Inman in the chair. A number of irrelevant and humorous motions were discussed and the time was given over to good humor generally. A resolution was adopted complimenting the Supreme Snark and tendering to him the citizenship of the United States if he would withdraw his allegiance from Canada and bring Mrs. Hadley with him to this country. Snark Hadley, in response, said that the past year had been the best one in his life and that he appreciated the friendship that had been created by him during the year in the United States where he now claimed many close friends, and that he highly appreciated the honor of holding the Supreme Chair in the Order of Hoo-Hoo, and to the greatest possible degree. And concluded by saying: "I only hope that my record will be such that you will have no cause to regret having elected me to citizenship in your country.")

Announcement was made by Brother T. M. Shields of the receipt of a sprig of heather from Brother James "Hootman" Lightbody, of Glasgow, Scotland, to be given to the most popular lady attending the concatenation. Robert D. Inman and Frank B. Cole were appointed a committee to make the presentation.

Upon the resumption of the regular session, the following proceedings took place:

SUPREME SNARK:—Your Committee on Conservation and Reforestation is prepared to report.

MR. WALKER:—My name seems to be signed to this document, and I heartily concur in it. I will say that it was got up by Brother George Cornwall, and I must insist that he present it to this body; he is all right.

MR. CORNWALL:—(Reading):

Conservation and Reforestation.

Believing that the conservation of our natural resources is of paramount importance to the people of the United States, we most heartily endorse any movement which seeks to acquaint our citizens with the actual facts regarding the extent of our natural assets.

The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo is especially interested in the conservation and reforestation of our timber and believe each timbered State should pass adequate legislation seeking to protect as far as possible our timber from fire and provide ample funds for carrying into effect the provision of such legislation. We believe that each timbered state should employ an expert forester, selected entirely without political bias, to systematically execute the laws bearing on forest protection.

We realize that the question of reforestation is entirely an economic problem, and we would recommend that such

laws be framed as would encourage the owners of denuded lands to carry forward reforestation or for some plan of state reforestation.

We most heartily endorse the legislation by individual states for forest protection and conservation, and the splendid work of the United States Forest Service.

Respectfully submitted.

PLATT B. WALKER,
FRANK B. COLE,
GEO. M. CORNWALL,
Special Committee.

(On motion duly made and seconded, the report was unanimously adopted.)

Brother Miller then read the report of the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

We most respectfully tender our sincere thanks for the courtesies and honor conferred upon Hoo-Hoo by the welcome extended in the name of California, by Governor Gillett, and in behalf of the City of San Francisco by Mayor McCarthy, and the royal and generous exhibition of cordial hospitality showered upon us by the citizens and Hoo-Hoo of San Francisco.

We wish to thank the Rev. William Rader, of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, for his presence at our annual and for the special services in behalf of Hoo-Hoo we had the pleasure of attending.

In all the affairs of life there are those who bear the brunt of the battle and to whom the honors won are especially due, and at this time we feel that the most sincere and highest mark of appreciation for the delightful entertainment afforded should be especially accorded to Brothers Hugh W. Hogan, F. W. Trower, A. J. Russell, F. E. Slutman, O. J. Beyfuss, Miss Abbie Krebs, and Miss Jamieson, ably assisted by other members of the respective committees for the carrying out of every detail of the program which would contribute in any manner to our pleasure and entertainment.

We desire to express our thanks to the management of the Palace Hotel for the able manner in which our comfort was anticipated and provided for, and every Hoo-Hoo will carry away with him many pleasant recollections of the courtesies extended by its genial manager, Mr. O. Rich, and his able staff of assistants.

In conclusion, this committee, voicing the unanimous opinion of the visiting members, wishes to especially say that the entertainment of the 1910 annual in completeness of detail and in the infinite pleasure accorded never has been and probably never will be surpassed in the annals of Hoo-Hoo.

Respectfully submitted.

R. D. INMAN,
H. J. MILLER,
PLATT B. WALKER,
Committee on Resolutions.

The committee turned in also the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Almighty in His omnipotence has seen fit to remove from us during the last year James Elliott Defebaugh, No. 5, one of the oldest and most respected members of Hoo-Hoo, and fifth Snark of the Universe; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his passing beyond sight of human eyes and into the Great Unknown, Hoo-Hoo has lost a loyal and faithful worker, an earnest counselor and adviser, and that a true and generous friend has passed to his reward; and, be it also

Resolved, That the sincerest sympathy of the members of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo be extended to his family, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Order, and a copy of them be sent to the bereaved family.

Your committee to which was referred list of our members deceased during the past year observes with deepest sorrow the great length of this list. Ninety of our members are reported to have answered the last summons during the past Hoo-Hoo year, among the number being many well known to and long associated with our members now present at this annual meeting. Among the number are several of our earliest members. Among our most distinguished we see the name of John B. Ransom, of Nashville, and J. E. Defebaugh, of Chicago, the latter an ex-Snark of the Order and in many ways identified with the history of Hoo-Hoo.

Resolved, That we deeply grieve the loss of these

friends and associates and loyal members of Hoo-Hoo and that we extend to the bereaved families of each our heartfelt sympathy.

Whereas, Almost on the eve of this annual meeting death has called from our ranks Edward F. Niehaus, one of our most loyal and beloved members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Niehaus our Order, and most particularly its membership in California, has sustained an irreparable loss. Brother Niehaus was among our first members in California, and to the day of his death labored incessantly for the upbuilding of Hoo-Hoo. He was a Vicegerent of the Order, and served on its Supreme Nine, bringing to the duties of both positions an unflagging zeal and high ability. It is not too much to say that Brother Niehaus' efforts were second to none in building up Hoo-Hoo in the state and city where we now enjoy our 19th Annual Meeting.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by our local officers to the bereaved family of Brother Niehaus, with expression of our deepest sympathy, and as a tribute to the high character of our departed brother.

MR. MILLER.—And here is a little supplementary resolution:

We also wish to thank the members of San Francisco for courtesies shown us, and we extend our expression of a special appreciation to the gentlemen representing the various trade journals who have largely contributed to the success of Hoo-Hoo at all times.

Respectfully submitted.

R. D. INMAN,
H. J. MILLER.

SUPREME SNARK:—I think we can put these resolutions through at one time. There will be no objection. I am sure we can all agree in what has been so beautifully expressed by the committee. Personally, I will say I never attended a meeting at which I felt more at home and enjoyed myself than in San Francisco.

(The motion to adopt both resolutions was duly seconded and carried.)

MR. MILLER:—There is a resolution which properly belonged to that committee, but which we did not feel, at this time, with the data at hand, we could formulate; that is, with regard to deceased members. I move that our Scrivenoter be instructed to prepare such a resolution, to be published in our next Bulletin.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

MR. F. B. COLE:—I would like to ask the Scrivenoter if it is possible to keep a complete list of deceased members. I know that in your report appears a list, but is it complete.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—No, sir; every once in a while I get a death reported that occurred a year ago; sometimes it is only by accident that I find that a member is dead. We have mail returned from members who are dead, but it is often marked only "returned to writer," and there is nothing to indicate that he is dead. The list is never quite complete, in my judgment.

MR. COLE:—Couldn't the Scrivenoter arrange some means for getting this information?

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—We publish a notice in our Bulletin, from time to time, requesting Vicegerents to report the names of deceased members, and I watch the lumber and other newspapers as closely as I can.

SUPREME SNARK:—I believe we have no further business for this morning, and by reason of the program stating that our election will take place at 1:30 p. m., we will adjourn to that time for the benefit of the California members who would like to be here for the election of officers.

(Adjournment was taken until 1:30 o'clock p. m.)

Monday, September 12—Afternoon Session.

(The Supreme Snark called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.)

SUPREME SNARK:—Brethren, if you will come to order, we will proceed with the last order of business, the election of officers. I would ask the Nominating Committee to take charge of this part of the work of the convention. We will hear from Brother Norris.

MR. W. H. NORRIS:—The Nominating Committee, who are all present except Brothers Danville and Dickinson, are ready to report. Only one committee waited on us, that is, the California committee, to give us their recommendation. The following list of nine men, which we made up, were taken into consideration.

SUPREME SNARK:—Just announce the list.

MR. NORRIS:—We tried to distribute it over the United States and Canada, so that all districts would be represented. We have had to name people not here. From Georgia there was no one here, except one member, and he does not want an office; he wants another man to have it. I will read you the list. (Reads):

Snark—H. J. Miller, Washington.
Senior Hoo-Hoo—J. B. Webb, Michigan.
Junior Hoo-Hoo—G. A. Griswold, Oregon.
Bojum—A. J. Russell, California.
Scrivener—J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
Jabberwock—C. P. Walker, Oklahoma.
Custodian—H. H. Shelp, Pennsylvania.
Arcanoper—J. P. Judd, Missouri.
Gurdon—T. H. Calhoun, Georgia.

We recommend the following jurisdiction be established as follows:

1. Washington, Montana and Eastern Canada.
2. Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Eastern Canada.
3. Oregon, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.
4. California, Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico.
5. Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, West Virginia and Alabama.
6. Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Kansas.
7. Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia and the New England States.
8. Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska.
9. Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. All foreign countries, except Canada, to be under the supervision of the Snark.

SUPREME SNARK:—Is it your wish, brethren—Brother Norris has placed in nomination a gentleman for the position of Snark—to take up the others as we go along?

MR. F. B. COLE:—I don't know whether it is acting under the rules of the Order, when, a name is presented for nomination and no other nomination be made, that we ballot as a whole.

SUPREME SNARK:—It is moved and seconded by the committee that we elect Brother H. J. Miller as Snark of the Universe. I will now give an opportunity for any other nominations.

MR. J. F. JUDD:—I move that nominations be closed.

MR. T. M. SHIELDS:—You talk about your politics, you fellows; I want to know where you are going to get them if that is not politics. I think myself that we should take action to do away with the Nominating Committee. It is

unnecessary, with the size of the crowd we have at this meeting. It seems that four or five fellows get together and tell us whom we are to vote for for our officers. I do not think it is right. While the members who have been suggested may be all right for the nine—I have no objection to any of the nine—I simply object to it on principle. It is not right. The Nominating Committee was thrown out nine years ago, and it is now taken up again. It is taking it out of the hands of Hoo-Hoo and giving it into the hands of those who are doing political work and pulling the wires in Hoo-Hoo. I know that there are men who have never attended a concatenation who are given office. Why should they all at once take a great interest in Hoo-Hoo, and show up here simply on a matter of politics? I would like to amend that this report of the committee be laid on the table and that this convention proceed to nominate the officers that they want for the ensuing year.

MR. GLADDING:—With all respect to the gentleman who has spoken, I want to say that he is entirely out of order. The rule was passed at Chicago and has been the rule of this meeting. The Snark appointed the committee under the rule that was adopted under the Constitution and By-laws, and this meeting only today framed this amendment to the Constitution.

Now, of course, as to all this talk about three or four men running the Order, that, of course, is all nonsense; every sensible man knows that there is nothing in that; but laying that aside, we should simply stick to the rule. The rule provides that you, Mr. Shields, and everybody else, has a right to place any man in nomination that you desire.

MR. SHIELDS:—There is nothing personal intended in what I said. I didn't say you were running the Order. The shoe can fit where it wants to.

MR. GLADDING:—Any one can nominate any one he wants before the house. This was tried in each jurisdiction of the Supreme Nine. Heretofore there has been too much indifference paid to that part of it. We want to keep up the interest in the Order in every part of the United States. Where the Annual is held in one part of the country, a great many people do not attend if their part of the country does not have proper representation, and we want to try to be fair with the whole Order of Hoo-Hoo over the entire country. That was the idea expressed at Chicago. If you will read the preamble of the resolution adopted at Chicago, you will find that was the very thing that they wanted to avoid, that sort of politics that would destroy the Order; that was the whole idea of that meeting, to try to put the Hoo-Hoo on a more friendly basis and not have so much politics, and try to see that every part of the country was represented, and that there should be a fair deal all around, and that any member should have the opportunity to present for nomination any person that he desires. This is designed simply to put before the members men from each section, and if they do not like any of these nominations they can put some other man in. With due respect to Brother Shields, I deprecate the show of any feeling toward any one member in the Order, or any set of members. I do not believe that there is any one man in Hoo-Hoo who wants to run it; I do not believe that there are any two or three or four men who want to run it. I think I can stand here and say to that gentleman that I know as many Hoo-Hoo in the United States as any other man in the country; and I really conscientiously do not believe that there is any one man or any set of men who want to run Hoo-Hoo, but there are a lot of fellows who are intensely interested in Hoo-Hoo and in putting it on a good basis, so that it will have the respect of all good lumber men and those entitled to membership. You will par-

don me for making these remarks. We should all do away with any such feelings as expressed by Brother Shields. It is not right, and it is not Hoo-Hoo.

SUPREME SNARK:—A little word of explanation from me might be of assistance to Brother Shields and to you. I had the privilege of attending the joint meeting at Chicago, which meeting was composed of the House of Ancients and the members of the Supreme Nine and lay delegates, and which included, not only the Vicegerents who were then in service, but those who had been active in the Order from year to year. The action of that meeting at Chicago was just what has resulted today. I think, in looking over this list, with which I had nothing to do with the preparation of, though I know the list, and know that the men on it are entitled to the honor from the work they have done. The committee that was appointed practically by myself, with the assistance of Mr. Baird, was selected without any political purpose in view. We picked them out from the different jurisdictions, and we had no idea of trying to do politics; they were selected on geographical grounds, and we tried to arrange so as to give those a chance who had done work for the cause. There is another year coming, and every member has a right to express his opinion and to nominate anybody else outside of those mentioned by the committee.

MR. SHIELDS:—I want to say that my idea is that we should be fair by Hoo-Hoo. And by the bunch that are here representing Hoo-Hoo; that is what I meant. I move that we lay the report of the Nominating Committee on the table and proceed with nominating officers. Not that I object to that list. I think this convention, instead of having those names passed up, should take the offices separately and have them nominated from the floor. I move you again that we lay that report on the table and proceed with the nomination of officers for the ensuing year.

MR. GLADDING:—I simply want to say that it would be unconstitutional to lay it on the table. The Constitution prescribes that this Nominating Committee make these nominations.

A MEMBER:—I second Brother Shield's motion, and the reason I do so is that you never saw an organization yet that when you introduce politics into it you did not make a mistake. I do not believe in nominating committees. I think it is wrong. We are here now to nominate officers, and let us do it. That is the reason I second the motion of Brother Shields.

SUPREME SNARK:—It is unnecessary to put the motion. We are going to do exactly what you propose. This list of names is only a suggestion for your consideration; you have a perfect right on each office to make other nominations, and I venture to say that my successor will do what I propose to do now, and that each member will have the privilege of presenting any candidate he wishes to, and the opportunity will be given him to be heard down the list. I think the motion is unnecessary, and I will have to declare it out of order. We have one nomination only, and we have a motion to close the nominations for Snark. I would like to ask if there are any further nominations.

MR. SHIELDS:—I believe I am still right. I think we can take that report and do what we want with it. I think we can lay it on the table, and when we lay it on the table, we act on it.

MR. GLADDING:—What advantage do you get by that?

MR. SHIELDS:—The only advantage is that we nominate the men that we want. I move you that we lay that motion on the table.

SUPREME SNARK:—I would be glad to put the motion if you insist on it.

MR. SHIELDS:—I want the motion put.

SUPREME SNARK:—I want the members to remember, in voting, that the Chair has declared the motion out of order, but I want to satisfy Brother Shields.

MR. R. D. INMAN:—It seems to me that under our Constitution, when we do this, we are not any further with the election than we were before. We will have to have another committee appointed and another set of nominations submitted; we will have to violate the Constitution. I have had nothing to do with the presentation of these candidates; and this was the one question I asked: If any man would have the right to present the name of a candidate before the house. When I learned that was the case, that was satisfactory, and I made up my mind. I have a lot of confidence in the people who promulgated this at Chicago, and I do believe they had nothing but the very best interests of Hoo-Hoo in mind when they proposed it. I do not think our committee, who presented these names, had anything but the best interests of Hoo-Hoo at heart. There are two principles involved. One, of course, as shown by Brother Shield's expression, has its value. But here is a question of presenting the names to this convention that are the most valuable to the perpetuation of Hoo-Hoo. Now, it would be a pretty hard thing to get them from the floor of the house. I might name a friend who may be situated in a certain locality and another man might be elected in the same locality. The proposition is to spread this over the United States, so that all districts will be represented. It seems to me that this list is a list that cannot be objected to, as near as I see. I do not know the gentlemen who were presented. I do not know that any serious objection can be offered to that list. I do not believe that Hoo-Hoo would be criticised for doing it, and in so far as laying that on the table is concerned, you have got to follow your Constitution, and if you lay it on the table you will have to go all through this again.

MR. P. B. WALKER:—I think our rather fiery friend from Washington does not quite understand the necessity or the spirit in which these recommendations came from that Chicago body. I have attended eighteen of the nineteen Annual Meetings and I have since attended a great many organizations. I have gone into conventions where we have had two or three times the number of members present that are present here, and when it came to the election of officers nobody, except for one or two important offices, had any suggestion to make, and it went through, and two or three people would come from one district; people would be honored who never earned such glory in Hoo-Hoo; and again, I have gone to other meetings, when a few of the politicians would get together and long before nominations were made they had their slate and they would print it and pass it around to their lieutenants, and I protested against that. Now, here is a case where a fair and impartial committee come in in broad daylight, under the limelight and suggest names. I have been here since the first day, and there has not a single candidate approached me for my vote or the vote of the state I represent. Now to come into a meeting of this kind, without any consultation beforehand, and try to elect officers would be a great mistake.

SUPREME SNARK:—We are ready to take this vote; it is practically an appeal from the decision of the Chair which you will be asked to vote upon.

MR. SHIELDS:—I do not think that is putting it right at all. I don't ask to reverse the decision of the Chair. I simply want to get an expression; I would like to have an expression as to whether we should nominate the officers

recommended by the committee or we should nominate them from the floor; we can take no official action.

MR. GLADDING:—The meeting expressed itself this morning; they adopted that amendment to the Constitution and it was approved this morning. I do not know what your object is in bringing it up again this afternoon; it is now in the Constitution and By-laws.

MR. SHIELDS:—If that is right, I want to know it; I want to know why a few on the inside looking out are afraid of those on the outside looking in.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—Brother Shields, by the action we took this morning we made this Nominating Committee a constitutional requirement. Did you vote in favor of what we did this morning?

MR. SHIELDS:—I do not think I was here this morning.

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I was here and did vote for it. If you want a reconsideration of that, I will move for a reconsideration; I will make the motion for your benefit. That will get the expression of this membership on this proposition, which, I take it, is what you want. (The motion to reconsider was duly seconded.)

SUPREME SNARK:—I will be very glad to entertain the motion. I want to say for Brother Shields' benefit that the only thing I could do was to do what I did, under the rules. I had decided that your motion was out of order from the way in which you presented it. Now that Mr. Baird has come forward to have our action of this morning reconsidered, it will be my pleasure to present that motion to the convention.

A MEMBER:—Discussion is what helps to promote every organization. Brother Shields got up here and spoke Saturday and asked the members why they did not voice their opinion; I say that, too. I never attended a convention of Hoo-Hoo before; this is the first I have attended. If people have an opinion they should get up and express it. There should not be any hard feelings.

SUPREME SNARK:—There is no hard feeling on the part of any one present. There is a question before the house. Does any brother wish to express himself on this question?

MR. ROBERT WEBSTER, NEIGHBOR:—Before it comes to a vote and the convention takes up the question again, I want to say that I have attended other concatenations where it is left to the vote of the state, where there is more politics than in the method we have today. We traded our votes; by combining our votes and by trading them, we got what we wanted, so that any other locality where they have just as faithful Hoo-Hoo as we, had no show to get their man on the Supreme Nine, because they didn't have the power. This discussion simply means that we are going to put in the whole afternoon on that subject. What is the use of opening the whole subject again? I hope the motion for reconsideration will be voted down.

MR. MILLER:—I would like to ask for information, how the vote is to be taken. Is it not taken by states—or is it taken by representation?

SUPREME SNARK:—You refer to the vote for the election of officers?

MR. MILLER:—No, for reconsideration of the constitutional amendment creating the Nominating Committee.

SUPREME SNARK:—That will have to be taken by states.

MR. MILLER:—Not by the members on the floor?

SUPREME SNARK:—It will have to be taken by states.

MR. IVES:—If any man in this organization is not satisfied with a viva voce vote, he has a right to call for

a vote by states; that is his privilege. If there is any necessity to call for a roll call, it should be called. Viva voce, California has the right to vote as many votes as it has members on the floor, and so with the other states. That is why the vote by states is provided; so there is no local organization that can vote in this Order at an Annual Meeting and beat the others, because the Annual happens to be held in a certain state.

MR. SHIELDS:—Then we will have to commence this meeting all over again. It is funny with you fellows on the inside. Why don't you vote as you have been voting?

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—Which way do you want to vote, Mr. Shields, by states?

MR. SHIELDS:—I want the vote of the fellows who are here, not of the one man who is representing a thousand votes in Texas. Let us have a roll call now.

MR. IVES:—This gentleman has a good deal of orating to do about this thing. This is one of my hobbies, this voting by states. I am the author of it, and made it in Kansas City, in 1894, so the local Hoo-Hoo could not dominate the organization. I am the originator of voting by states. Whenever you are not satisfied, the local people cannot come up and boss this job. Even if this house should vote unanimously or nearly unanimously on this question, then any man can call for a vote of the states, and then you have an expression of the opinion of Hoo-Hoo.

A MEMBER:—I do not know anything about this constitution and by-law amendment, but I do know of similar organizations that have this provision, and I am in favor of the Nominating Committee. We do not want to nominate a fellow simply because he is a good fellow. To nominate a man or put him in office because he is a good fellow, because he has a good friend, because he has got the money to spend, or for any other reason like that is not a good policy. I am in favor of nominations by the Nominating Committee because of the fact that they have considered and are considering the men who are qualified for the offices, and they are better qualified to judge than any one sitting here.

SUPREME SNARK:—In order to accommodate every brother here, and particularly Brother Shields, I would ask that we take the vote for reconsideration just as we are constituted now, each man voting by showing his hand, and then if it is not satisfactory to any brother, he has the right and privilege to ask for the vote by states, no matter how we decide. I will ask you to think this over for a moment, and then I will ask you to vote on whether we reconsider the vote for a Nominating Committee or not. If you are satisfied, you will vote against this motion. I want to be impartial, and I want it understood that I want an impartial expression from the convention on every subject.

(On the vote being taken, the motion to reconsider received only two votes.)

MR. COLE:—I move that nomination for Snark be closed and that the Scrivenoter be instructed to cast the vote of the entire convention for Mr. Harry Miller for Snark for the ensuing year.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—Gentlemen, in accordance with the motion you have just adopted, I now cast the vote of this entire convention for Mr. Harry J. Miller for Snark of the Universe.

SUPREME SNARK:—In accordance with the vote just cast it is my pleasure to declare Brother Harry J. Miller Snark for the ensuing year. I will delegate Brothers Inman and Gladding to escort Mr. Miller to the chair.

(When this duty had been performed by the gentlemen

named, amid much applause, Supreme Snark Hadley continued as follows):

Brother Miller, it is my great privilege and great pleasure to greet you as the next Snark of this great organization. You, I believe, were the gentleman who seconded my nomination to the office, and it is a double pleasure to welcome you, and to say that this organization has done well in selecting Harry J. Miller as its chief representative.

MR. HARRY J. MILLER:—Worthy Snark and Friends: The other day I was talking with some of the boys, Brother Shields included, and one of them—and I will say that Brother Shields can talk philosophically as well as energetically—and during the conversation one of the boys made the remark that the great law of the universe, that of equilibrium, was simply the law of compensation. As you know, I missed a good many of the fruits of life, for nature, in one of her graver moods, decreed that each year I must move a little farther into the realms of silence. Today, you have given me so much genuine happiness that I am afraid that if the equilibrium must be preserved, some poor fellow in some other part of the universe is being deprived of his share of pleasure. I wish that a portion of my own happiness might be transmitted to my fellowmen, and especially to you, my brothers and my friends. (Applause.) In the next year with its engrossing work of inaugurating new policies, we will find a very crucial one of the Order, and I trust each and all will do what he can to promote harmony so that even the lamb-like brother—Gladding—can lie down with the lion-like brother—Shields. And from the honor you have given me, I assure you that I will use my best efforts to promote the interests of the Order. Now, as I am rather weary and have been ill nearly all night, I will ask Brother Hadley to return to the chair. (Applause.)

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—The next officer to be elected on the Supreme Nine is that of Senior Hoo-Hoo. The Nominating Committee has placed in nomination Brother Jeff B. Webb, of Grand Rapids, Mich. It is a pleasure to me to state that I know this gentleman personally. I know that the work that he has done entitled him to some consideration at your hands. If you think that, you can extend him this courtesy. He has filled the office of Vicegerent Snark for the State of Michigan, not only for one year, but for three or four years, and has done great work for this organization. He has attended several Annual Meetings, but unfortunately, has been unable to attend today. It is a pleasure to say to you that you are making no mistake if you elect Mr. J. B. Webb.

(The nomination was duly seconded, and there being no other nomination, the Supreme Snark declared Mr. Webb elected to the office of Senior Hoo-Hoo.)

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—The next office to be filled is a very important one, that of Junior Hoo-Hoo. The Nominating Committee has placed Brother G. A. Griswold, No. 12842, of Oregon, in nomination. I want to say that this is the first time I have had the pleasure of getting personally acquainted with Brother Griswold, but I have had a considerable amount of correspondence with him and about him, and I have yet to hear anything against the member.

THOS. POLLARD, JR. (No. 17332):—As the manager of the California Lumbermen's Baseball Team, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Brother Griswold.

MR. Cole:—It might be necessary to have a formal vote cast by the Scrivenoter for the election of the nominee.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—If there are no further nominations, I will take great pleasure, indeed, in declar-

ing Brother Griswold the duly elected Junior Hoo-Hoo for the next ensuing year. I will delegate Brothers Ives and Walker to escort Brother Griswold to the stand.

MR. IVES:—Worthy Snark, it gives me great pleasure in presenting to you the newly elected Junior Hoo-Hoo, a man whom you all know and respect.

MR. G. A. GRISWOLD (No. 12842):—Brother Snark and Brother Hoo-Hoo: The office which has just been given me is very much appreciated, which, of course, it should be by any member who has been so honored. And as one of the younger members of the Order I assure you that the position is appreciated. The success of a man is counted more from the number of friends he makes in his early life rather than from any financial gain. I assure you from the welcome given me today I feel that I have made a few friends at least.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—The next office that we have to be filled is that of Supreme Bojum. The Nominating Committee has placed before us the name of Brother A. J. Russell, of San Francisco. (Applause.)

MR. F. W. TROWER (No. 12835):—It gives me great pleasure to second this nomination on behalf of California Hoo-Hoo. Brother Russell has been identified with this Order for a number of years. He had a good record as Vicegerent and to him is due a great deal of the credit for this Annual. He is one of the four men upon whom the great bulk of the work fell. He has the support and sympathy of every man in the state, and it gives me great pleasure to second that nomination.

(Acting Snark Hadley declared Mr. Russell duly elected Supreme Bojum for the ensuing year, there having been no other nomination. Mr. Russell was escorted to the rostrum and spoke as follows):

MR. RUSSELL:—Mr. Snark, Brother Trower said I would have your sympathy. That is what I need more than anything else. I have been too busy to make any pretty speeches except to the ladies. It will be my great pleasure to serve the Hoo-Hoo at all times.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—The next office to be filled is that of Scrivenoter. The committee has suggested a name that I believe will be agreeable to everybody present. There is one gentleman who has filled this office a number of years successively, and it has been my privilege and pleasure to work with him for three years. The last year I have had more than the support I could fairly ask, and if there has been any success this last year, a great deal of it is attributable to the efforts of the gentleman who filled the Scrivenoter's office. Therefore, it is a pleasure to me to present the name given by the Nominating Committee, that of James H. Baird, of Nashville, Tenn., for Scrivenoter for the next ensuing year. (Applause.)

A MEMBER:—I move a rising vote and that the nominations be closed, and that Mr. Baird be elected by a rising vote.

(A rising vote was taken and Mr. Baird was declared unanimously elected Scrivenoter for the next ensuing year.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—Gentlemen, my speech-making efforts at this Nineteenth Annual Meeting of Hoo-Hoo has degenerated into a mere repetition of old nigger stories; I take it that I have talked altogether too much. However, I will briefly express my gratification at this manifestation of your continued confidence and esteem. I have been elected to this office seventeen times; I am more proud of this seventeenth election than I am of the other sixteen put together.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—The next office to be filled is that of Supreme Jabberwock. The Nominating

Committee has placed the name before you of a brother who is entitled to your best consideration. I hope that he will be elected. He has been a very efficient officer during this year and during previous years. I take pleasure in presenting the name of Brother C. P. Walker for this office.

(There being no further nominations, Mr. Walker was declared duly elected to the office of Supreme Jabberwock.)

MR. WALKER:—I am not a perfect orator, but I talk well to myself; I can't talk to the public; I am like an egotistical Irishman who talked to himself, and who made the excuse that he liked to talk to himself because he liked to hear a sensible man talk, and he liked to listen to himself because he liked to listen to a good talk. I want to thank you, brothers, for this office, and I want to say that if any one gives more conscientious efforts to the welfare of Hoo-Hoo next year he will have no leader in the race.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—The next office to be filled is that of Supreme Custodian. The name presented by your committee is that of Brother J. H. Shelp. This brother is one who is known to a great many of you and particularly to Brothers Baird, Norris, Gladding and myself. He was a great worker during the Annual Convention that was held at Atlantic City, and since then he has endeavored to revive interest in Hoo-Hoo in the state in which he lives, the State of Pennsylvania. It was a great pleasure to present the name of Brother Shelp to this convention.

(There being no further nominations, Mr. Shelp was declared duly elected to the office of Supreme Custodian.)

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—The next office is that of Supreme Arcanoper. The name presented here by the committee is that of a young man who, though young in years, has attended a great many Annals. He is well known to all the faithful camp followers, and I am sure that the presentation of his name will meet with the approval of every one here. I refer to Brother J. F. Judd, of Missouri. (Applause.)

(There being no further nominations, Mr. Judd was declared duly elected to the office of Arcanoper, and Brothers Inman and Norris were delegated to escort Mr. Judd to the Chair.

MR. INMAN:—I think the gentleman here needs no introduction at my hands. I want only to say to our newly elected Snark that this man is from Missouri, and you will have to show him.

MR. J. F. JUDD (No. 94):—Worthy Snark and Brother Hoo-Hoo: In regard to Mr. Inman's remark, I am always willing to be shown, and if our incoming Snark has anything to suggest, all he has got to do is to call for me. I think if we all work hand in hand we can upbuild Hoo-Hoo, and I think it is the thing for everybody, young and old, who are elected today, to get together and see what they can do for Hoo-Hoo. Instead of seeing how many we can get in, we should see how many good ones we can get in. We know that a great many have been admitted who should not have been. I hope all will get together and see how many good candidates we can get next year. Thank you all.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—There still remains one office to be filled, that of Supreme Gurdon. The name presented by the committee is that of Brother T. H. Calhoun, another energetic worker in this organization. Unfortunately, it was impossible for him to be present today, but the presentation of his name gives us a good man, and carries out the plan of distributing geographically the offices of the Supreme Ninc.

(There being no further nominations, Mr. Calhoun was declared duly elected to the office of Supreme Gurdon.)

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—This closes the election of officers and the next order of business will be that of the delimitations of jurisdictions.

(On motion duly made and seconded, the report of the committee on this subject was adopted.)

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—(Taking the gavel from Mr. Hadley, to the very obvious surprise of that gentleman.) Gentlemen, it becomes my duty now to arbitrarily assume the chair and dispossess Mr. Hadley—for a few minutes, and only figuratively, not bodily. I assume the prerogative of the chair only long enough to introduce Brother R. D. Inman, of the House of Ancients, who comes now to present to Ex-Snark Hadley a certain token. It is the famous "Snark's Ring," which he, as a member of the House of Ancients, is to wear forever—not during his life, but forever; because he is now a dead one.

MR. R. D. INMAN.—Brother Hadley, you have now been ushered into another world where you will find, possibly, fewer of the good fellows and good friends than you have in this. You have now passed beyond this realm and into that you are entitled to, for the reason that you have served Great Hoo-Hoo faithfully, and Great Hoo-Hoo has seen fit to create an insignia by which you will be known by the brothers all the world over. This in the form of this ring, which you will wear on the third finger of your left hand during your life. It will be the one thing by which you will be in the future recognized as a member of the House of Ancients. I hereby present you with this ring.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—Brother Inman and Brother Hoo-Hoo: It is still harder to reply to this last little presentation by Brother Inman than it has been to discharge any of the various duties pertaining to the office this year. The only thing that I can say is that I am delighted to know that I have, in the estimation of those who have gone before me, earned this mark of distinction presented to each successive Snark who fulfills his duties, the ring that gives him that distinction among his brethren. I have endeavored to fulfill the duties of my office to the best of my ability, and to know that I have merited your approbation is something that no man can take away from me and which I will cherish during my life. The only thing that is left to man in this life is the friends he makes, which are dearer than any dollar he can accumulate. I trust that the friends that I have made will remain my friends the balance of my life. I thank you.

MR. F. W. TROWER:—On behalf of the local committee, we want to present to Snark Hadley the piece of redwood that he has used as a table and also the saw which has been used by the Snark during the deliberations of the Order. Please accept them with the best wishes for your future success.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—Brother Trower, I am sure that the presentation that you made just now will be accepted and appreciated in the very best manner possible by a gentleman who is a foreigner to your state, but a former visitor. But I think enough of California to come back to see you another time. And I want to say that the many courtesies extended to Mrs. Hadley and myself will be appreciated by all the Hadleys in the United States and in Canada. As I said before, there is no place in which I would better like to live than California, if I ever have to leave Canada. The fact that you have entertained us so lavishly will make the drop, when we get home, all the harder to bear. I promise you that on the first opportunity I have I will come back to California.

MR. INMAN:—I just happened to notice that your wife is in the audience, Worthy Snark. Brother Cole and myself were appointed a committee—I believe this was a case

where it was a star chamber proceeding—to select the most popular woman in Hoo-Hoo to whom to present a little sprig of Scotch heather sent to the United States by Brother James Lightbody, of Glasgow. His letter was referred to us and we were to select the most popular lady in attendance on Hoo-Hoo, and we, without a moment's hesitation, made our selection, and I will now present this to Mrs. Hadley.

(Mrs. Hadley, in a few well-chosen words, returned her thanks for the honor.)

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—Mr. Scrivenoter, have you anything else to present to this meeting?

SUPREME SCRIVENOTER:—I have nothing else to bring before the convention, unless it be a personal suggestion. We have been magnificently entertained here, and have not been permitted to pay for anything, as a body, or individually. We had a distinguished minister of this city deliver to us a very eloquent and appropriate invocation, and subsequently to deliver to us an able and eloquent sermon. It occurred to me that perhaps it would be a graceful little recognition on our part of these courtesies if we transmit to Dr. Rader's church a small contribution to be used in such a way as he may suggest. I would leave it to the convention to fix the amount, my idea being that it should be an amount large enough not to appear niggardly. I would say a hundred dollars.

(The suggestion of the Scrivenoter was unanimously adopted on the recommendation of one of the local members that the money be given to the Rev. Dr. Rader for the benefit of the orphanage of the Presbyterian church at San Anselmo, California, at which institution several hundred orphans are cared for.)

MR. HARRY WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN:—Just a few days ago we lost Brother Edwin Frederick Niehaus, and as this is the first meeting in San Francisco I think it would be only proper that we get an expression from the members to show our sympathy to his family.

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—That has already been taken care of in a general resolution, I think.

MR. TEMPLEMAN:—Brother Niehaus was one of the old stand-bys of the Order in California. I do not hesitate to say that this meeting being held today would not have been possible had it not been for him. He was largely instrumental in placing the membership of Hoo-Hoo in San Francisco where it is today, and of creating a more general interest in it. He and I worked together. I do not claim anything for myself, but it was largely due to his efforts, and we cannot make any resolution stronger or more sympathetic than I would like to see it. I would like to see this house as a body pass a resolution and tender it to his family, the members of whom he intensely loved and appreciated.

(Mr. Templeman was appointed to assist in preparing a special resolution for Brother Niehaus.)

ACTING SNARK HADLEY:—Before presenting the motion to adjourn I would like to tender to Brother Trower on behalf of the Order of Hoo-Hoo sincere expressions of pleasure of those who have attended this convention, and also the expression that this has been the very best annual meeting that has been held during the nineteen years of our existence. Everybody has been extremely well pleased. This closes the business of the convention for this, the nineteenth year of our existence. I thank you for your attendance and for your many courtesies to the Chair.



THE OSIRIAN CLOISTER MEETING.

The Osirian Cloister meeting, postponed from Thursday evening, occurred late Monday afternoon, September 12, in one of the ground floor rooms of the Palace Hotel. The ranking officer, the High Priest of Ra, Mr. W. W. Everett, of San Francisco, presided, with the following members present: Baird, J. H. (408), Nashville, Tenn.; Cornwall, G. M. (7646), Portland, Ore.; Everett, W. W. (5938), San Francisco, Cal.; Falk, N. H. (5790), Arcata, Cal.; Gilman, Fred H. (268), Seattle, Wash.; Gladding, N. A. (99), Indianapolis, Ind.; Hadley, W. A. (11586), Chatham, Ont., Can.; Hogan, H. W. (13893), Oakland, Cal.; Inman, R. D. (2186), Portland, Ore.; Ives, Chas. P. (447), Baldwin, Kan.; Johnson, F. L., Jr. (4118), Chicago, Ill.; Judd, J. F. (94), St. Louis, Mo.; MacDonald, L. D. (5200), San Francisco, Cal.; Miller, Harry J. (3466), Index, Wash.; Norris, W. H. (1660), Houston, Texas; Neighbor, R. W. (7816), San Francisco, Cal.; Sayre, F. F. (2229), San Francisco, Cal.; Templeman, Henry (5865), San Francisco, Cal.; Walker Platt, B. Jr. (48), Minneapolis, Minn.; Youle, Geo. E. (614), Seattle, Wash.

The Scribe read his financial report as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
From Initiation fees	\$154 00
Dues	128 00
Merchandise sold	5 00—\$287 00
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sept. 10, 1909. Turned over to Oxenford, Treasurer	\$132 00
July 21, 1910. Refund fee of J. P. Lynch, not initiated	11 00
Aug. 24, 1910. Sosman & Landis, storage and drayage	53 05
Aug. 24, 1910. McEwen Laundry, washing robes	3 75
Balance in my hands	87 20—\$287 00

The Scribe read also the following report of the Treasurer, the High Priest of Hathor, John Oxenford, of Indianapolis, Ind., who was unable to be present. On motion both reports were received and ordered filed.

RECEIPTS.	
Sept. 9. My balance September 1, 1909	\$ 16 98
Sept. 11. Received from Scribe	132 00—\$148 98
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sept. 11. Paid Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo	\$ 27 51
Sept. 11. Paid J. H. Baird, Scribe, salary	73 32
Sept. 11. Paid John Oxenford, Treasurer	36 66
Balance in bank	11 49—\$148 98

Informal discussion was had on several subjects touching the future of the Cloister, and it was decided that as the membership at San Francisco contemplated holding an assembly this winter in connection with the big concatenation and lumber convention to occur in February, all the property and paraphernalia of the Cloister should be left at San Francisco. The Scribe was instructed to make arrangements for its proper storage and safe-keeping. There being no other business to come before the Cloister, it proceeded to the election of new officers as follows:

- High Priest of Osiris—L. D. McDonald, California.
- High Priest of Ptah—John Oxenford, Indiana.
- High Priest of Ra—James H. Baird, Tennessee.
- High Priest of Isis—Henry Templeman, California.
- High Priest of Shu—F. L. Johnson, Jr., Illinois.
- High Priest of Thoth—George M. Cornwall, Oregon.
- High Priest of Hathor—Robert Carpenter, Louisiana.
- High Priest of Sed—William D. Gill, Jr., Maryland.
- High Priest of Anubis—W. C. Laidlaw, Canada.

Following the election of officers the Cloister proceeded to the initiation of ten new members as follows: Chas. P. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. O. Summitt, Nashville, Tenn.; O. J. Beyfuss, San Francisco, Cal.; W. I. Clarke, San Francisco, Cal.; R. A. Hiscow, San Francisco, Cal.; A. J. Russell, San Francisco, Cal.; Frank W. Trower, San Francisco, Cal.; W. A. Hammond, San Francisco, Cal.; Fred W. Burgers, San Francisco, Cal.; G. A. Griswold, Portland, Ore.

The officers officiating at the initiation were as follows: High Priest of Osiris, N. A. Gladding; High Priest of Hathor, W. W. Everett; High Priest of Thoth, J. H. Baird; High Priest of Ra, Henry Templeman; High Priest of Isis, F. L. Johnson, Jr.; High Priest of Anubis, Geo. M. Cornwall; High Priest of Shu, L. D. McDonald; High Priest of Ptah, P. B. Walker; High Priest of Sed, Chas. P. Ives.

William Michael Stephenson, Supreme Representative.

William Michael Stephenson, Hoo-Hoo No. 2676, the newly elected Supreme Representative, is a native of Nashville, Tenn., where he was born May 23, 1873. In 1885, at the age of twelve, he entered the office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at Nashville, as messenger boy, and up to a year ago has been in the railroad business ever since. He was successively promoted by the Louisville & Nashville to positions of filing clerk and yard clerk, and in 1894 left that road to become contracting freight agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Evansville & Terre Haute, then, as now, in connection with the Louisville & Nashville, constituting the direct line between Nashville and Chicago. In this position, which he held until 1896, Mr. Stephenson became widely acquainted with and very popular among the lumber shippers over his road, and laid the foundation for that thorough and intimate knowledge of the railroad business which he was to conspicuously exhibit in later years. It was soon after accepting this last named position that he became a Hoo-Hoo, at concatenation No. 171, held at Nashville, January 15, 1895. Mr. Stephenson was one of the first initiates when Hoo-Hoo was introduced at Nashville by the present Scrivenor, who was then Vicegerent for Ten-



W. M. STEPHENSON, Supreme Representative.

nessee. Mr. Stephenson attended the Annual Meeting at Minneapolis in 1895, and has missed but one or two meetings since.

Mr. Stephenson left Nashville to accept a very responsible position with the Wisconsin Central Lines, at Chicago, and a short time thereafter was still further promoted and removed to Duluth. Another promotion in 1902 made him general agent of the Wisconsin Central Lines, and he was permanently located at St. Paul, in a position which he continuously held up to about a year ago, when upon the absorption of the Wisconsin Central by the Canadian Pacific he resigned to enter the insurance business.

Mr. Stephenson's early interest in Hoo-Hoo has never flagged, and throughout his railroad career at St. Paul he has been a most loyal and energetic worker for the Order's welfare. His business connection has brought him into close contact with thousands of members of the Order, and his presence at numerous Annual Meetings has still further widened his personal acquaintance. Mr. Stephenson is, therefore, signally well equipped for the position for which the Order has now called him and Hoo-Hoo is fortunate in securing such a man. He brings to the work not only ability and energy, but a singularly pleasing and strong personality.

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

In the history of the Order the Nineteenth Annual will be forever memorable for the elaborateness and elegance of its entertainment features. The whole affair was planned on a most stupendous scale and the details were carried out with a degree of smoothness and precision that reflects great credit on the executive ability of those who had the affair in charge. Not only was San Francisco's hospitality bountiful to the point of lavishness, but the most exquisite taste was shown in those little things which go so far toward making or marring the success of such occasions. The officers of the Order and the ladies, upon arriving at the hotel, found their apartments radiant with flowers. Gorgeous dahlias, asters, chrysanthemums and roses filled the rooms with color and seemed to cast upon the very air a greeting and the assurance of welcome and good cheer. And every day tall vases filled afresh with lovely blooms gave mute, sweet witness of thoughtfulness and friendly care. In many other ways, delicate and unobtrusive, the visitors were made to feel the cordial good will of their hosts. At no time was there the slightest break in the complete harmony of the arrangements or the least jar in the carrying out of the details of the programme. During the entire time, too, the weather was absolutely perfect—clear and cool and bracing. As a writer in Collier's Weekly has remarked, in San Francisco "the weather is cooler in hot weather than it is in cold!" At least the uniform lack of oppressive heat seems more extraordinary when all the rest of the country is baking. People wear overcoats in San Francisco on July evenings and sit before wood fires. Yet so kind is their climate's coolness that through the open windows La France roses nod on their six-foot stalks in the garden outside, geraniums flame along the foundations of houses clear up to the window ledges, and the air is filled with the scent of heliotrope growing almost into bushes. Shreds of fog, carrying all the tang and chill of the open sea, float down the brilliant streets at night and add peculiar zest to blazing restaurants and theaters, which, in willed neighborhoods farther east have lost their power of invitation.

San Francisco Versus Portland Ball Game.

The baseball game between teams of lumbermen of Portland and San Francisco was the big feature for Thursday, September 8. This game had been talked of up and down the coast for the past three months, and great rivalry between the lumbermen of the two cities had been worked up. The Portland team came down with flags flying and bands playing, figuratively speaking at least, and tipping it off as a sure thing to all their friends that they would win. They did, but it was no walkover.

G. A. Griswold, then Vicegerent for the Northern District of Oregon, but elevated a few days later to the position of Junior Hoo-Hoo on the Supreme Nine, was the manager of the Portland team, and its victory is due in no small measure to his "hustle" and executive ability. Mr. Griswold is manager of the Falls City Lumber Company at Portland. The manager of the opposing team was Brother Tom Pollard, with A. J. Chalmers as captain and pitcher. It was a game fight from start to finish and was not decided until the last ball was pitched in the ninth inning. The game was well attended by the visiting Hoo-Hoo, and a big crowd of San Francisco people not Hoo-Hoo turned out. At the conclusion of the game G. T. Coale, a recent addition to the ranks of Hoo-Hoo at Seattle, Wash., gave an exhibition of base running. He broke the Hoo-Hoo record in a circuit of the bases in 17½ seconds. The box score follows:

PORTLAND.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	B.
Oudin Roberts, ss	5	2	3	3	4	0
E. Cobb, p	4	0	1	0	2	2
O. Cobb, 3b	4	1	2	2	3	1
J. T. Thompson, cf	5	2	3	4	0	1
G. M. Standfer, 1b	4	2	2	11	0	0
Roy Lesmer, lf	3	1	1	0	0	0
J. S. Sannons, rf	3	1	2	0	0	0
Ralph Schafer, rf	2	0	1	0	0	0
J. J. Harold, c	5	1	2	6	2	1
G. A. Griswold, 2b	4	1	2	1	2	2
Totals	39	11	19	27	13	7

SAN FRANCISCO.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	B.
Geo. Flynn, c	5	2	2	6	1	1
A. D. Farrar, ss	5	0	2	3	3	1
H. R. Sherwood, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	1
H. Heas, p and 3b	5	0	0	3	2	1
A. J. Chalmers, p and 3b	3	1	1	1	2	3
A. D. Nelson, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	1
H. J. Cahlan, cf	5	2	2	0	0	0
W. A. Edwards, lf	4	2	2	2	0	1
H. D. Morton, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	8	12	27	12	9

The Musical.

A reception followed by a delightful musical took place in the concert room at the Palace Hotel Thursday evening, September 8, and a large company was present. Although a brilliant affair, the reception was characterized by a charming simplicity and that absence of formality which rendered so enjoyable all the entertainments at San Francisco. The musical programme was as follows:

- March, "The Man Behind the Gun".....Sousa Orchestra.
- Quartet, "Water Lilies Gavotte".....Linck Knickerbocker Male Quartet.
- C. L. Goetting, first tenor; D. B. Crane, first bass; Frederick Purdy, second tenor; L. A. Larsen, second bass. Excerpt from "Mme. Sherry".....Hoschna Orchestra.
- Soprano Solos (a) "In Springtime".....Taylor (b) "The Maids of Cadiz".....Dellbos Miss Ella R. Atkinson.
- Waltz, "The Dollar Princess".....Leo Fall Orchestra.
- Quartette, "The Little Brass Band".....Griggs Knickerbocker Male Quartette.
- Intermezzo, "Rococo".....Alliter Orchestra.
- Bass Solo, "Danny Deever".....Damrosch Mr. L. A. Larsen.
- Chanson BohemeBoldt Orchestra.
- Soprano Solos (a) "Waltz Song" (La Boheme).....Puccini (b) "Bonjour Suzon"Thome Miss Atkinson.
- Waltz, "Pomone"Waidteufel Orchestra.
- Quartette, "Cotton Field Medley".....Parks Knickerbocker Male Quartette.
- Barcarolle from "Love Tales of Hoffman".....Offenbach Orchestra.

Accompanist, Mr. Roscoe Warren Lucy.

Trip to the Mountain and the Big Woods.

After a brief business session Friday, September 9, the members and the ladies proceeded to the ferry and there began the first stage of one of the most interesting outings ever enjoyed at an Annual Meeting. It was indeed a combination of delights, for the excursion included a water trip, a railroad journey and a pedestrian tour—the latter being optional, however, but very pleasant, for it led through the heart of the ancient wood. Arriving at the ferry 250 Hoo-Hoo and their families crossed the bay, passing close to Alcatraz Island, where rise the grim walls of the Federal prison, and coming within sight of Angel Island, with its military post; Lime Point, with its fog station, and the Government reservations to the right, and a hundred other points of interest. At Sausalito the party was transported by a Northwestern Pacific train to

canyons, looking down their steep sides, the road crosses over Slide Gulch, through McKinley Cut, around Summit Avenue, into Mill Valley Canyon, the vast panorama expanding every moment as the Bay of San Francisco opens out and Mount Diablo in the east slowly pushes all its great bulk above the Coast Range."

Near the summit of Mount Tamalpais is the Tavern of Tamalpais. It commands a view unsurpassed of the Golden Gate, the great Bay of San Francisco, Mount Diablo to the east, Mount Hamilton to the south, the Cliff House, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, the Farallone Islands, the broad Pacific and hundreds of other points of interest.

On a clear day the Sierra Nevada Mountains, bordering on the State of Nevada, 155 miles distant, can be plainly seen. At this charming spot the Hoo-Hoo party stopped



A PARTY OF HOO-HOO IN MUIR WOODS.

Mill Valley, a town near the foot of Mount Tamalpais, and here the pilgrims were transferred to a train of the Mill Valley and Mount Tamalpais scenic railway and started on the trip up the mountain—a winding way, truly, for this railroad is the crookedest one in the world. There are 281 curves in eight and one-fifth miles. The steepest grade is seven per cent. The longest piece of straight track is 413 feet, and in one place the track makes an almost perfect bowknot. Immediately upon leaving Mill Valley the road enters a fine forest of redwoods, and a little farther on winds along the canon of Blythedale. Crossing the head of the canon, the road swings back and gradually rises. On the way up the mountain are many wooded canyons filled with redwoods, madroas oaks and laurels. The view expands as greater heights are reached. In the language of the guide book, "Curving through the

for luncheon, which was served in the large dining-room of the Tavern.

After luncheon some of the party walked to the little observatory at the extreme summit of the mountain, while others contented themselves with sitting on the wide verandah and drinking in the varied beauties of the panorama spread out before them. At 2:30 in the afternoon the party again boarded the train and went back to the famous bowknot, at which point a branch road was traveled to the Muir Woods. A short stop was made at a picturesque little inn of the Swiss chalet type, where lemonade and other refreshments were served. And then the party followed on foot the trail down to the big trees. Muir Wood is a primeval forest of giant redwoods, which rear their perpendicular trunks to a height of 200 to 300 feet. The roadway through the forest follows the moun-

tain stream, which flows through the canyon. The paths are carpeted with fallen leaves, the banks are a mass of ferns and the soft air is filled with a pleasant woody perfume. Some of the visitors noticed the comparative absence of bird life. The forests of the South are vocal with the song of birds—even as late as the middle of October the mocking bird flings upon the air a flood of trills, warbles, high staccato notes and soft low tremolos; and other songsters of lesser note have not at that season entirely ceased their music. A lonely jaybird, with his raucous shriek, was the soloist of Muir Woods—there was no accompanist and no chorus. Yet some naturalists assert that in California three hundred varieties of birds have been found and classified.

The Muir Woods, comprising about 295 acres, was accepted by the United States Government as a national monument on January 9, 1908, and was named in honor of John Muir, the celebrated California geologist, by special proclamation of President Roosevelt, as follows:

"Whereas, An extensive growth of redwood trees (*Sequoia Sempervirens*) embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located, and of the character, age and size of the trees. Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by Section 2 of said Act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that said grove and all of the land hereinbefore described and fully delineated on the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all the public land laws of the United States, and set apart as a national monument, to be known and recognized as the Muir Woods National Monument.

"Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, cut, injure, destroy or take away any trees on said land and not to locate or settle upon any of said land."

The Muir Woods is one of the few tracts of giant redwoods now to be found in a natural state. The total stand of redwoods, roughly estimated, is about 35,000,000 feet, with some 5,000,000 feet of fir and a very considerable amount of tan bark oak.

At 5:20 in the afternoon the Hoo-Hoo party, returning from their ramble through the great woods, tarried a little while at the inn and again boarding the trains of the crooked railroad, started on the journey to San Francisco, arriving in that city at 7 o'clock. After dinner a trip to Chinatown was greatly enjoyed by a large number of the visitors.

Automobile Ride.

While the convention was in session Saturday afternoon the visiting ladies enjoyed an automobile trip delightfully planned and very successfully carried out—an outing which afforded some of the visitors the only opportunity they had to view the new San Francisco, the marvelous city that has risen on the ruins of that which was. So thick and fast came the entertainments showered on the guests that time sped by on magic wings—but the thoughtfulness of the San Francisco hosts had provided for all contingencies, and this automobile trip was just the right thing at the right time. The affair was in charge of a committee composed of Messrs. O. J. Beyfuss, O. J. Olson and Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs. The start was made from the Palace Hotel and the route led through the most interesting sections of the city to Golden Gate Park, the

Presidio and other places renowned in San Francisco's history. At the quaint Japanese Garden in Golden Gate Park tea was served, Mr. O. J. Beyfuss personally conducted the party, and under his capable supervision the trip could not have been otherwise than most enjoyable.

The Banquet.

In the ladies' dining room of the Palace Hotel Saturday evening, September 10, more than 200 members and ladies assembled at the annual banquet. The superb apartment, with its sumptuous furnishings of deep, rich red, made an ideal setting for a festal scene of so much splendor. Huge cut glass chandeliers hanging from the ceiling shed the radiance of a thousand electric lights. Crimson roses and carnations were intertwined in garlands on the tables. Vases filled with garnet-hued dahlias further carried out the harmony of color, and blending with all was the soft glow of many candelabra. The American flag was draped from the walls above the speakers' table, and the Hoo-Hoo emblem was prominently displayed. The menu card was exceedingly attractive and artistic, consisting of eight pages and having for a cover design a picture of the Golden Gate, in blue and gold embossed, the setting sun's last gleam suffusing the sky; in the foreground and standing out sharply against the western glow a huge redwood towering skyward; at its foot a grizzly bear. The delights of the banquet lay not merely in the accessories and appointments, though all these were most tasteful and elegant—the supreme excellence of the hotel's cuisine was very pleasingly apparent as each course was served. The menu was:

Toke Point Oysters on the Half Shell
Green Turtle with Quenelles.
Olives, Radishes, Celery, Salted Almonds, Pecans.
Baked Striped Bass, Beaufort. Potato, Gastronomer.
Cresta Blanca, Sauterne Souvenir.
Filet of Beef, Mushroom Sauce.
Sweetbread Patty, Queen Stlye.
Cresta Blanca, St. Julien Souvenir.
Punch Marquise.
Roast Squab Chicken, Excelstor.
Asparagus Tips, Mayonnaise.
Ice Cream: Fantastic Hoo-Hoo.
Assorted Fancy Cakes. Cafe Noir.

A fine orchestra added to the pleasure of the feast, and the evening was further enlivened by the beautiful songs rendered by Mr. Mackenzie Gordon. The programme of toasts and songs follows:

"The Widening Dawn" W. A. Hadley
Tenor Solo, "An Rhein Und Beim Wein" Franz Ries
Mr. Mackenzie Gordon
"Health, Happiness and Long Life" W. W. Everett
"The Ladies" W. H. Norris
Solos (a) "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" Old English
(b) "Loch Lomond" Old Scotch
Mr. Gordon
"California" H. W. Hogan
"The South and The West" J. H. Baird
Solos (a) "The Dear Little Girl" Loehr
(b) "Border Ballad" Cowen
Mr. Gordon
"The Future" H. J. Miller

When coffee and cigars were served at the close of the feast, Mr. Hugh W. Hogan rose and gracefully introduced Mr. N. A. Gladding, "Past Snark of the Universe, a good Hoo-Hoo and a good fellow," who had been designated as toastmaster.

MR. GLADDING:—Mr. Chairman, Worthy Snark, ladies and gentlemen: When I left home a month ago, California, San Francisco and the Hoo-Hoo Annual was, of course, my objective point, because whenever it is possible for a Hoo-Hoo to go to an Annual, you may be sure that he is going

to do it. But I had no knowledge that this honor was to be thrust upon me until I reached Spokane, when a letter that had been chasing me about the country finally reached me. So that the honor that I have tonight was in the nature of a surprise similar to that that came to the old darkey in New Orleans one day. He went down to the office wreathed in smiles. The boss said to him: "Well, Sam, what makes you so happy today?" He says: "Boss, done got a surprise up at our house." "Is that so? Well, what has happened to you?" "We done got a new baby." "Is that so? Is it a boy or a girl?" "Oh, its a boy, boss." "What do you call him?" "Done call him Onyx." "That is a funny name for a child; it is the name of a stone." "Can't help it; done gone and done it; because dat chile was so onyx-pected." (Laughter.) The unexpected will happen, you know. Now, when it comes to this toastmaster business, I never prepare for it, and especially on this occasion, when I have been so very busy trying to get from Spokane down here, and while I have been here I haven't had time to get out of the hotel—much. (Laughter.) My preparation for this position reminds me of the old darkey who wanted to get a license as a preacher. He went before the examining board. "You want a license to preach?" "Yes, sir; I does." "Well, you know a lot about the Bible?" "Oh, yes, sir; got my niece and she done read it to me." "Well, tell us about the ten commandments." "I don't know nothing about dem." "Repeat the 23rd Psalm." "Well, I never heard the 23rd sam or any other sam." "Tell us about the beatitudes." "I can't do dat." "Well, what do you know about the Bible, anyhow?" "I know about the parables." "Well, tell us a parable." "Well, once upon a time there was an old woman off down in Jordan; she was a fine woman. She done hear about that old man Solomon who lived up in Jerusalem; she went up there with all her slaves and all her people, and as she was going up along the road she was accosted by two thieves, who passed down upon the other side and then came back, and they said unto her quick: 'Sheba, you trun down Jezebel,' then they said unto her again: 'You trun down Jezebel,' and she wouldn't throw him down. Then they said the third time: 'You trun down Jezebel,' but she paid no attention to them and went on, and they went around the walls of Jerico, and the walls fell down, and the great question in the day of the resurrection was, whose wife was she."

But with all my unexpectedness and unpreparedness for this occasion, I certainly cannot refrain from expressing my own feelings, and I am sure the feelings of each and every guest of San Francisco, to the effect that we appreciate with all the fullness of our hearts the magnificent entertainment you are giving Hoo-Hoo. We are all glad we are here. I am not going to take up all the time with my speechmaking, because you are to have the honor of hearing some very distinguished orators. Eleven years ago I had the honor of passing through this city, representing the Order of Hoo-Hoo as Snark of the Universe, and was magnificently entertained by the people of this city, the Hoo-Hoo and a grand lot of men throughout this Western country; and, therefore, it is a double pleasure to me to be here tonight and to welcome and to introduce to you that honorable, genial, warm-hearted prince of good fellows who is at the head of the Order today; whose geniality and warm-heartedness would make one think he was born among the flowers and sunshine of California, rather than among the cold, wintry blasts of Canada. The gentleman's topic, you will notice, is "The Widening Dawn." I don't exactly know what that refers to, unless he is looking forward to views of the great and grand Western part of Canada that is now being opened up by all those magnificent railroads and millionaires, and he is thinking of the

million dollars' worth of lumber that he will get out of there. He will tell you all about that. I was talking to Mrs. Hadley and she thinks it was a mistake turning it that way; it should have had reference to the "early dawn." We have limited our speakers to five minutes. Of course, the dealer always has the privilege. Mr. Hadley talked so much today, and the other days, that we are going to cut him down to not over five minutes. I introduce the Snark of the Universe, Mr. Hadley.

MR. W. A. HADLEY:—Ladies and Gentlemen and Mr. Chairman: Let me first thank you for the honor that you have accorded me this evening in coupling my name with this important toast, and also for the cordial manner in which you have received me on this occasion. The Chairman put a handicap on me today. He took me to one side and said: "Hadley, I am going to put you on first, so that we will get rid of you; you will only be allowed five minutes; we have some good speakers, and I know they want to hear the worst first."

In all frankness I tell you I had in preparation a long speech for this evening, but the Chair has placed me in much the position of the nigger who had some financial troubles. He was telling a colored brother friend of his about his trouble. "Do you know that Massa George come to me last fall and said, 'Moses, you want to save up your wages this winter; this is going to be a hard winter.' I said to Massa George that I shore would do so. I saved and saved and there wasn't no hard winter, and there I was with all that hard money thrown on my hands. (Laughter and applause.)

I am in about that position with my speech; I don't know what to do with it. So, let me tell you this, that it is good for a Canadian to come to San Francisco. We have much in common. Our country to the north of you is undergoing that progressive development that this country underwent when you opened up the territory west of the Mississippi. It is a development fraught with as many hardships as those that were undergone in the days of '49 when they opened up this country. And let me say to you that we have a kindred feeling for the people of San Francisco and California. We are developing the great West and we hope some day to count our population at a hundred million, something like you have today. We may have to wait, but we have been willing to wait, and we have the country. We think much as you do. We are pretty much today in the same position that you are. You are celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of California's admission into the Union. It was about one hundred years ago that Selkirk brought some of his Scotch followers from the old country and opened up the province of Manitoba. Since that time we have opened up the province of Alberta and Saskatchewan, completing the provinces from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific. We are today enjoying the benefits of a transcontinental railroad which gives us the shortest route from Bombay to the eastern coast. You, in California, are getting nearer to the Orient. You are waiting anxiously for the opening of the canal to bring you nearer to the hordes in the east.

My time is going, but I want to take this opportunity of thanking the people of California, and particularly the Hoo-Hoo of San Francisco and surrounding country, for the many great courtesies extended to Mrs. Hadley and myself. We have enjoyed ourselves so much and your welcome has been so cordial that I feel that I want to live here, and I believe I will if I ever have to leave Canada. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER GLADDING:—Ladies and Gentlemen: We will be treated to a tenor solo by the renowned singer, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon. I am requested to say for Mr.

Gordon that he has been suffering from a very severe cold, and wishes you to know that. I am sure, however, he will do very well, for Mr. Mackenzie is a magnificent singer.

Mr. Mackenzie's rendition of "An Rhein Und Beim Wein" was very fine and called forth tremendous applause.

TOASTMASTER GLADDING:—"Health, Happiness and Long Life." Wherever you see or hear of a Hoo-Hoo, that is the thing that he is living and working for, or the three things that everybody wants. I met an old fellow up here in the country. He was enjoying it, and I said: "Old Chap, how do you feel?" "By jove, if I felt better I don't know what I would do with it." "Are you happy?" "Happy? I am happy as a lord up here." "Well, this is a fine country up here." "Well, it is for them that like it." "You like it, don't you?" "Yes." "You have lived here all your life?" "Well, not yet, but I hope to." I will now introduce to you tonight one of your noted orators of the Golden West, Mr. W. W. Everett, who will tell you about Health, Happiness and Long Life."

MR. W. W. EVERETT:—The opening remarks of the toastmaster and the darkey dialect stories, followed by the heartfelt talk which we had from our friend, Brother Hadley, puts the man who follows them at a very sad disadvantage. But it is an advantage in this way—that what they have said before overcomes the defects of that which follows. It is a good deal like a Scotch couple that had been courting for four years and a half, and they were no nearer the point than they were at the very start. They had been sitting on a sofa for about three hours without saying a single word. At last the girl spoke up and said: "Sandy, lad, a penny for your thoughts." He came back quick and he says: "Maggie, I was just about thinking you might give me a wee bit kissy." "Well," she says, "after all this time, I am not a bit amiss." And she slid over to him and pretty soon came back again, and they sat there, as before, for twenty-seven minutes without saying another word. At last the girl spoke up again and she says: "Sandy, lad, what are you thinking about now, another kissy?" He says: "Maggie, it is far more serious than that; I think it is about time you gave me the penny."

I am giving the penny to you people after being classed as an orator, and being preceded and followed by those on this list is indeed a handicap. It is a good deal like the little boy with a misshapen foot who in his very childhood stands watching his playmate in the valley. They are careful of him; they watch him every day as they engage in their sports; they grow stronger; they climb the first ascent; the little boy looks after them with wistful eyes; they climb a bit higher, then a bit higher; at last, in the outburst of their strength, their life and happiness they climb up over the hill and down the other side, and all the crippled boy hears is the faint shout of childish voices from the other side. The time goes on, and he hears the shouts coming back, but not quite so gladsomely, not quite so happy; but he is glad to hear them coming back again; and they suddenly trip over the top of the hillside and they come down in a burst of friendship and they pick up the little fellow, their comrade, no matter what he is. And it is in that way happiness comes to the little boy, and comes also to those who pick him up; and in that happiness comes renewed help for the boy, both physical and that which comes from companionship of those who do not pass him by and do not forget him.

And so in the long life, passed step by step and age by age the long life of a member of Hoo-Hoo and the long life of Hoo-Hoo—it is the people who are not passed by who will appreciate the help, happiness and long life, the people who will be able to sit at their firesides after a

meeting like this and speak those words which signify to some of us the one thing of life, and cause them to love us all as our sun dips west. (Applause.)

MR. GLADDING:—"The Ladies." I see you all sit up and take notice—especially the men. Well, you know I love them myself. Woman is certainly a curious creature, the "riddle of the universe"—and man is different. But the difference is that he is worse. In speaking of the ladies—there was a couple of fellows met on the street corner, and one of them said: "Hello, Bill, I haven't seen you for a long time. How are you?" "I am fine." "That is good." "Well, it ain't so awful good; I got married six months ago." "Well, that's bad." "It isn't so awful bad; you know the woman I married had a lot of money." "Well, that's good." "Well, it wasn't so awful good; she wouldn't let me have any of it." "That's bad." "Not so bad; she had a horse and carriage and a house, and used to let me use them some of the time." "Well, that's good." "Well, not so awful good; the house burned down the other day." "Well, that's bad." "Well, it wasn't so awful bad; it burned her up with it." (Applause.)

Now, really, that does not sound very complimentary to the ladies; I don't mean it. I would hate to have that happen to me. I have often heard the men talk and talk in sweet and tender cadences about the beauties and graces and all those other delightful things about the women. I never could, and I was always jealous of the fellows who could do it. It is no wonder that Bill Norris can do it, for just look at the ladies that are next to him. (Applause.) That ought to be inspiration enough for any man.

MR. W. H. NORRIS:—I wish to thank the Toastmaster very much for complimenting me on where I am getting my inspiration from. I don't think I could get it from any better place myself, but I am afraid I will do such inspiration small credit. When I received a telegram at Los Angeles, requesting me to respond to this toast, judging from his past knowledge of me, I know Mr. Hogan called on me as a last resort. However, he does not know that since his last association with me I have been president of a school board and have spoken to the semi-annual classes of graduates, composed largely of beautiful young ladies. (Laughter.) I have become quite an orator, to say nothing of the habit I have of saying the right thing to the right lady at the right time.

In calling on me for this toast, Mr. Hogan thought that brevity was the soul of wit, and that after a very brief talk I would be seated. However, I want to disappoint him—as I did my four-year-old daughter. She had been promised for weeks a front seat at the commencement exercises. When the night arrived she was there awaiting her father's appearance. After I got through, covering myself with glory, she turned her disappointed little face to her mother and said: "I thought daddy was going to sing and dance." (Laughter.)

Ladies and members, wives, sweethearts and friends, it is, indeed, an inspiration to have you with us here tonight. No Hoo-Hoo banquet is complete without the ladies. Had I known before leaving Texas that I should have the honor of addressing you, I would have found the trip up here much shorter. It was not until I reached Los Angeles that I learned that every cloud has a silver lining. At the dawn of the Christian religion we were told that the poor we have always with us, and I hope that the ladies will be with us always, and I now propose a toast to them, suffragists or no suffragists. (The toast was drunk amid much applause.)

(Mr. Gordon then sang "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," and as an encore rendered "Loch Lomond." (Great applause.)

MR. GLADDING:—The next toast is one that you have noticed specially. All of us who are strangers here will no doubt be glad to hear about California, this wonderful, wonderful country, and this wonderful climate. You know I was walking down the street today and I stepped into a store; it was a store (laughter), and I said to the proprietor: "You seem to have a fine store here." "Yes, sir; fine; will you take something?" (Laughter.) "No, thank you; I was just passing along the street and I was attracted by your store and I thought I would come in." (Laughter.) I said: "How do you get along here?" He said: "You see some coffins over there; you know when I first came out here I was in the undertaking business altogether, but the climate was so fine, nobody died; so I had to take up another line, to make expenses. So I thought I would put in groceries, but concluded it would not do to sell things to eat where you were selling coffins; so I struck that out, and thought I would put in drugs; I finally concluded, however, that people wouldn't go to buy drugs where they had to go to get burial things, and finally did away with that." If you go in there now you will find that his sign reads, "Undertaker and Agent for the 'New Home.'" So, you see, there is nothing like being in a fine climate.

This toast to California will be responded to by Mr. H. W. Hogan, Supreme Bojurn of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, and one of the leading and most active members of the Order.

MR. H. W. HOGAN:—Worthy Snark, Ladies and Brother Hoo-Hoo: In proposing a toast to California in Hoo-Hoo tonight, I seem to see myself standing at the converging point of two roads leading to San Francisco. On one field on the horizon I see on a winter's night a train half buried in snow; in one of the coaches is gathered a little group of men to whom comes an inspiration, and there amidst romantic surroundings and to the hoot of the owl, is born what was destined to be one of the great fraternal orders—an order that in its progress down the road of time embraces within its folds all that is good and brotherly in the lumber business; and which, on this, its most important birthday, comes to the crossing of that other road of fancy, ending in the romantic city of San Francisco, down which came, in the long ago, Don Caspar De Portola and his little band in their search for the Bay of Monterey, tolling slowly and in weariness through the green valleys and over the purple hills until they reached that beautiful bay, guarded by Tamalpais, whose shadow lying on its green waters protects it from frowning Diablo, "the mountain of the devil," in the distance. Thence, thinking they had found Monterey Bay, journeying south through the beautiful flower-carpeted valley of Santa Clara, and through other valleys scarcely less lovely, a route, afterwards famous through their missions, where the pastoral life of the patriarchs was renewed, and where now, in their ruins, if one but listens he might almost hear the patter of the sandals of the padres; passed the sites of what became famous haciendas, presided over by the fair Castilian matrons and graced by lovely maidens, the bloom on whose cheeks rival the sheen of the poppy and whose eyes danced like the laughing waters of the Bay. There, too, were caballeros, the cavaliers of California, as graceful and elegant, with silver bridle and spur as those cavaliers of another time who followed Prince Charlie; and when the twilight deepened into darkness and the torches were lighted to the play of castanets there danced a maid worthy to match in form the Grecian dancers of early times, and for applause those reckless sons of sunny Spain cast nuggets of gold at her feet; and in a later time when the God of Fire, sated in his desire, relapsed into quiescence, the children of these reckless ones of hardy sires from

over the sea, rebuilt in tears and travail the city, in a manner that was as romantic, despite this work-a-day world, as was the building of the missions of old.

It is therefore meet and fitting that San Francisco today, no less a city of romance, should hold forth her arms in welcome to an Order founded in romance, whose employment of the black cat pictures Health, Happiness and Long Life, as California's poppy, to which we drink, pictures sunshine, fruit and flowers. (Applause.)

MR. GLADDING:—You all have heard of Jim Baird, the next man, who will respond to the toast of "The South and the West." He needs no introduction to Hoo-Hoo. I don't mean by that that any of the preceding speakers need an introduction. But, as you all know, Jim Baird has represented us for a great many years, at a great many concatenations and Annuals, and he is a man whom we all have learned to love, admire and respect. And when it comes to the oratory of the South, we can bring them from that part of the country as well as from the Golden Gate, and I know of no one else than Mr. Baird who can better tell us of the wonderful connection in spirit and feeling that exists between that section of the country and this one. We will listen to James H. Baird, the Supreme Scrivenoter.

MR. JAMES H. BAIRD:—Mr. Toastmaster, Brother Hoo-Hoo and Ladies and Gentlemen: After the very kind words of our toastmaster, which are very much appreciated, I shudder to think of the disappointment that is in store for you. He has introduced me to you as a man capable of raising before you a Mount Tamalpais of eloquence. Instead, I sadly fear I will spread before you a mere alkali flat of words. Speaking on behalf of our little delegation from the South, I desire to say that we have been given one of the most cordial welcomes we have ever received anywhere. I assure you, with all the earnestness of this poor lispng tongue, that we all are mighty glad to be here with you-all. (Laughter and applause.) I reckon that is Southern some. (Laughter.)

Ladies and gentlemen, some one has assigned to me the stupendous toast, "The South and the West." I return the deft compliment by reversing that to "The West and the South;" but mentioned in any sequence, the West and the South constitute a mighty big part of this great and growing country. I will not attempt to express my appreciation of being deemed worthy to speak on a subject of such size.

There is a very close connection between my country and yours; and after having been out here for a week among you, and having seen your country as our delegation has never seen it before, we are prouder of that connection than we have ever been before. I can speak, I think, with pardonable pride of this connection, because it was in the war that resulted in the acquisition of all this great western country, of which California is so important a part, that my own native State of Tennessee earned its name of "The Volunteer State." We were called on for a certain quota of troops, and we furnished ten times the number.

It was in the administration of the eleventh President of the United States that this territory was acquired—James Knox Polk, of Tennessee. There is a monument standing at Nashville, passed every day by us at Nashville, which is an inspiration to the present, and will be an inspiration to many future, generations. They said to Mr. Polk that if he demanded the cession of California as indemnity for the expenses incurred in that long continued war, we would have a fight on our hands with two powerful European nations. Instantly he replied: "We will demand

the cession of California if it involves us in war with every nation of the civilized world." (Applause.) That is how California came into the Union, and we think with much pride of the great event.

There are other bonds between us; there are other ties that connect us with you people of the Pacific Coast. You have a problem to solve, or will have soon—a problem with which we Southern people have struggled for forty years. I dare say you will settle it as we Southern people have settled it among ourselves. (Applause.) In the homely phraseology of my native State, "when two men ride a horse one must ride behind." We are going to ride in front down South.

But, gentlemen, discussion of this is out of place at this happy festival.

Several of the gentlemen who have preceded me have essayed to tell you negro stories, even though they came from away up in Canada. I am compelled to admit that the farther you get from the South the better men tell nigger stories. (Laughter.) But, nevertheless, I am going to tell one myself. I was born and raised among those niggers.

A Tennessee farmer, or planter, as we say down there, had a cabin on his place, from which he got no revenue—the negro tenants refusing to occupy it, as it was reputed haunted—"hanted," of course, as we say down there. Finally he went to a tough old negro of the neighborhood, not afraid of anything, he claimed, and too worthless for anybody to care what happened to him—and promised him, old Ike, five dollars and a new pair of breeches, besides all he could eat and drink, if he would occupy the house for a few days and show the fool negroes that there was no such thing as a ghost. Uncle Ike took the job, and from now on he tells the story.

"I wropped myself aroun' a slug outen Marse George's jug, and let it ramble 'round through my innards same as like one o' dese torchlight possessions, an' I must 'er drapped off ter sleep. When I opened my eyes dar was a tall, slim white thing wid his han' on the back ob my nalk, cold as a dead catfish, and hit sez to me, sezzee: 'Ike, dar ahn't but jes two of us heah.' 'No,' sezzi, 'an' from dis on dar ahn't goin' to be but jes one of us heah'; an' I lit outen dat doah same as blowin' out a light; an' I run and I run—down through the canebrake and up through de new-ground, and when I fell down, pantin' same as one o' dese heah sun lizzards, dat same thing laid han's on me orgain, and sez, sezzee: 'Ike, that was a tollerable good run you give me.' 'Yes,' sezzi, 'an I gwine ter give you another one right now.' I tore out, I did, down across the bottom, up by the gum spring, and out through the place whar Marse George had his sorghum patch the year of the big win', and when I couldn't 'er run another step, I fell up under a sassifax bush wid my tongue hanging out, same as one o' dese yeah fox houn's. But dar it wus' and hit sez to me, sezzee, 'Ike, you are a pretty good runner.' 'Bless God, man,' sezzi, 'you ahn't seen no runnin' yit!' An' when I fetch down through them buck-bushes, one o' dese yeah cottontail rabbits kept tangling up wid my feet and I gives 'im a kick, I did, and says, 'Name o' God, git outen the way and let a man run what kin run.'" (Laughter.)

Mr. Toastmaster, that is what I am now going to do—get out of the way and let a man speak who "kin" speak.

MR. GLADDING:—A motion has just been put and seconded that the Toastmaster did not make a mistake in introducing Mr. Baird as an orator.

(Upon the motion being put to the banqueters, it was unanimously adopted.)

(Mr. Gordon then sang "The Dear Little Girl," and responding to encore, gave the "Border Ballad.")

MR. GLADDING:—There is one thing that I am sure you noticed tonight, and that is that Hoo-Hoo has developed a lot of good talkers. I have been a member for a good many years and I have noticed that from year to year the number of orators increase, and they all talk better. We have got a lot more, as good as those heard tonight, and they come from the East, the South and from every part of the country. We will show you another lot of samples. They are, none of them, like the little boy who went to the doctor to be cured from stuttering. The doctor had a sign out reading, "Stuttering cured." The doctor asked the boy a number of questions, as to his age, residence, etc., and finally said: "My goodness, you have got a bad case; do you do that bad all the time?" The lad replied: "N-n-n-n-no; only when I talk."

You do not find anything like that in Hoo-Hoo. We not only have orators, but we have poets in Hoo-Hoo. I am going to introduce to you now a man who has made a national reputation, because Hoo-Hoo is national; it is international, and wherever the name of Hoo-Hoo is known the name Harry J. Miller is known. (Applause.)

MR. H. J. MILLER:—Mr. Toastmaster and Friends: A short time before leaving for San Francisco, and during the hurry incident to preparation, I received a letter from Brother Hogan requesting me to respond to the toast, "The Future." Now, while a great portion of the success of this Annual is ascribable to his efforts and those of Brother Trower, I must say that he shows a lack of tactical skill in assigning this subject to me, for he must realize, as do all my friends present—the ladies, of course, excepted—with what intense anxiety and trepidation the ordinary lumberman, and his friends of the press, view any approach of the future, for which they are so illy prepared. Again, as you know, while I make a good many impromptu speeches in the course of a year, considerable prior preparation is necessary in each case.

Also, there is something about this topic of the future, and especially the toast of the future, that not only shadows the present, but recalls almost gruesome memories of our boyhood days—you will note that I speak in the plural—when our good friends, ultra-sollicitous for our spiritual and moral welfare, deemed it expedient and appropriate to supply us with innumerable Sunday school pamphlets, in which was described the ultimate fate of the ordinary bad boy when he had attained the years of maturity, and in which he was usually pictured as being impaled on a trident, at the reverse extremity of which was a gentleman of saturnine and Mephistophelian aspect, and being slowly and agonizedly "toasted" in an atmosphere of apparently sulphurous torridity.

And what makes these memories more poignant to me, is that as I gaze around upon the countenances of my masculine friends present, especially those from vicinity of Seattle and Georgetown, I seem to perceive, underneath the mask of laughter superimposed by the pleasure of this occasion, the same look of anxiety for the future to which I referred, upon countenances very strongly—to my perhaps perfervid imagination resembling many of the features so indelibly imprinted upon my boyhood's memory.

And so, friends, rather than to cast any possible shadow upon the happiness of the present, I will desist from further reference to the future, except to wish only that it will bring to me as many whole-souled, true-hearted, loyal, forgiving friends as have been vouchsafed me by the present as an heritage from the past. And as for you, I drink but just one toast to you tonight, dear Friends of Mine.

While Fortune smiles, and Pleasure's rare effulgence 'round you plays,
And 'tis O, may the fairest, brightest hour of 'Auld Lang Syne'
Be but a shadow in the sunshine of your happy future days.

And now for the "emanations from the sylvan muse," for which I should have been programmed, or odd-length, ripsaw poetry, it might be designated by Brother Cole, our erudite friend from Tacoma, whom, as you know, I superseded as Laureate of Hoo-Hoo, not on account of any mental, moral or artistic deterioration on his part, but simply and solely because his semi-apparent lack of hirsute cranial adornment precluded the possibility of his remaining longer in the ranks of the "genius of the flowing hair"; but before proceeding, I would like to express my personal appreciation of the welcome—surpassing even the cordial one we anticipated, that you have given to the pilgrims of the North who have come to evaporate the aqueousness of their mist-shrouded souls in the tropicality of the sister commonwealth, whose sunshine, glinting on her emerald forests, golden fields and purpling vineyards, is ever reflected by the genial good-fellowship in the hearts of her men, and by the perennial loveliness of her world-famed women; of women whose climatic tropicality is ever tempered by the latent asceticism transmitted from ancestors who braved the storms of another ocean to find the cold, rock-bound coast of the Pilgrim Fathers; and of men whose intensely virile western love of a broad-gauged personal liberty, inherited from those splendid Argonauts of Fortynine, is being slowly shorn of its Samsonian attributes and trimmed to conform to the ideas of no more honest but perhaps more conventional communities, if not by the shears in the hands of Time's Dallah, by the more modern but none the less effective Gillette Safety.

And we but hope, gentlemen of California, that this deprivation will not deteriorate that splendid power and energy of heart and mind, body and soul, that, in the rebuilding of this magnificent Phoenix-wonder of the world from the heart-scorching, soul-quaking ruins of a few short years ago, made the Herculean feats of the ancient hero of the Temple of the Phillistines and the Gates of Gaza seem but the puny efforts of a new-born babe, as, animated by the Instinct Divine, he gently gropes for the caressing hand that is to guide his initial steps adown Life's Pathway. (Much applause.)

(Mr. Miller was not permitted to sit down until he had recited the beautiful invocation he delivered at the dedication of the Hoo-Hoo Memorial Tablet, at Gurdon, Ark., last September, which he did as follows:)

MR. MILLER:

Great Spirit of the Forest and the Stream
Of Mountains hoary with eternal snow,
Creator of the Heavens' sunlit gleam,
And all the beauties of the Earth below,
List to our prayer—O, be with us to-night,
Enkindling in our hearts Thy Sacred Fire;
Make it unto our joys a beacon light
And for our sorrows but a funeral pyre.

The gentle whisperings of the summer breeze,
The night of stars—the golden glimmering moon,
The river, murmuring onward to the seas,
The glittering splendor of the radiant moon—
All voice Thy Love. O, Spirit, let it pour
Into our souls—with charity there blend
Until it makes us more, yet evermore
Each to his fellow man, a Brother, Friend.

And as we gather here to dedicate
This, the fair birthplace of our Loyal Band,
With faith renewed, our lives to consecrate
Unto the welfare of our glorious land,
We ask that Thou wilt bless each waiting heart,
Grant it successe of worldly care and strife;
Make it of Thine Infinite a part,
Give it Eternal Happiness and Life.

And when this mortal fire no longer burns,
Voyaging where Lethal waters darkling flow,
Unto the mystic bourne whence none returns
We with souls unafraid will calmly go,
For we do know that from Thy throne above
O'er all the worlds' 'neath Thy omniscient ken
Is hung the mantle of a gracious love,
For this we thank Thee, Spirit Great. Amen.

MR. GLADDING:—Ladies and Gentlemen: The hour is not very late; we have with us a few more of our orators from whom we would like to have tonight a few remarks. One of them particularly is Brother Frank B. Cole, of Tacoma, who reached here today, and I am sure he will be glad to favor us with a word or two.

(Mr. Cole said that he was at a disadvantage, having had but three minutes notice of the fact that he was to speak, whereas all the other speakers had confessed to long preparation. He proceeded, nevertheless, to make one of the best talks of the evening. He came back at his brother poet of the coast, Mr. Harry J. Miller, with a make-believe robustness that was immensely enjoyed. "To jump on him, an innocent bystander," he said, "was fully in keeping with the spiteful and malignant face Brother Miller carries around in front of him." He said Brother Miller had come here with his two little pieces all fixed up, "and you have seen how he has marred the evening." He said further that all Brother Miller's pretty talk about the future and its possibilities was in poor keeping with what he had said to him; that when he went to Miller and asked him about this "future" business he was to talk about, he said, "Well, Frank, if I don't get to heaven I am going to raise hell." Other jabs at Mr. Miller, touching on the great jealousy both men claim to exist between them over their poetical aspirations, evoked a great deal of mirth. Continuing, Mr. Cole said:)

MR. FRANK B. COLE (addressing Mr. Baird):—Jim, I am not going to tell a nigger story, but I am entitled to tell one if I wanted to; I have heard all those nigger stories of yours (laughter); I am from Missouri, myself. But I am going to tell a story about these Canadians. One of the friends of our Worthy Snark, who lives away off in Saskatchewan was over at the top of Vesuvius. A friend of mine happened to be there at the same time. This Canadian friend of our Worthy Snark was looking at that wonderful volcano of Vesuvius, and remarked, "This beats hell." When my friend said, "You Canadians are great travelers." (Laughter and applause.)

To be called on unexpectedly is not a pleasant thing, following the addresses of men who have had time to think something up; they are born orators anyway. If they are not born orators I don't know what they were born for. Mr. Noah Webster's wife on one occasion caught him in the act of kissing a young lady, and she exclaimed: "Mr. Webster, I am surprised." Mr. Webster turned to her and remarked: "Mrs. Webster, there is no possible condition in life that warrants any one in a wrongful use of the English language—I am surprised; you are astonished." (Laughter.) But I am taken by surprise.

(Mr. Cole then told the following beautiful legend of China:)

A Chinaman and his wife who were very poor and had to work very hard, and yet who were very happy because they loved each other and their little girl, at last managed to save a little money, and it was decided that the husband should go to the town not very far off, but where he had never been. He went to the town and saw many wonders. Among other things which were new to him was a small mirror which a merchant showed him and which he thought was very wonderful. The merchant told the Chinaman that his wife could see in this mirror her own face. The Chinaman was overjoyed at this. He exclaimed, "I have her! I have her! She is the most beautiful woman in the world, and when she sees her face in this mirror it will prove to her that this is true." So he purchased the mirror and took it home. His wife looked in the mirror, but said nothing. She felt very sad. That night she could not sleep for weeping. The husband did not understand

her sorrow and next day he asked her why she seemed so sad. She said, "It is just as I had feared. You saw in the great city a beautiful woman, and you are going to marry her and bring her here; it was her picture that you showed me." Then the Chinaman understood. He explained that it was her own face which she had seen, and that she was the woman who was most beautiful to him. Then the wife was happy again. She looked into the mirror often, and cherished it with tender care. A few years after that the wife died and the husband put the little mirror away out of sight. He never married again but devoted his life to the little girl. The child did not understand the absence of her mother, and when she asked her father questions concerning it, he would always say that the mother had gone to a beautiful country where she would always be young and lovely. Years went by and still the little girl had never seen the mirror. When she was grown up and had married and had a little girl of her own, her father one day showed to her the mirror, and when she looked into it and saw her own young and happy face, she said with tears of joy, "It is my mother and truly she is young and beautiful!"

And that's the story.

(Ex-Snark Robert David Inman was next called on for some remarks, and in part spoke as follows.)

MR. R. D. INMAN:—I sat here awhile ago when our worthy Toastmaster made his first remarks. You know I think a great deal of him. He made a remark that he was very much surprised that he had been chosen as Toastmaster of this assembly. I want to tell you the facts of the case. He just telegraphed to me some two months ago, "For God's sake I want to be Toastmaster of the banquet at San Francisco; I have got to have it. My wife says I am not a speech-maker, and I am going to show her that I am. I am going to have her with me." Harry Miller, Everett, Walker and a few other lights were after this position, and the first thing I knew I had a telegram to go to Portland.

(The speaker then told the story of the boy trying to catch the woodpecker by climbing trees after the bird. When the boy was told that he couldn't catch the woodpecker that way, he replied: "Well, I will worry him like the devil," and he did. Mr. Inman then related, most humorously, what he alleged to be an episode in the courtship of the Toastmaster in his young days. He also paid a high tribute to the hospitality of California and San Francisco, and to the courage, energy and determination of the citizens of San Francisco in rebuilding that city after the great fire in 1906. Among other things he said:)

"I know a good deal about California energy and her great determination to do things. I was down here after the fire when this wonderful city was wrecked. The people were all dazed; they didn't know what to do. It only lasted for a few days, however, and then they began gathering things together and went to work on the rebuilding. It shows you what can be done when a great mass of people have the enterprise and pluck possessed by the people of San Francisco. Now, you go around this city, and if you are a stranger who never heard of the fire you would never realize that they had such a calamity. There is no history in the world like it; it is beyond conception to realize what the people of San Francisco have done in the rebuilding of it. It will stand as a record for ages in this country. The conditions that have brought that about are that the people who came to this country in '49 and from that on were of the very best blood of our eastern country. They crossed the lakes and they crossed over thousands of miles. Did you ever stop to think of the determination such people must have had in order to do this? Here is this vast population as the result of that wonderful energy, and it is by the same qualities that the rebuilding of this wonderful city have been brought about."

(The festivities closed by all joining in singing "Auld Lang Syne.")

Trip to Mare Island.

September 11 fell on Sunday. It had been arranged that at Calvary Presbyterian Church should be held special services for Hoo-Hoo, the members to attend in a body. The sermon by the Reverend William Rador is printed on another page in this issue of The Bulletin. At the conclusion of the service the members and ladies assembled at the ferry and boarded the steamer "Sechome" for a trip to Monticello Grove and Mare Island. The grove was reached about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and a delicious luncheon was served there. Monticello Grove is a beautiful spot, with large open air pavilions for dancing and dining. After luncheon the party proceeded to Mare Island navy yard, remaining for more than an hour. The cruisers South Dakota and West Virginia were inspected and also the buildings, dry docks, etc. On the return trip the steamer passed the Brothers Islands, Red Rock, Point Richmond, Raccoon Straits, Belvedere, Sausalito, Lime Point and the Yerba Buena Island naval training station.

The party on the boat was a merry one, the water was smooth and the weather absolutely perfect.

Theater Party at the Orpheum.

The entertainment features of the Annual closed with a theater party at the Orpheum, the handsomest playhouse in the West. Several hundred Hoo-Hoo and ladies attended. A good vaudeville show was presented and the evening was most pleasant and enjoyable.

In addition to the formal programme of entertainment there were many exceedingly pleasant little reunions of friends at dinners and late suppers, which were not only informal but in many cases unexpected. A big bunch of congenial people in a city like San Francisco can usually find many forms of diversion. Some of those present had personal friends in the city and were invited to a number of small and early luncheons, teas, etc. It is not too much to say that in one way and another every one who attended the San Francisco Annual had a week, or nearly a week, of unalloyed happiness.

A great deal of credit is due the San Francisco Hoo-Hoo for the good sense and business management displayed in every detail. Brother Hugh W. Hogan, Supreme Bojurn and Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Frank W. Trower, Treasurer, were ably seconded and assisted by the members of the General Committee of Arrangement. This committee included J. R. Hanliff, Chairman Finance Committee; E. A. Christenson, Chairman Entertainment Committee; W. W. Everett, Chairman Publicity Committee; R. Stanley Dollar, Vicegerent Northern District of California, and S. L. Everett, C. R. Johnson, C. E. Sudden, C. M. Goodyear, W. A. Hammond, John P. Muller, A. J. Russell, J. W. Schouten R. A. Hascoc, F. L. McMillan and Thomas Pollard, Jr. F. E. Slutman was Secretary and Miss Alice Jamieson Assistant Secretary of the Committee.

Other committees were:

Reception Committee.

A. J. Russell, Chairman; R. W. Neighbor, O. J. Beyfuss, L. D. Macdonald, P. B. Kyne, F. W. Foss, J. H. Prideaux, L. D. Foster, M. R. Sherwood, O. C. Shaw, F. Dean Prescott, George B. Waddell, Thos. Degen, Chas. R. McCormick, H. C. Norton, W. B. Hinchman, F. P. Sayre, N. H. Falk, F. S. Palmer, O. J. Olson, W. A. Hammond.

Ladies' Reception Committee.

Mrs. Abble E. Krebs, Chairman; Mrs. H. W. Hogan, Mrs. A. J. Russell, Mrs. Thos. Pollard, Jr., Mrs. F. W. Trower, Mrs. J. W. Schouten, Mrs. P. B. Kyne, Mrs. C. R. Johnson, Mrs. Thos. Degen, Mrs. J. R. Hanliff, Mrs. R. W. Neighbor, Mrs. W. B. Hinchman, Mrs. L. A. Ganahl, Mrs. N. H. Falk, Mrs. L. D. Foster, Mrs. Harold Dollar.

MESSAGES FROM THE ABSENT ONES

TELEGRAMS.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 8, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, care Grand Hotel, San Francisco: Many years have passed since I failed to be with my friends on September 9. Ill health prevents my being present today. My best wishes for a successful meeting and my regards to all Hoo-Hoo present.
R. W. ENGLISH (2220).

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter Hoo-Hoo, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.—Greeting: Hoo-Hoo finds me in good health, good spirits—why not long life? Sorry business engagements prevent me from meeting with you this annual. Wish you godspeed, and hope you will deliberate well. By The Tall Of The Great Big Black Cat.
FRANK SPANGLER (3677).

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, care Hoo-Hoo Convention, San Francisco: British Columbia endorses Harry Miller as Snark of Universe, and I recommend J. A. Cunningham as my successor.
ARTHUR J. HENDRY.

Graysonia, Ark., Sept. 8, 1910.—Mr. J. H. Baird, San Francisco, Cal.: For first time in nine or more years I am unable to be with you, and am surely lonesome to see the bunch. Tender my regards to all and regrets to Inman, Miller, Everett, and balance Coast friends. Hope a good, strong, progressive line will be elected and definite action taken on travelling Scrivenoter and central location for annuals.
A. C. RAMSEY.

Chicago, Sept. 8, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: My wife sufficiently recovered to be brought home from the hospital on Hoo-Hoo eve. Regret our inability to be with you in the flesh as we are in spirit. We wish you Health, Happiness and Long Life. Lose not sight of the basic Hoo-Hoo principles in all your deliberations.
BOLLING ARTHUR JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Congratulations from Philadelphia Hoo-Hoo, with hope for future success.
J. H. SHEEP, Vicegerent Snark.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 7, 1910.—W. A. Hadley, Snark, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Sorry am unable to be with you. Nothing on earth could give me greater pleasure than (to buy at least) one large drink for Bije, Denny, Gladling and yourself. Might even be induced into taking one myself. Hope you are having one grand time and that the tax system pleases.
JEFF B. WEBB.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 8, 1910.—W. A. Hadley, Snark of the Universe, care Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Am much disappointed that I am not with you all today, as I fully intended going on, but something unforeseen happened that kept me here. Elect good Supreme Nine and they cannot keep us down. Love to all the boys.
ROBERT CARPENTER, Supreme Custodian.

Dickson, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter Hoo-Hoo, San Francisco: Still at Dickson. Feeling well. Wish you great meeting.
JNO. M. SMITH.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, San Francisco: Best wishes.
7747 and 9364.

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Supreme Scrivenoter, Order Hoo-Hoo, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Accept our heartiest congratulations for Annual Meeting and extend our sincere thanks to Hoo-Hoo members for many courtesies extended Brother Bill during his term of office.
CHARLES H. JOSEPH.

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 8, 1910.—Let this message express to all brother Hoo-Hoo present our good wishes for a great meeting for Hoo-Hoo in the Golden Gate city. May the full pleasures of the hospitable West be enjoyed to the fullest extent by all, and when old friends and acquaintances give out, register one for us.
21391.
9077.
16.

Westlake, La., Sept. 9, 1910.—Greetings and best wishes from twenty, eighty, two forty five, thirty-three, sixteen, six, fifty-three, sixteen six fifty-eight, sixteen six sixty-one, sixteen six eighty-two, twenty three naught naught seven.

Sanford, Miss., Sept. 10, 1910.—W. A. Hadley, Snark, care Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Extend greetings to Hoo-Hoo Annual. Southern District Mississippi.
T. L. O'DONNELL, V. S.

Milan, Ga., Sept. 9, 1910.—Success to the convention and our noble Order.
Y. A. HARRIS (24207).

Portland, Ore., Sept. 12, 1910.—R. D. Inman, care Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Strongly favor Mr. Russell's appointment to Supreme Nine. Believe him most worthy of appointment.
JAY S. HAMILTON LUMBER CO.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 31, 1910.—Business matters which have come up the past week will prevent me from attending the Annual. However, may be able to get away by the 3d. Regret very much that I cannot leave here tonight. I shall hope for a successful Annual.
J. C. M'GRATH.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 9, 1910.—Health, Happiness and Long Life and best wishes for the Order of Hoo-Hoo.

Fifty-eight ninety-two, seventeen thousand four six one, fifteen thousand five sixty-six, fifteen thousand five seventy-nine, twenty-four thousand eight twenty-nine, ninety-five sixty-nine, fifteen thousand five ninety-one.
A. H. POTTER.

Onalaska, Texas, Sept. 9, 1910.—All well and everything O. K. at Onalaska, Texas. Yours fraternally.
J. D. GEBBOTT (16129).

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, care Hoo-Hoo Headquarters, San Francisco: Am well and happy. Wish I was with you. Business is dull in Arkansas. Regards and best wishes to all the boys.
GEO. P. DARBY (9871).

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, care Palace Hotel, San Francisco: We are loyal Hoo-Hoo. Long live our great Order.
Seven nine five three eight three nought eight twenty-two ought nought two.
THE M'LEOD LUMBER CO.

(When numbers only are signed to a telegram, it is difficult to separate them correctly and get them straight. When several members send a joint telegram the full name of each should be signed.—Editor.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9, 1910.—Regret exceedingly can't be with you.
CARL SAYE (22026).

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, care Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Deeply regret that business engagements prevent my attending the Annual this year. Am sure San Francisco will do herself proud in entertaining Hoo-Hoo, and feel I am missing the time of my life. Please extend my heartiest good wishes to Everett, Griswold, Miller, Hogan and the balance of the coast bunch, and say I hope to see them all at the next Annual. Wish you all Health, Happiness and Long Life.
E. H. DALBEY.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scribe Osirian Cloister, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Until a few weeks ago had fully expected to be on hand to preside over meeting of Cloister and to join my fellow members in renewing acquaintances and friendships in Hoo-Hoo, but pressure of important matters forbids attendance. Kindest regards to Supreme Nine and fellow officers of Cloister, as well as all fellow members of our Order and their ladies. Sincerest wishes for successful meeting and promise of best efforts in behalf of work of new Nine.
MAURICE W. WILEY, Chief Priest.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 12, 1910.—R. D. Inman, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Am particularly anxious to have A. J. Russell one of the Supreme Nine; believe he would make a good man for a position. Hope you will use your influence for him.
W. B. MACKAY.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter Hoo-Hoo, San Francisco: Long life and happiness to all. Harry Miller for Snark.
E. R. INGERSOLL.

Kentwood, La., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Long live Hoo-Hoo. All well. Greetings. Twenty-nine, fifty-one, thirteen naught forty-seven, nineteen four naught two, thirteen naught forty.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Health, Happiness and Long Life to all Hoo-Hoo.
10380.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 8, 1910.—Wisconsin Hoo-Hoo send greetings to more fortunate brothers in 'Frisco. Will drink long and often and wish you joy. If unable to decide upon next meeting place, Milwaukee is the compromise, and we will do it right. Health, Happiness and Long Life. Here's looking at you.
W. R. ANDERSON, Vicegerent.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 9, 1910.—Am still here with same concern. Accept Hoo-Hoo greetings.
L. J. KLATZ.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 8, 1910.—Greetings to Hoo-Hoo assembled in annual convention. Hope convention will be a grand success. Regret very much I cannot be present. Hope some action will be taken in promoting the organization of State association. Invitation to all Hoo-Hoo to attend Arkansas Association annual meeting in January.
J. C. M'GRATH.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Supreme Scrivenoter, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: From the Atlantic to the Pacific we send greetings and extend cordial wishes for successful Annual and Health, Happiness and Long Life.
WM. B. STILLWELL,
WM. L. GIGNILLIAT.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 10, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, care Hoo-Hoo Annual, San Francisco: Sorry can't be with you. I wish you a successful meeting.
J. S. BONNER.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 9, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Both well and happy and enjoying life in the country that God made to live in himself. Hope you will all have a good meeting and keep duly sober.
SAM R. GUYTHER (4916).
E. STRINGER BOGGESS (7197).

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 8, 1910.—Mr. J. H. Baird, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Our best wishes for the Long Life, Health and Happiness for all. Though everyone who can so arrange his business is with you today, yet you may feel assured that the spirit of Hoo-Hoo is just as exuberant among those left at home, and particularly in the Old North State.
E. W. L. CLEMENTS,
CLAUDE KISER,
E. A. HARRINGTON.

Brookhaven, Miss., Sept. 8, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Palace Hotel, San Francisco: Sickness prevents my attending. However, I want to nominate Wallace Everett for Snark and vote for a permanent place of meeting, the Great Lakes. Endorse the sick benefit feature and anything for good of the Order. Give all the Cats my regards and give the Kittens anything you can.
S. N. ACREE.

LETTERS.

Sept. 9, 1910.—Dear Brother Baird: In accordance with the usual custom on this memorable day, I am glad to report that Hoo-Hoo hath treated me well during the past year. This time Hoo-Hoo Day finds me in this region near Canada, where the forest fires have wrought such destruction, but I am glad to add that the recent rains have proved a great blessing in extinguishing all of the conflagrations. With good wishes for the continued success of the organization from
Very sincerely yours,
C. S. JUDD (16504).

8 Gordon Street, Glasgow, Aug. 24, 1910.—W. A. Hadley, Snark.—My Dear Will: Just a few lines to let you know that I had a call from Altek Lelshman yesterday. He was only two hours in Glasgow, so could not see much, but did all we could in the time. I mean had a wee Scotch for Auld Lang Syne. I hope you will have a successful Annual at San Francisco. Give all Hoo-Hoo my fraternal greetings and best wishes. I am enclosing you a sprig of heather and hope you will wear it at the Annual. With best wishes to all.
Thine aye,
JAMES LIGHTBODY (Hoot Mon) (12798).

P. S. I will be awfully pleased to get a postcard from you or anyone else from 'Frisco or an official programme.

286 Fifth Avenue, New York, Hoo-Hoo Month.—Brethren: My heart is with you, my thoughts likewise. May you all enjoy the pleasures of our motto, Health, Happiness and Long Life, is the wish of
HOO-HOO (20735).

Dover, N. C., Sept. 2, 1910.—Dear Baird: I hate to do it, "but if you can't cum, rite." I hope you boys will have a fine time out there and I know you will. Would certainly like to be with you, but you are too far away and it takes too much time to make the trip.

Kindly remember me to all the boys and get through that resolution to hold future Annuals around the lakes, so we can all get together. With best regards,
Fraternally yours,
DAN RICHARDSON.

Dover, N. C., Sept. 2, 1910.—Mr. W. A. Hadley, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: Am awfully sorry but can't be with you this year. I know you will have a big time and will trust you to enjoy my part of it.

Say hello to all the boys for me and get the Annual for next year near the lakes.
Fraternally yours,
DAN RICHARDSON.

8 Gordon Street, Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 24, 1910.—My Dear Brother Baird: Another year gone and still alive and kicking. Sorry I can't be with you at 'Frisco, but am too busy here. Hoo-Hoo has used me well during the past year and hope it will continue to do so for a long number of years. Talking about a long number of years, I hope you will have a very successful Annual and hope my old friend Bill Hadley is in "Guld trim" I enclose the usual pieces of white heather from Lock Eck.
H. T. O. T. S. B. C.
Thine aye,
JAMES LIGHTBODY (Hoot Mon) (12798).

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 2, 1910.—Mr. James H. Baird, Scrivenoter, San Francisco, Cal.—My Dear Jim: I find it impossible to be on hand at this Annual, but will comply with requirement to report.

This year appears to have been a dull one for Hoo-Hoo in Maryland. However, it is gratifying to note in some of the nearby districts, where some of our members took an interest in promoting the Order, that there is some activity. With best wishes for a successful Annual, and kind regards to those in attendance.
Fraternally yours,
JOHN L. ALCOCK (11026).

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2, 1910.—Mr. J. H. Baird, San Francisco, Cal.—My Dear Jim: I have not read an announcement or programme of the Hoo-Hoo Annual and I have only briefly sketched your letters. To tell you the truth, I haven't done much of anything outside of my most imperative duties during the last year except prepare for the ordeal through which Mrs. Johnson has just passed with much pain, but a certainty that her recovery will be absolute.

I have known that she would recover fully for the last three days, and have had no opportunity to write. It was her desire that our friends should be saved the pain of suspense or I should have told you long ago what it was that would detain me in Chicago and keep me from being with you in San Francisco.

I am "progressive" in some sense, but I do not believe in Hoo-Hoo departing much from its original landmarks, and I certainly hope there will be nothing done to disturb the present administration of its Scrivenoter. I deeply regret that I cannot be there to say as much in a personal sense. I am very sincerely your friend.
BOLLING ARTHUR JOHNSON.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 3, 1910.—Dear Brother Baird: On account of leaving Mr. Rutherford's employ after seventeen years, and getting everything cleaned up, am through only tonight, too late to join the Hoo-Hoo bird gang—or "bird of a gang," as case may be.

To solace myself—borrowed a gun, some fishing tackle, mosquito net and a cork puller, and am headed for Hurricane Creek for a week. Afterwards will look after some timber and plantation interests in Arkansas and Mississippi I have accumulated. If I go broke will lick envelopes free for you till something turns up.

Am with Hoo-Hoo in spirit(s) anyway. Thanks for the letter about special train and schedule.
Truly yours,
H. T. OLCOTT (6710).

1409 South Cherry Street.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 9, 1910.—This being the ninth day of the ninth month of the year, it affords me pleasure to enclose you my check for \$1.65 for my annual dues.

The past year has been one of health, wealth and happiness to me, for all of which I am duly thankful, and it is my earnest wish that the same has been equally so to every member of the Order of Hoo-Hoo, and hope that the coming year will shower all of the good things possible on the Order and each individual member.

Please acknowledge receipt and send card. With kind personal regards, I am,
Yours truly,
E. R. STAPLETON, No. 10308.

THE ROSTER OF THOSE PRESENT

LADIES.

Andrews, Mrs. Thos., San Francisco, Cal.
 Auerbach, Miss Florence, San Francisco, Cal.
 Albert, Miss Dorothy, Oakland, Cal.
 Anderson, Mrs. C. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Allen, Mrs. M. H., Oakland, Cal.
 Boehany, Miss Louise, Sanger, Cal.
 Baird, Mrs. E., Oakland, Cal.
 Baird, Miss Anne Sherrill, Nashville, Tenn.
 Browne, Mrs. T. R., Stockton, Cal.
 Burdick, Miss Lydia J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Borchers, Miss Elise C., Alameda, Cal.
 Bruce, Miss Amy, Berkeley, Cal.
 Bruce, Mrs. Geo., Berkeley, Cal.
 Bennett, Mrs. Harriet, Sanger, Cal.
 Buzard, Mrs. R. T., Berkeley, Cal.
 Blake, Miss Grace A., Oakland, Cal.
 Cahalan, Mrs. H., Burlingame, Cal.
 Cannon, Mrs. F. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Code, Miss Margaret, San Francisco, Cal.
 Cooper, Mrs. E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Doane, Mrs. P. A., Oakland, Cal.
 Dalzell, Mrs. F. E., Berkeley, Cal.
 Davis, Mrs. W. W., Berkeley, Cal.
 Dollar, Mrs. Harold, San Francisco, Cal.
 Dowson, Mrs. F. E., Elmhurst, Cal.
 DeWitt, Mrs. C. E., Oakland, Cal.
 Degen, Mrs. Thomas, San Francisco, Cal.
 Eberle, Miss C., Alameda, Cal.
 Elam, Mrs. A. W., Fruitvale, Cal.
 Edwards, Mrs. S. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Elliott, Mrs. L. H., Berkeley, Cal.
 Edwards, Miss Helen, Oakland, Cal.
 Ellis, Mrs. A. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Foster, Mrs. Lyman D., San Francisco, Cal.
 Fowler, Mrs. Edgar S., Oakland, Cal.
 Flege, Mrs. A. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Fitzgibbons, Miss Mary, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Falk, Mrs. N. H., Arcata, Cal.
 Gladding, Miss Mary E., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Gladding, Miss Frances, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Gladding, Mrs. N. A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Gunby, Mrs. J. H., Chico, Cal.
 Ganahl, Mrs. L. A., Alameda, Cal.
 Graham, Mrs. H., Galt, Cal.
 Graham, Miss Harriett, Galt, Cal.
 Gurnett, Mrs. M. V. H., Oakland, Cal.
 Gilmore, Miss H. E. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Glover, Mrs. William, San Francisco, Cal.
 Gallagher, Mrs. Frank P., Oakland, Cal.
 Galvin, Mrs. T. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Garretson, Mrs. E. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Grant, Mrs. Agnes M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Geagen, Mrs. M. V., Oakland, Cal.
 Hay, Miss, San Francisco, Cal.
 Hammond, Mrs. W. A., Piedmont, Cal.
 Holman, Miss Mamie, Nashville, Tenn.
 Heall, Mrs. N. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hewitt, Mrs. Charles E., Lincoln, Neb.
 Hall, Mrs. N. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hiseox, Mrs. R. A., Berkeley, Cal.
 Hogan, Miss M., Oakland, Cal.
 Hadley, Mrs. W. A., Chatham, Ontario, Can.
 Hoffmann, Mrs. Glenn T., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hogan, Mrs. Hugh W., Oakland, Cal.
 Havisides, Mrs. Harry T., San Francisco, Cal.

Hewett, Mrs. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hogan, Mrs. Thomas P., Oakland, Cal.
 Hamilton, Mrs. J. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hinchman, Mrs. W. B., San Francisco, Cal.
 Howes, Mrs. H. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Howes, Mrs. H. A., Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
 Heywood, Mrs. Charles D., Berkeley, Cal.
 Hunt, Mrs. W. W., Oakland, Cal.
 Johnson, Mrs. F. L., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 Johnson, Mrs. J. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Pollack, Mrs. A. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Jewell, Miss A. G., San Francisco, Cal.
 Jamieson, Miss Alice M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Krebs, Mrs. Abble E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Kelly, Miss M. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Kemper, Mrs. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Landram, Mrs. W. E., Merced, Cal.
 Levitt, Mrs. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Lewis, Mrs. Edward L., Blue Lake, Cal.
 Lacy, Miss May, San Francisco, Cal.
 Lister, Mrs. S. G., Olympia, Wash.
 Lilley, Miss M., Oakland, Cal.
 Lewis, Mrs. B. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 McDonald, Mrs. L. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 MacArthur, Mrs. R., San Francisco, Cal.
 MacArthur, Miss Elizabeth, San Francisco, Cal.
 MacCallum, Mrs. J. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Malarky, Mrs. C. A., Portland, Ore.
 McNair, Mrs. Wm., San Francisco, Cal.
 Minor, Mrs. D. K., San Francisco, Cal.
 Moore, Miss June, San Francisco, Cal.
 Moore, Miss Edith, San Francisco, Cal.
 Moser, Miss Dorothy, Portland, Ore.
 Moser, Mrs. W. H., Houston, Texas.
 Muller, Mrs. John P., Berkeley, Cal.
 Neighbor, Mrs. R. W., Oakland, Cal.
 Norris, Mrs. W. H., Houston, Texas.
 Oisen, Mrs. Eric K., Chicago, Ill.
 Pabst, Miss Geraldine, San Francisco, Cal.
 Parsons, Mrs. S. H., Oakland, Cal.
 Prideaux, Miss May, San Jose, Cal.
 Prideaux, Mrs. M. E., San Jose, Cal.
 Pollock, Mrs. A. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Potter, Mrs. A. H., Portland, Ore.
 Potter, Miss Edith, Portland, Ore.
 Paulson, Mrs. E. T., Berkeley, Cal.
 Rosenblum, Miss R., San Francisco, Cal.
 Reidy, Miss Elleen, San Jose, Cal.
 Riehle, Mrs. E. G., San Francisco, Cal.
 Reed, Miss Bell W., Oakland, Cal.
 Reed, Mrs. Jno. L., Oakland, Cal.
 Reed, Miss E. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Robinson, Mrs. C. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Robinson, Miss G. R., San Francisco, Cal.
 Rocks, Miss Alta, San Francisco, Cal.
 Shaw, Mrs. O. C., Oakland, Cal.
 Shaw, Miss Harriet, Oakland, Cal.
 Sherman, Mrs. T. B., Belmont, Cal.
 Swett, Mrs. Helen M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Schmitz, Mrs. F. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Slutman, Mrs. F. E., Oakland, Cal.
 Snyder, Mrs. W. L., Berkeley, Cal.
 Smith, Miss Irene, Berkeley, Cal.
 Stevens, Mrs. J. M., Woodstock, Ontario, Can.
 Stevens, Mrs. N. H., Chatham, Ontario, Can.
 Stanton, Mrs. L. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Smilie, Mrs. James A., Oakland, Cal.
 Schubert, Mrs. Nick, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Shindler, Mrs. D. D., Oakland, Cal.
 Shields, Mrs. T. M., Seattle, Wash.

Smith, Mrs. B. G. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Sloops, Miss Elizabeth, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Strickland, Mrs. E. H., Rush Center, Kans.
 Short, Mrs. J. George, Oakland, Cal.
 Trower, Miss M. V., Oakland, Cal.
 Tuman, Mrs. G., Fruitvale, Cal.
 Tiernan, Mrs. R. L., Sacramento, Cal.
 Templeman, Mrs. H. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Trower, Mrs. F. W., Oakland, Cal.
 Tillotson, Mrs. M. R., Berkeley, Cal.
 Thornton, Mrs. Frank G., Alameda, Cal.
 Trower, Mrs. Albert E., Oakland, Cal.
 Templeman, Mrs. Henry, San Francisco, Cal.
 Thiele, Miss Ada, Hanover, Kans.
 Thomas, Mrs. Lucy E., San Francisco, Cal.
 White, Miss L. M., Oakland, Cal.
 White, Miss J. B., Oakland, Cal.
 Wilson, Mrs. R. O., Oakland, Cal.
 Waddell, Mrs. George B., Oakland, Cal.
 Ware, Mrs. C. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Williams, Mrs. J. K., Fayetteville, Tenn.
 Wagner, Mrs. Charles, Bryan, Ohio.
 Wagly, Mrs. E., Los Angeles, Cal.

GENTLEMEN.

Ahrens, J. C., Chicago, Ill.
 Austin, J. P., Seattle, Wash.
 Atkinson, A. B., Portland, Ore.
 Andrews, Thomas, San Francisco, Cal.
 Alberger, W. R., Oakland, Cal.
 Albert, D. L., Oakland, Cal.
 Anderson, C. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Allen, M. H., Oakland, Cal.
 Beadle, Geo. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Burnett, G. C., Tulare, Cal.
 Bergstrom, Clifford, Oakland, Cal.
 Bowman, J. A., Little Rock, Ark.
 Blockinger, E. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Brown, J. D., Portland, Ore.
 Baird, Kenneth, Nashville, Tenn.
 Baird, Foster, Nashville, Tenn.
 Baird, J. H., Nashville, Tenn.
 Beyfuss, O. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Braze, C. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Burgers, F. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Boyd, Chas. F., San Francisco, Cal.
 Browne, Thos., Santa Clara, Cal.
 Brey, H. F., Porterville, Cal.
 Boell, E. A., Oakland, Cal.
 Bosworth, E. E., Berkeley, Cal.
 Bolls, Martin, Alameda, Cal.
 Bruce, G. W., Berkeley, Cal.
 Browne, J. H., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Bailey, Lewis, Alameda, Cal.
 Bolcom, C. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Boschken, W., San Jose, Cal.
 Barg, J. Fred, Redwood City, Cal.
 Bennett, Ira B., Sanger, Cal.
 Bartlett, F. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 Buzard, R. T., Berkeley, Cal.
 Bird, C. G., Oakland, Cal.
 Cahalan, H. A., Burlingame, Cal.
 Carlson, E. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Carman, A. S., Oakland, Cal.
 Carr, James B., Nashville, Tenn.
 Clarkson, W. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Clark, W. J., Klamath Falls, Ore.
 Cooney, Geo. E., Chico, Cal.
 Crome, J. C., Oakland, Cal.
 Christenson, E. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Cole, Frank B., Tacoma, Wash.
 Chamberlain, W. R., Berkeley, Cal.
 Cornwall, Geo. M., Portland, Ore.
 Clark, H. B., Portland, Ore.
 Colley, A. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Clough, F. M., Chico, Cal.
 Coall, Geo., Seattle, Wash.
 Cooper, E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.

Diamond, H. P., Portland, Ore.
 Dingle, R. R., Portland, Ore.
 Dickinson, Charles E., Leadville, Col.
 Darrow, F. A., Denver, Col.
 Davis, W. W., Berkeley, Cal.
 Dollar, R. Stanley, San Francisco, Cal.
 Dibbel, James R., San Francisco, Cal.
 Degen, Thomas, San Francisco, Cal.
 Dammes, Wesley, New York, N. Y.
 Dempsey, J. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Degen, L. P., San Francisco, Cal.
 Dowson, F. E., Oakland, Cal.
 DeVore, G. R., San Francisco, Cal.
 Davenport, J. O., Berkeley, Cal.
 Davis, W., Oakland, Cal.
 Devry, F. J., Seattle, Wash.
 Dean, Robert A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Dalzell, F. E., Berkeley, Cal.
 DeMarais, Victor, Woodland, Cal.
 Dechant, H. P., Berkeley, Cal.
 Drake, C. H., San Jose, Cal.
 DeWitt, C. E., Oakland, Cal.
 Demartini, J. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Doan, P. A., Oakland, Cal.
 Dewitt, A. R., San Francisco, Cal.
 Dwyer, J. B., Seattle, Wash.
 Elam, A. W., Fruitvale, Cal.
 Ellis, E. R., San Francisco, Cal.
 Edwards, E. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Eschen, Sidney L., Alameda, Cal.
 Elliott, L. H., Berkeley, Cal.
 Edwards, W. A., Oakland, Cal.
 Ewing, H. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Elliott, Albert H., Oakland, Cal.
 Everitt, S. L., San Francisco, Cal.
 Ettlinger, J. B., Portland, Ore.
 Everett, Wallace W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Ellis, John C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Fisher, C. H., Portland, Ore.
 Falk, N. H., Arcata, Cal.
 Foster, E. W., Nashville, Tenn.
 Foster, Lyman D., San Francisco, Cal.
 Fowler, Fred, Oakland, Cal.
 Fenwick, F. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Forgie, Robert, Oakland, Cal.
 Fagan, H. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Flege, Arthur C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Francis, William C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Fitzgibbons, P. F., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Flinn, C. F., Berkeley, Cal.
 Frick, C. P., Oakland, Cal.
 Feckheimer, W. B., Portland, Ore.
 Fuller, I. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Flifield, E. L., Portland, Ore.
 Freese, H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Griswold, G. A., Portland, Ore.
 Gilman, Fred H., Seattle, Wash.
 Gullotte, George B., San Francisco, Cal.
 Geirrine, Charles A., Oakland, Cal.
 Gunby, J. H., Chico, Cal.
 Ganahl, L. A., Alameda, Cal.
 Grant, Robert S., Oakland, Cal.
 Gage, W. S., San Diego, Cal.
 Graham, James, Galt, Cal.
 Goodyear, C. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Glover, M. R., Santa Cruz, Cal.
 Glover, William, San Francisco, Cal.
 Gallagher, F. P., Oakland, Cal.
 Gallvin, Thomas M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Gladding, N. A., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Garretson, E. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Gibbs, H. T., San Francisco, Cal.
 Geagen, M. V., Oakland, Cal.
 Greenfield, C. H., St. Helena, Cal.
 Guntion, Howard M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hamilton, J. C., Oakland, Cal.
 Hammond, W. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hendrickson, R., Oakland, Cal.
 Hunt, E. G., Oakland, Cal.
 Huns, F. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hudson, H. R., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hiseox, R. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hogan, Hugh W., Oakland, Cal.
 Hogan, Thomas P., Oakland, Cal.
 Hauptman, G. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hooper, Frank P., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hall, N. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hanly, J. R., San Francisco, Cal.
 Harmon, E. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hadley, W. A., Chatham, Ontario, Can.
 Hoffman, Glenn T., San Francisco, Cal.
 Harrington, G. M., Bay Point, Cal.
 Hewitt, H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Havisides, Harry T., San Francisco, Cal.
 Clough, F. M., Chico, Cal.
 Halsell, Herschel E., Fresno, Cal.
 Hume, W. R., Piedmont, Cal.
 Hinchman, W. B., San Francisco, Cal.
 Howes, H. A., San Francisco, Cal.

Hoover, A. G., Fresno, Cal.
 Halsey, M. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Heason, G. W., Oakland, Cal.
 Hunt, Walter W., Oakland, Cal.
 Huddart, P., Berkeley, Cal.
 Heywood, Charles D., Berkeley, Cal.
 Herlichy, John J., Pottlatch, Idaho.
 Hills, R. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Ives, Charles P., Baldwin, Kans.
 Inman, R. D., Portland, Ore.
 Johnson, F. L., Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 Jackson, C. F., Modesto, Cal.
 Jenifer, F. M., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Johnson, H. C., Fort Bragg, Cal.
 Johnson, W. P., San Francisco, Cal.
 Jacoby, William B., San Francisco, Cal.
 Johannes, A. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Judd, J. P., St. Louis, Mo.
 Kelly, Charles, San Francisco, Cal.
 Kyne, Peter B., San Francisco, Cal.
 Keogh, A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Kauffman, F. A., Berkeley, Cal.
 Lister, S. G., Olympia, Wash.
 Leroy, T. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Landram, W. E., Merced, Cal.
 Levitt, M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Long, Arthur B., Fresno, Cal.
 Landram, F. L., Merced, Cal.
 Lewis, Edward, Blue Lake, Cal.
 Looney, A., Kansas City, Mo.
 Loebbecke, Ernest, Oakland, Cal.
 Lewis, B. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Lauden, M. K., San Francisco, Cal.
 Looney, Archie, Alexandria, La.
 McMillan, F. L., San Francisco, Cal.
 McCallum, John H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Morse, W. S., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Murray, G. A., Oakland, Cal.
 Muller, J. P., Berkeley, Cal.
 Medlin, Walter P., San Francisco, Cal.
 Matheny, Edward, Oakland, Cal.
 Macdonald, J. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Macdonald, L. W., Fresno, Cal.
 MacArthur, B. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 McPhee, Hugh, San Francisco, Cal.
 McNair, A. B., San Francisco, Cal.
 McCullough, R. A., San Mateo, Cal.
 McGrill, William A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Minor, T. H., Bakersfield, Cal.
 McLean, J. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 McDonald, D. H., N. Los Angeles, Cal.
 McMillan, W. R., Eureka, Cal.
 Macdonald, L. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 McMillan, L. M., Oakland, Cal.
 Macdonald, D. B., San Mateo, Cal.
 Macdonald, J. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Marks, Lewis, San Francisco, Cal.
 Mears, E. C., Portland, Ore.
 Maples, Roscoe, San Francisco, Cal.
 Morrison, L. A., Portland, Ore.
 Moore, W. D., Portland, Ore.
 Maunton, D. F., Alameda, Cal.
 Meyer, George, Jr., Oakland, Cal.
 Mayer, Abraham, San Francisco, Cal.
 Minor, D. K., Oakland, Cal.
 Morris, H. W., Quannah, Texas.
 Moser, W. H., Portland, Ore.
 Mershon, E. C., Saginaw, Mich.
 Miracle, C. B., Saginaw, Mich.
 Malarkey, Charles A., Portland, Ore.
 Miller, H. J., Index, Wash.
 Norton, H. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Nutter, Eugene C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Nixon, Edwin J., Portland, Ore.
 Neighbor, R. W., Oakland, Cal.
 Neighbor, Louis, San Francisco, Cal.
 Neighbor, H., Houston, Texas.
 Neylan, J. H., Oakland, Cal.
 Olsen, Eric, Chicago, Ill.
 O'Malley, J. G., Phoenix, Ariz.
 Otterson, N. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Olson, Oliver J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Perkins, D. T., Berkeley, Cal.
 Pollard, Thomas, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
 Parker, Robert C., Oakland, Cal.
 Prescott, F. Dean, Fresno, Cal.
 Pallas, E. M. A., San Bruno, Cal.
 Pratt, L. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Prideaux, Frank, San Jose, Cal.
 Perrin, Henry B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Palmer, F. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Prideaux, J. H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Parkinson, J. F., Palo Alto, Cal.

Pape, George C., Berkeley, Cal.
 Pierce, C. S., Fresno, Cal.
 Potter, C. B., San Francisco, Cal.
 Pollard, W. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Porter, A. J., Spokane, Wash.
 Paulson, E. T., Berkeley, Cal.
 Porter, E. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 Pennell, H. E., Berkeley, Cal.
 Riley, Earl, San Francisco, Cal.
 Russell, A. J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Reed, John, Oakland, Cal.
 Regnart, C. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Rose, B. J., Berkeley, Cal.
 Roberts, J. E., Bakersfield, Cal.
 Reynolds, G. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 Rader, Rev. William, San Francisco, Cal.
 Rowley, Ira P., Seattle, Wash.
 Rasor, D. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Hanson, Marvin, Nashville, Tenn.
 Rankin, Roger, Little Rock, Ark.
 Raconillat, Geo. A., North Bend, Ore.
 Shaw, O. C., Oakland, Cal.
 Swift, H. W., Fresno, Cal.
 Shille, J. A., Oakland, Cal.
 Schouten, J. W., Alameda, Cal.
 Sayre, Fred E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Scott, W. A., San Francisco, Cal.
 Sammons, J. S., Portland, Ore.
 Slutman, F. E., Oakland, Cal.
 Slutman, Harry, Oakland, Cal.
 Snyder, W. F., San Francisco, Cal.
 Stanton, Lewis E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Shaw, A. W., Oakland, Cal.
 Speetzen, A. L., Oakland, Cal.
 Strickland, E. H., Rush Center, Kans.
 Steinmetz, D. H., Sonoma, Cal.
 Standlfer, G. M., Portland, Ore.
 Sackett, H. P., San Francisco, Cal.
 Short, J. G., San Francisco, Cal.
 Summitt, C. O., Nashville, Tenn.
 Schubert, Nick, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Stockton, A. L., San Francisco, Cal.
 Sudden, C. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Swarts, W. P., San Francisco, Cal.
 Shields, T. M., Seattle, Wash.
 Schober, Henry J., San Francisco, Cal.
 Schmitz, F. M., Oakland, Cal.
 Smith, H. J. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Skagg, Chester W., Berkeley, Cal.
 Thiele, T. W., Hanover, Kans.
 Thompson, J. T., Portland, Ore.
 Thurston, R. J. P., Brownsville, Ore.
 Trott, W. H., Berkeley, Cal.
 Tuman, G. E., Fruitvale, Cal.
 Twigg, Norman E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Thompson, W. T., Alameda, Cal.
 Thompson, H. J., Piedmont, Cal.
 Thomson, A. M., San Francisco, Cal.
 Tiernan, R. L., Sacramento, Cal.
 Thornton, F. G., Alameda, Cal.
 Trickey, H. C., Seattle, Wash.
 Templeman, H. W., San Francisco, Cal.
 Trower, Frank W., Oakland, Cal.
 Tillotson, M. R., Berkeley, Cal.
 Trower, Albert E., Oakland, Cal.
 Templeman, Henry, San Francisco, Cal.
 Thornton, F. G., Alameda, Cal.
 Tyson, R. J., Piedmont, Cal.
 Van Damme, Chas., San Francisco, Cal.
 Whipple, S. K., Burlingame, Cal.
 Ward, J. C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Wyeth, N. J., Hardy, Cal.
 Woodbury, T. D., San Francisco, Cal.
 Waddell, George B., Oakland, Cal.
 Walker, Platt B., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Walker, Charles P., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Williams, J. K., Fayetteville, Tenn.
 Wilson, R. O., Oakland, Cal.
 Wood, Walter L., Berkeley, Cal.
 Wagner, Charles, Bryan, Ohio.
 Wheelan, Fairfax H., San Francisco, Cal.
 Wagley, Elmer, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Ware, C. E., San Francisco, Cal.
 Ward, Charles F., Oakland, Cal.
 Wise, John T., San Francisco, Cal.
 Wentworth, D. W., Alameda, Cal.
 White, A. E., Alameda, Cal.
 Youle, G. E., Seattle, Wash.

Why "California?" The origin of the word is more or less obscure, but according to the best authorities, the name was taken from a Spanish romance in which the author speaks of the "great island of California where an abundance of gold and precious stones is found." The island was imaginary—like the kingdom of Zenda or Graustark. The romance was published in 1510 and became widely popular. The name California probably struck the fancy of some of the officers or companions of Cortez and was applied by them to the newly discovered country—perhaps on account of its association with a region fabulously rich in gold. California turned out to be a dream come true. This does not necessarily indicate any degree of prescience on the part of the explorers, for the early Spanish discoverers in America were always expecting to find an Eldorado in every new region they entered. They did not, however, hanker to dig. Their idea was to find a big pile of treasure conveniently situated and ready to be carried away.

"Eldorado" literally means "the gilded man." In the sixteenth century there were current among the Indians of South America stories of a temple lined with gold. These stories greatly inflamed the imagination of the Spanish explorers. Their minds became obsessed with the belief that a kingdom, more desirable than any which they had despoiled—a kingdom which held great treasure, with lofty temples glittering with gold and gems, was hidden away in the heart of the continent. They named this kingdom "Eldorado," but Eldorado was at first not the name of a place, but of a person.

There was originally some basis of truth in the "gilded-man" story. Lake Guatavita (north of the present capital of Bogota) was regarded by certain local tribes as a holy place, and pilgrims who resorted to it often cast their offerings of gold and emeralds into its waters. Whenever a new chief of Guatavita was chosen, the priests and nobles of his tribe bore him to the lake upon a barrow hung with disks of gold. His naked body was anointed with resinous gums and covered with gold dust. The chief plunged into the lake; spectators made the usual offerings of gold and jewels, and when the ceremony of consecration was concluded, the new ruler and his subjects went down to dance and feast in Guatavita village. The Chibchas conquered Guatavita about 1496, and under their general government, this extraordinary local custom had been discontinued for years before the first Spanish settlements were made on the Caribbean coast. There was no longer an independent Guatavita chief to signify his acceptance of the local religious beliefs in a fashion so dramatic, but native folk-lore continued to make much of this glittering symbolic figure. Eldorado, the gilded man, was nothing but a gum-smearing Indian. But the greedy minds of the Spaniards translated the story in greatly expanded form, and for years they searched for a land filled with untold treasure.

Far to the South of where the Eldorado myth originated there was a temple erected to the sun god. Cuzco, in Peru, in the days of the Incas, was a walled city built around a great square. The temple of the sun, with surrounding dwellings for priests and virgins of the sun, occupied a section of the city called "The Golden." The temple was circular in form and contained an image of the sun made of beaten gold. There was also much silver and gold in the decorations of the temple. Pizarro and his soldiers conquered Cuzco in November, 1533. The population of the city at that time was 200,000. The Spanish conquerors were most cruel in their treatment of the natives.

They despoiled the temple and the palaces. Besides gold and silver, the common soldiers received 200 slaves each, the priests were slain, and the sacred sun-maidens were regarded as part of the loot.

We often say of something that is particularly advantageous, "It is too good to be true." But reality often transcends the heights of imagination. Truth is not only stranger, but better than fiction. In their wildest visions, the Spanish discoverers saw nothing half so wonderful as that which constitutes the real wealth of the New World. How tawdry and cheap seems the conception of piles of emeralds, burnished temples and gold-dusted kings, compared with the actual worth of alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, oil, cotton, sugar, iron and coal! The trouble with the explorers was not that they had so much imagination but that they had so little. Maybe that is what ails us all. Imagination has been called the wings of the mind. The wings might have had a wider spread had not mankind, from immemorial ages, weighted them with gold. Our lack of imagination has led to a belief in the weird doctrine that gold has intrinsic value and that if the mines play out, the jig is up, even while the sun shines on the fields and the earth smiles back a harvest!

The rehabilitation of San Francisco is little short of marvelous. It seems impossible that the ravages of earthquake and fire could in so short a time have been so nearly obliterated. Nowhere on earth has there ever been such an instance of superb vitality, of a spirit that is deathless. As has been aptly said, the city that was is gone forever, but the city that is hurries on to new enchantments. The Orient is just below the horizon; San Francisco is still the meeting place of East and West. On the brown hillsides across the bay new suburbs, built with winsome grace which our architects have only learned in the present generation, spring up overnight—dwellings, half houses, half bungalows; solid, yet suggesting the airy out-of-dooriness of the Japanese. America and Italy seem to meet down the lovely bay, with its islands, its yellow and olive hillsides, mountains and blue sea.

A wise selection was made as to the place for Hoo-Hoo headquarters. The magnificent new Palace Hotel is well equipped for such purposes. In the big concert room adjoining the large private banqueting rooms and parlors on the lobby floor of the big hotel the meetings were held, and in the room adjoining, F. E. Slutman, General Secretary, and Miss Alice M. Jamieson, Assistant Secretary, looked after the registering, the issuing of tickets and cards to the different forms of entertainment requiring them. In fact, everything in connection with the Annual was well systematized—organized effort was the secret of the seemingly effortless results.

The Palace Hotel is well named; it is truly palatial. Probably in no country in the world is hotel luxury carried to so great a length as in the United States. Every year sees some improvement, some device or appliance for still greater comfort and convenience. The Palace at San Francisco represents the acme of elegance—its furnishings are rich, but not gaudy, its decoration striking, but not garish. San Francisco, indeed, is well fixed in hotels. The St. Francis and the Fairmount are fine hosteleries, and there are others not so large, but comfortable and attractive.

"Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" asked Falstaff. If that genial soul could come back to earth and

stay a while at a first-class hotel in America! In Falstaff's time, the floor of the inn was strewn with rushes, candles furnished light at night, the bedrooms were cold and draughty. But the brew was good and the wit was keen—at least Falstaff's was.

The evolution of the inn in its entirety covers the whole history of modern civilization. A great deal of literary interest centers about the inn—the scene of many fascinating old-time stories is laid there, for the inn was a gathering place for kindred spirits. Congenial friends sat before the blazing fire and told good stories. By and by a stranger wearing a slouch hat came in out of the storm and in a harsh voice ordered ale, which he drank all by himself, gazing moodily into the fire as if his conscience pained him. The others glanced at him askance, and then the last speaker resumed his discourse, finishing his story of the murder which took place just twenty years ago tonight. Hark! Is not that the village clock striking midnight? Well, it was at this hour exactly, twenty years ago—

Really, one would thankfully exchange electric bells, Persian rugs and other modern furnishings for a night at the Maypole Inn and a personal acquaintance with Dolly Varden and Joe and Maypole Hugh and the raven and Barnaby Rudge!

A picturesque survival of days gone by is the Estudillo House at San Leandro—"fifty-five minutes to San Francisco." The distance does not seem so long when the journey is made with a congenial party, as was the case with the Hoo-Hoo visitors who were the favored guests on an automobile trip which included a visit to the state university, the quaint mission, San Jose, and other points of interest along a road where every turn brings into view a panorama of surpassing beauty. The "Estudillo" takes its name from an old Spanish family which owned, under a Mexican grant, many broad acres in Alameda County. Having "come easy," the wealth of the Escudillos went the same way—nothing is really one's own except that which is earned. The family died out, and the glory of the ancient name has long since departed—gone with the clicking castanets, the gold lace, the mantillas, the scarlet sashes, the sparkle of the senorita's eyes. In the old days there were many joyous gatherings in this inn. Hither flocked the rich aristocrats, puffed up with pride of their Castilian birth. There is a halo of romance over the old days. And yet the things which we regard as commonplace would to the people of that time have sounded like the wildest fiction. If, in the intervals of song and fandango, some prophet should have entered and told the merry-makers that in a far-off day in future a party of strange beings in goggles and vells would dash up to the door in a huge, queer carriage that looked cumbersome, yet moved at speed incredible, without mules or horses—would not the noble guests have jeered at him and his silly fairy tale? As Kipling says of the passenger train: "Romance brought up the 8.09!"

The present host of the Estudillo is a dignified white-haired Frenchman, by name, Prosper Godchaux, a close relative of the Godchaux family of Louisiana, well known to many lumbermen. M. Godchaux is well versed in the local history and traditions of the old days and takes a pleasure in relating to his guests the stories of a far-off time. Though the glory of the name is of the past, the merits of the Estudillo Inn are very tangible and present. The fine old garden, with its grape arbor that produces

four tons of grapes from vines with trunks as large as good-sized trees, is a great attraction, especially to visitors from other states, to whom the wonders of California are a continuous surprise. The excellent French cooking is also a most pleasing reality.

Brother Hugh W. Hogan planned and carried out this delightful jaunt, placing three of his splendid touring cars at the service of his guests. Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Trower and Mr. O. J. Beyfuss, of San Francisco, were of the party and added their quota of enjoyment and interest to an occasion which, so far as the visitors are concerned, is unforgettable.

The party that made the trip to San Francisco in the Hoo-Hoo special was as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont., Can.
Mr. J. B. Carr, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. E. W. Foster, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Schubert, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. P. F. Fitzgibbons, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Miss Mary Fitzgibbons, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Miss Elizabeth Stoops, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wagner, Bryan, Ohio.
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Williams, Fayetteville, Tenn.
Mr. M. M. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
Foster Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
Kenneth Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. C. O. Summitt, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Johnson, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Stevens, Woodstock, Ont., Can.
Mrs. N. H. Stevens, Chatham, Ont., Can.
Miss Anne Sherrill Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Thiele, Hanover, Kas.
Mr. J. W. Judd, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Edwin Judd, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Chas. P. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Miss Mamie Holman, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Strickland, Rush Center, Kas.
Mr. W. B. Merchon, Saginaw, Mich.

It is safe to say that all of those will remember the San Francisco Annual as one of the most enjoyable experiences of their lives. After the Annual the party scattered, some to visit relatives or friends in various Coast towns, others to journey up or down the coast on sight-seeing tours. Quite a number made the return trip over the Canadian Pacific, visiting many points of interest en route.

The Eschscholtzia, or golden poppy, which is the state flower of California, was in evidence everywhere. It is a pretty little plant and seems to grow in great profusion, requiring but little care. The San Francisco meeting will indeed be remembered by many of those present as the flowery annual. Surely, never were seen such quantities of exquisite blossoms—some of the old-fashioned kind and others of a variety and species unknown to the visitors from the East.

On the ninth day of the ninth month, sixty years ago, California was admitted to the Union. It seems an odd coincidence that California's birthday should fall on Hoo-Hoo Day, but no doubt the coincidence is auspicious for both the Order and the State.

It is estimated that \$250,000 was spent in celebrating Admission Day, of which \$80,000 was put into decorations. The streets at night presented a dazzling appearance, the illuminations and electrical effect being beautiful and brilliant beyond description. Many of the individual illuminations, notably that of the St. Francis, were surpassingly beautiful. Rows of electric lights had been carried up the high towering wings of the building, the national flag,

done in colored lights, waved from the top, while on the front of the building were allegorical pictures of the occasion worked out in electric effects.

From all over the city the lights on the huge Fairmont Hotel stood out clearly, while the Palace had also been brilliantly decorated in honor of King Carnival and Queen California. The tall shaft of the Humboldt Bank building, with its mast extending still higher, was aglow with electric lights, and was one of the most conspicuous decorations in the evening. Scores of business houses were decorated with lights, the green and yellow flags or bunting of the Native Sons, or unique and original displays.

Brother H. H. Hemenway was at the station in Denver to welcome the folks on the Hoo-Hoo special when



Handsome Loving Cup presented to Mr. Harry J. Miller by the citizens of his native town, Index, Wash., upon his return from the San Francisco Annual, where he was elected Snark of the Universe.

they stopped over for a few hours on the way to the Annual. "Pap" looks the same as ever and is the same good Hoo-Hoo, taking a lively interest in the Order and in all connected with it.

Brother R. W. English was prevented from attending the Annual by reason of falling health, a fact deeply regretted by his many friends. Brother English is able to be up and about, however, and to spend a few hours each day at his office—the rest of the time he devotes to his

country place near Denver. He has two thousand pigeons of fancy breed and raises squabs of superior size and flavor. He has also had much success as a gardener and orchardist.

Brother W. A. Hadley made quite an impression as a speaker. His easy, graceful bearing and polished manners render him an ideal presiding officer, even as his fine executive ability and sound judgment have made memorable his career as Snark.

The following graceful letter of acknowledgment has been received from the Rev. William Rader, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church at San Francisco, to whom, in appreciation of the edifying service attended by the members, a sum of money was turned over by Hoo-Hoo to be used for the benefit of the orphanage maintained by the church:

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15, 1910.

My Dear Mr. Baird: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter with the enclosure of check for one hundred dollars. I sincerely thank you and, through you, the Hoo-Hoo for your gracious recognition of my services. The money will be invested in accordance with your best wishes, and is acknowledged by one who will long remember your visit to this city.

You have all made a splendid impression, and I hope you will return sometime to San Francisco, and that I may be still pastor of Calvary Church to preach you a sermon.

I assure you my services were given without any thought of remuneration, and that the very best possible use will be made of your liberal contribution.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM RADER.

Brother Peter Kyne, formerly in the lumber business, but now a newspaper man and prominently connected with a new daily in San Francisco (The Sun) has developed a talent for writing short stories. Lately several of his stories have appeared from time to time in the Saturday Evening Post. Brother Kyne has in very marked degree the gift of story-telling. His literary style is forceful, vivid; and this, together with a genius for plot-invention, enables him to write the sort of story that starts in a gallop and stops when it is done.

The San Francisco people were kept mightily busy answering the questions asked by the visitors concerning various points of interest in and around San Francisco. Brother Hugh W. Hogan, a man of scholarly attainments, was plied with inquiries on subjects innumerable, and always proved himself equal to the occasion. Brothers Frank W. Trower and F. E. Slutman also constituted a sort of walking bureau of information. The questions asked by the visitors covered well-nigh every branch of knowledge and every field of human endeavor.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Falk, of Arcata, Cal., were among those present who have attended a number of Annuals and who always enjoy and help others to enjoy such occasions.

The hospitality of Mr. George E. Youle, of Seattle, was extended a party that made the homeward journey over the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Youle is always an ideal host. On this occasion his entertainment included a very enjoyable automobile ride around Seattle and for miles over the boulevard to the parks, along the lakes and to the university grounds; and in the evening an informal but very elegantly appointed dinner at the famous Rainier Club delightfully ended a day which will be long remem-

bered by the visitors as one of the happiest of an unusually joyful trip.

During the Native Sons' celebration the great Bear of California was prominently displayed everywhere on pennant and banner and flag. The bear as a symbol cut quite a figure in the early days of California's history. As is well known, the territory of California was ceded to the United States after the Mexican war—through the efforts of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, then President. For some years prior to that, however, there had been quite a settlement of Americans in California. They had had considerable trouble with the Mexicans and there had been numerous skirmishes and fights. At one time the President of Mexico issued a violent proclamation ordering all citizens of a foreign state who might be found in the territory with arms in their hands to be shot down without quarter. Among the American settlers was a man named William D. Ide, a native of Massachusetts. He conceived



The Official Badge at San Francisco Annual. A pleasing innovation in the way of badge design was the leaving of the blank space wherein was to be written the name of the wearer. This proved to be a great convenience, enabling the members to easily locate each other without the necessity of an introduction.

the idea of setting up an independent republic—separate and apart from the United States. He and his followers raised the Bear Flag. All this while John C. Fremont, the explorer of all that Pacific Coast country, had been trying to bring some degree of order out of chaos. Being an officer of the United States, he could not consistently enlist his services under another flag, and so he held himself at a distance from the Bear Flag party. The original purpose of protection to American settlers was in a great measure destroyed by the fact that nearly all the prominent and influential settlers on the coast were not in sympathy with the plan for a separate republic. They had no confidence in Ide, and when they discovered Fremont's position in the matter, hesitated to support the move-

ment, and looked with suspicion upon it. The organization was never more than two hundred strong and although there were some worthy and reputable men in it, for the most part it was composed of those having no standing in the country.

Of this movement to establish an independent republic, a recent historian says:

It was an ill-advised and quixotic proceeding, forming a romantic episode in the conquest. Yet in a providential way, by diverting the Mexican authorities in their efforts to destroy it from any move to disturb the settlers, it served a good purpose. It promised for a time to work into Fremont's hand, by bringing out Castro for an engagement.

Castro was the Mexican commanding general. The raising of the Bear Flag set him wild. Immediately a proclamation was issued calling on all patriotic Californians to unite and drive out the American "horse thieves, robbers and vagabonds." It was rumored that Ide was to be taken to San Francisco and tortured to amuse the natives. Castro began getting his army together at Santa Clara. Fremont, apprised of this, moved his camp to Sutter's Fort, to be nearer the scene of conflict. The Bears were to be overwhelmed by numbers, marched out to the Sonoma plaza, blindfolded and shot like dogs in the usual Spanish style. Castro and his army were already on the march toward Sonoma.

All the Americans in the country, even those not in favor of the Bear Flag project, had their sympathies aroused by the impending fate of so many of their countrymen. They knew also that notwithstanding the foolhardiness of the plan the ulterior purpose was to bring the country under the American flag. Fremont was importuned to lend his aid. In the meantime, the Bear Flag party made up their minds to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They got ready for the attack. Night came on and nothing had happened, but an onslaught of Castro's forces was momentarily expected. At last the sounds of approaching troops was heard. The men at the guns waited the signal to fire. Suddenly the voice of Kit Carson was heard, in front of the oncoming troops. The next moment the shout, "It's Fremont! It's Fremont!" broke out from one end of the garrison to the other.

When Castro learned that Fremont had joined forces with the Bear Flag party, he never went to Sonoma. Fremont then took command of the forces, bear-flaggers and all, and a short time afterward, the Stars and Stripes took the place of the Bear Flag. The revolution had lasted twenty-five days. In the opinion of some historians, the Bear Flag movement, by diverting the attention of the Mexicans from their purpose of disturbing the American settlers, was the chief cause of hastening Commander Sloat to raise the United States flag at Monterey.

Fremont was born in Georgia, of Virginia parentage. Kit Carson was a Kentuckian.

In 1835 the United States had offered to purchase California from Mexico, but the offer had been rejected. Texas established her independence of Mexico in 1836, and was recognized as a separate nation for eight years, when, by the expressed desire of the people of Texas, many of whom were settlers from the Southern states, the republic of Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845. This was followed by war between Mexico and the United States, which resulted in the formal ceding of California to the United States.

Our New Snark.

Harry John Miller, of Index, Wash., newly elected Snark of the Universe, is so well known throughout lumber and Hoo-Hoo circles as to make an extended sketch of him quite superfluous. He operates a big sawmill at Index, and writes poetry for diversion and to prevent the cares of business life from grinding him too hard. Poetry tends to preserve one's mental equilibrium. Poets do not go mad, but chessplayers and mathematicians do. If Shakespeare ever really held horses, as has been contended by certain critics and biographers, it was because he was much the safest man to hold them. It is true there was a poet—Cowper—who went mad—not because he was a poet, but because there was in his brain a spot of pure logic. Afterwards he set himself to writing a long poem, "The Task," in order to relieve the strain on his logical faculties. The reason why poets are saner than mathematicians and logicians is explained by Mr. G. K. Chesterton: "The poet seeks merely to get his head into the heavens; the logician tries to get the universe into his head, and it is his head that splits." Brother Miller presents a fine instance of perfect balance. He is a successful business man, besides being a poet and a scholar.

The story of Brother Miller's life is a record of ups and downs, with the ups at last predominating. He could very appropriately quote and apply to himself that line of De-Foe's: "No man hath tasted varying fortune more."

Mr. Miller was born January 15, 1863, at Renfrew, Ontario, but the family shortly afterward removed to Warren, Pennsylvania. His father was a lumberman. In 1876 the Millers left Warren and went to Greenwood, Wis., the father of the present Snark there engaging in milling and logging until 1879, when, through a deplorable accident at the mill, he lost his life. Hard times followed for the family. Harry John Miller was obliged to leave school and go to work, the death of his father having left him the sole support of a family of five. For years he toiled cheerfully all day and studied at night. When the family had become self-supporting, young Miller went West and worked on a farm belonging to his uncle. No doubt this proved a mascot. Nearly all great men have come from farms. It was, therefore, lucky that young Miller went to a farm,

as otherwise he could not have come from it. On the farm he arose at 4 a. m. every day and went to follow the plough. Despite the hard life, Mr. Miller's unusual intellect and studious habits enabled him to become in time a man of high literary attainments. He fitted himself for college by studying hard at night. In the fall of 1885 he went to Madison, Wis., and entered college. He remained there two years, when his funds ran low and he had to leave and look for a job. This he found at a drug store in Madison. About a year later he procured a better place with a sawmill firm, and in 1891 he went to Centralla, Wash., where he entered the employ of the Tower Lumber Company. In 1893 he branched out into a partnership—just before the great panic hit the country. In the spring of the following year his firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Miller started selling lumber on commission. In October, 1894, through the failure of a bank, he found himself reduced to a point where \$10 represented his total assets. It was not the first time such a thing had happened to him, and so he was not greatly discouraged. Soon thereafter he was again selling lumber on commission. In 1896 he had prospered sufficiently to make him feel that he could afford to get married to a very charming young lady, of Chehalis, Wash., to whom he had been for some time engaged.

In February, 1897, Mr. Miller became associated with Jerry G. Startup and they conducted a very successful wholesale business at Chehalis. Later they bought a sawmill at Gate City, Wash., and another at Index, Wash. They also opened some retail yards in Eastern Washington. In 1908 they sold all their interests except timber at Index and Mr. Miller moved there, building the present big plant, of which he still has charge and which is known as the H. J. Miller Lumber Company.

Brother Miller brings to the office of Snark a wide knowledge of matters pertaining to the Order's welfare. He has been a Hoo-Hoo for fifteen years and has been energetic and enthusiastic in promoting the interest of the Order. His sound business judgment and his thorough knowledge of men pre-eminently fit him for coping with the many problems which in his new position he will be called upon to handle.



ACROSS THE CONTINENT WITH HOO-HOO

This is the tale of a wonderful trip—as viewed from the standpoint of one tripper. In a party of travelers, each may see the same sights, yet each sees something different from all the others, according to the individual temperament and taste. One cannot see for another; and when it comes to telling the story of the journey, the personal element cannot be entirely left out.

To a newspaper writer, a flight across the continent is like a restful interlude in the crashing music of a German orchestra. It is a pause in the strenuousness—no necessity for reading daily papers, no world-events to keep track of—plenty of time to loiter and to let the scenery pass by!

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills," sang the Psalmist.

"But," says a modern philosopher, with candor if not with elegance, "I will not lift up my carcass to the mountains because it requires too much output of energy."

Pacific to San Francisco. The first stop was at Denver—from 7 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. A number of those in the party had friends or relatives in the city and so spent the time visiting with them. Others went sightseeing or automobiling. Some of the local Hoo-Hoo met the train and informally welcomed the pilgrims. Mr. R. W. English had invited five Nashville friends to breakfast at his bungalow in the suburbs, and when the train pulled in, he was on hand in his big Studebaker car. At the bungalow Mrs. English and Miss English awaited the party with a hearty welcome and the finest breakfast ever served to hungry travelers. Home-grown tomatoes and canteloupes; trout caught by Miss English in a mountain stream especially for the occasion; delicious squabs, also home-grown; crisp, hot biscuits, genuine Southern style; home-made strawberry jam—Lucullus himself could have



CLIMBING THE ROCKIES IN AUTOMOBILES.

Even so. To lift up the eyes is enough. Let the body repose and the mind limber up. The silence of the wide prairies soothes the spirit as with a song of peace. The calm of the eternal hills flows into the soul.

A group of congenial people composed the party that journeyed to San Francisco on the Hoo-Hoo special leaving Chicago on the evening of September 1. They came from various sections of the country, but all roads lead from Chicago, and there the larger portion of the party gathered.

The special cars were equipped with all the comforts of home, and not all the time was spent in gazing at the landscape. The route selected led through a country of infinite and varied interest. The special left Chicago over the Chicago & Northwestern to Omaha; then the Union Pacific to Denver; Denver & Rio Grande to Ogden, and Southern

asked no more! The dwelling of Mr. English is exceedingly attractive and unique—a bungalow and not, as is often the case with such architectural attempts, a bungle, oh!

Leaving Denver the party proceeded to Colorado Springs, arriving in the afternoon sufficiently early to permit of an automobile trip to Crystal Park over the wonderful road that winds around the mountains, up and up, to a point 8,000 feet high. A stupendous piece of engineering is this automobile road, gigantic in its conception, wonderful in execution. The views from the various points along the way are sublime—almost overwhelming in grandeur.

There was a fair, or some sort of roundup, in progress at Colorado Springs, and the town was crowded. At the



Two Coaches were jarred off and one fell into the River.



A Curve in the Road near Royal Gorge.



The Work of Repairing the Track was quickly begun.



Viewing the Wreck.

big hotels, cowboys, booted and spurred, mingled with handsomely dressed visitors from the cities of the East. A fascinating spot, truly, and one which the visitor must always leave with a sigh of regret.

After spending the night at Colorado Springs the party left for a daylight trip over the best of the mountain scenery. All on board looked forward with eager anticipation to the Royal Gorge. They were not disappointed. Surely there can be nothing in any country that surpasses this tremendous canyon. After entering its depths, the train moves slowly along the side of the Arkansas River (which takes its rise in these mountains) and around projecting shoulders of dark-hued granite, deeper and deeper into the heart of the range. The crested crags grow higher, the river madly foams along its rocky bed and soon the way becomes a mere fissure through the heights. Far above the road, the sky forms a deep blue arch of light; but in the gorge hang dark and somber shades which the sun's rays have never penetrated. The place is a measureless gulf of air, with solid walls on either side. Here the granite cliffs are a thousand feet high, smooth and unbroken by tree or shrub; there a pinnacle soars skyward for twice a thousand feet. No flowers grow and the birds care not to penetrate the solitudes. The river, somber and swift, breaks the awful stillness with its roar.

The train emerged from the Royal Gorge in the late afternoon, and for hours the route lay between towering mountains on the one side and the Grand River on the other. Far in the night a huge stone, high on the mountain side, tore loose from its fastening and crashed down the steep slope to the roadbed, spreading the tracks and, continuing its wild career, finally splashed into the river. Its devastating course could be traced next day. All unconscious of this happening, the passengers on board the train were speeding toward destruction. Around a curve came the train, whizzing through the darkness. The glare of the headlight picked out the track ahead; the quick eye of the engineer took in the situation—instantly the emergency brake was thrown. With a terrible jolt, the long train of cars came to a stop. The mail coach was jarred off into the river, the baggage car and engine derailed. Swiftly a flagman rushed back up the track, firing a pistol as he ran, to warn the second section of the train which was following and to prevent a rear-end collision. The towering mountains flung back the sounds, and weird echoes leaped from precipice and peak. The passengers, sound asleep when the wreck occurred, did not at once realize what had happened. One of the ladies, hearing the shots, imagined that bandits were about to board the train, and so proceeded to hide all her valuables under the mattress of her berth. No serious mishap occurred to anyone, and quickly the railroad men began to prepare for the comfort of the passengers. A delay was, of course, unavoidable, but early in the morning the passengers on the special cars were transferred to another train and taken three miles on to Glenwood Springs, there to await the coming of the special cars some hours later. A beautiful place is Glenwood Springs. Nearly 6,000 feet above sea level, the little village is a green and restful spot. A splendid hotel received the travelers, still somewhat dazed by the experience of the night before. A cheerful fire blazed in the open fireplace in the hotel lobby. The weather was not cold, but the mountain air was fresh and bracing. After breakfast the party scattered about the beautiful grounds. Some enjoyed the swimming pools, others chose to walk in the grove or sit on the wide verandas.

In the afternoon the special cars came along attached to a fast train. A crowd had congregated at the station. From every direction travelers had gathered, their trains

delayed also by the wreck which had necessitated the repairing of a portion of the track.

All crowds are interesting. This crowd constituted, as it were, a cross-section of life—a temporary converging of the lines of destiny. Among the throng was a pale little woman dressed in shabby black, her poor, tired face swollen with much weeping, her thin hands twitching nervously. She was awaiting a train going East. And she was all alone—worse than alone. She was taking her dead husband home. The funeral had been set for the next day—and she was two days late. Her train had been in two wrecks already—not serious accidents, fortunately. But the delay and grief and loneliness had almost crazed her.

There are not many serious accidents on this wonderful road through the mountains. It almost seems strange that there are not more, for it is a long, long road, an almost miraculous achievement in the way of engineering. The delay sustained by the Hoo-Hoo party was enjoyable rather



In the Swimming Pool at Glenwood Springs, Col.

than otherwise. But pleasure and sorrow travel ever side by side. When our train came, we turned our faces gaily toward the west. For us the radiance of the setting sun! But for the pale little widow, the sun had already set behind the darkening clouds.

The lure of the beckoning way has existed always. It has taken many forms—enticing the hunter, the explorer, the gold-seeker. Missionary zeal is one phase of it. Fresh fields and pastures new invite the wandering foot. The go-spirit masquerades in many guises. And always there has been a beckoning way. Before the New World was discovered or even dreamed of pilgrimages were made to holy shrines. Later on the Crusaders, fired with a fierce desire to seek the tomb of the Savior, and also with a desire to see new and strange countries, journeyed to the Holy Land and joined in conflict with the Saracens. In-

identally the Crusaders brought back a number of new ideas and much loot.

All is good—at least in essence. The methods of the goers have not always been wise—sometimes, indeed, they have been barbarous. But the go-spirit is one with the universal life force—one with the power that swung the planets into space and set them spinning around the blazing suns. "Go thou unto all the world" was not spoken merely to the Twelve. It was a command, in the form of a primeval impulse, given not only to all men, but to every created thing, animate and inanimate. In its lowest form, the go-spirit manifests in two ways, primitive and simple: In the search for food and in the quest of a mate.

When the wild beast steals forth from its lair to seize the prey, the primal instinct fulfills its purpose of the preservation of the individual life. The maple seed is supplied with tiny sails or wings that enable it to float on the breeze, to the end that the race of maples may not cease to be. The preservation of life—individual life and the life of the race, is the elemental object of the go-spirit. The tumbleweed of the Western plains is a crude illustration of the forward march command of nature.

In all the universe there is no point of rest.

The highest form of the progress-impulse is religious zeal, just as electricity is the greatest of material forces. Religious zeal, intensified by persecution, was what first made this country the "land of the pilgrim's pride!"

These thoughts come to mind as one traverses the streets of Salt Lake City. Here is a striking instance of the driving-power of religious zeal. Across the trackless desert it brought a little band of zealots, to found in the wilderness a great city, to develop a mighty enterprise, to work out a tremendous destiny. Six years after they reached the spot where they determined to abide, these religious propagandists began work on the erection of a temple which took forty years to build. The massive stones, over sixty feet long, were brought, painfully and laboriously, one by one, from a quarry thirty miles away. And the temple stands there today, a magnificent building, one of the largest and finest houses of worship in American—the outward manifestation of the greatest force there is.

In viewing the subject from this standpoint, how trivial seem the differences of creeds! It is as though the world had quarreled over the mechanical appliances used to transmit electricity, instead of studying the force itself and finding out its best use and purposes.

There are many churches now in Salt Lake City. The Presbyterians have a stately edifice; the Methodists and other Protestant sects have built churches; the Catholics have a fine cathedral and several schools. But all these followed. The Mormons led the way.

Salt Lake City has a population of about 125,000, and is growing steadily. Within the past year, forty new apartment houses have been built, some of them very large and handsome. Very few houses display a "for rent" sign. Two immense hotels are in process of erection, and in many other ways the city shows signs of prosperity and growth. Fifty-five per cent of the business of the city is in the hands of the non-Mormons, or Gentiles. The "outsiders" heard of the wealth of Utah and flocked thither. To them the beckoning way led toward worldly wealth, that is, to a larger basis of food supply—it was the go-spirit manifesting on the lower plane, but good, in its place, all the same. The Gentile population has steadily increased until at present the community of Salt Lake City differs but little from any other except that it possesses, in addition to the accepted religious associations which exist elsewhere, one which differs from all others.

To say that the potential wealth of the Rocky Mountain States exceeds human calculation is but to utter a truism. Wherever water is to be had, the productiveness of the soil is beyond compare. Recently constructed systems of irrigation have reclaimed vast areas of land and systematic tree planting has considerably increased the rainfall. The increased rainfall contributes to a greater tree growth—and so a good rule works both ways. No doubt in time some improved methods of irrigation will be devised that will go far ahead of anything yet discovered. Certainly a great force in the form of sunlight is going to waste in these dry places, and solar motors may some day be made a practicable method of furnishing power to raise the water to high altitudes. In years to come this section will support a vast population, and what was once the bottom of the sea, and later on a wide stretch of desert, will become the source of supply to untold millions. What race or color will those millions be? Will they be Japs or some sort of mongrel breed?

Arriving at San Francisco, the visitors found that city en fete in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. Parades, processions, illuminations, flowers, flags and music—these were some of the outward signs of inward joy. The celebration was in the hands of the order known as Native Sons of the Golden West. Vast crowds swarmed in the streets and in the hotel lobbies and the air was filled with the spirit of festivity. As a Californian remarked, "San Francisco has always been a city of pageants." One can imagine that away back, in the old regime, the brown lanes of the mission were brightened on saints' days by processions of priests and Indians, acolytes and neophytes and men-at-arms; and that, on the birthday of the Spanish King, the Presidio was brilliant with military uniforms and the slashed jackets of caballeros, while the guns of the batteries and those of the caraval in the bay burned much powder in making the time pass joyously. If this, indeed, was the beginning of San Francisco's spectacles, surely it was a worthy beginning for the augmented street spectacles of today.

To the thoughtful mind there was a fascination in studying this celebration of California's beginning as a state and in reconstructing mentally some of the scenes of days long past. In those old romantic days, California was a land of large estates. The big proprietors held their vast estates under Spanish grants and ruled over their swarms of tenants and peons with despotic sway. The young men were riders and fighters. The maidens passed their youth in latticed seclusion and only saw the pageants of the numerous gala days under the supervision of strict duennas. The daughter of a hidalgo was worshipped like a terrestrial goddess by the bold sons of the territorial magnates. "Leaning from their saddles Caballeros bold and fleet plucked for her the buried chicken from beneath their mustangs' feet." Chivalry flourished. In those days of old knights were bold and barons held their sway.

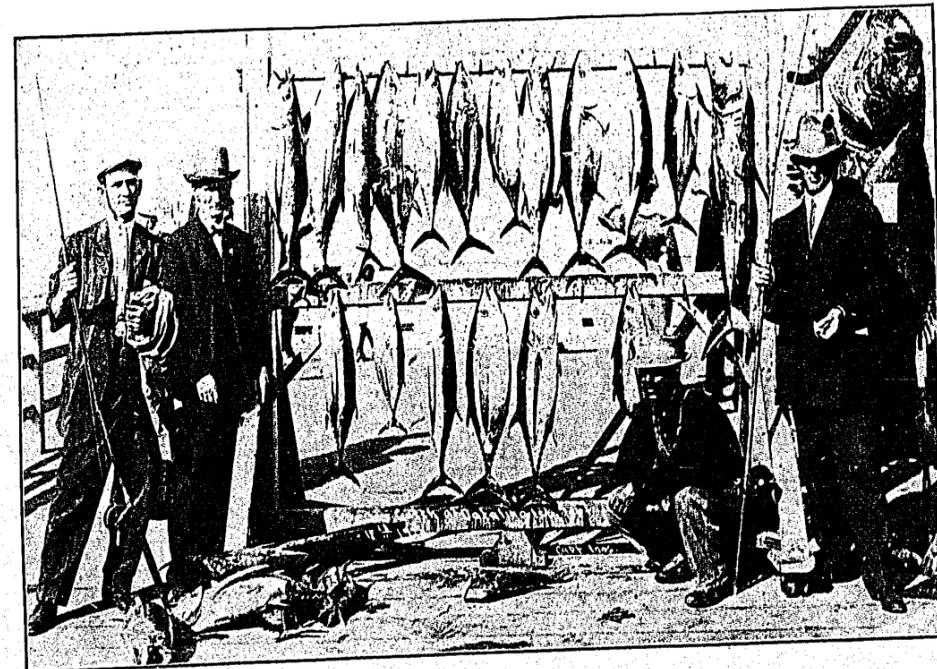
The Catholic missions owned broad tracts of land which they had made to bloom by the labor of the Indians. Timbers were carried scores of miles on the shoulders of the natives to build the mission houses and ancient streams were diverted to water the vineyards. Then came the revolt from Spain and the confiscation of the mission property under the reign of Mexican "liberty."

Perhaps the strangest thing in the whole story is that the priests managed to induce the Indians to work! The noble red man was ever averse to any form of useful endeavor. The priests taught the Indians to work, but that

they did not abuse them is proved by the fact that the tribes increased as long as the missions flourished.

As everybody knows, the history of California, as a part of the bustling world of civilization, dates from the discovery of gold in 1848. It would be difficult to parallel the tremendous rush of adventurers to the Pacific Coast which began as soon as the marvelous news was known beyond the mountains. From a seeming desert populated only by the little groups gathered about the missions and scattered haciendas, California became in three or four years a white's man land with a population gathered from every state in the Union. Since the admission of California to the Union the growth of the state has been more like a tale from the Arabian Nights than sober fact. The construction of the two great railroads brought on the era of mammoth wheat fields. Irrigation has changed many of the vast estates of those days into fruit farms tilled scientifically by a race of thoroughly educated horticulturists. Once California was known to the world as the land of gold. Now it is the land not only of the wealth which is

September 16, occurred the centennial anniversary of the greatest day in Mexico's history—the day she threw off the yoke of Spanish rule, or mis-rule, and declared her right to exist henceforth as a separate nation. Thousands of citizens of Spanish descent turned out to make the celebration a great success. Whether of Mexican ancestry or of the old Spanish stock that made up the pioneers of Southern California, they were at one in their single-minded determination to make the occasion worthy, not only of their native republic, but of their adopted one as well. There was, of course, a street parade; also a barbecue and an exhibition of horsemanship by the Vacquero Club. Then, in the evening, the Porfirio Diaz Club gave an entertainment consisting of music and patriotic speeches. Most of those in the audience came in ordinary dress, but the exceptions were sufficiently numerous to make the ensemble a brilliant one. Pretty señoritas in the ancient court costumes of Old Madrid; stalwart Spaniards in red satin and broad sashes; vacqueros in peaked hats, high boots and jingling spurs; toradors brave in velvet tunics,



A GOOD CATCH AT SANTA CATALINA.

mined, but of the orange, the grape and the sovereign apple.

The fact remains, however, that the Franciscan Fathers as early as two hundred years ago were explorers and road builders. They labored side by side with the savages and taught them in the workshop and in the fields how to labor and save the fruits of their labors, asking for themselves only the brown cloak they wore, a little food to eat and the shelter of the missions. It was fitting, therefore, that the celebration at San Francisco should have included the ceremony of unveiling and dedicating the new bell of Mission Dolores, one of a number of bells erected to mark the road that joined the twenty-one missions (about a day's journey apart) and used mostly by the Franciscan Fathers who passed to and fro on their errands of mercy.

It seemed to be the fortune of the travelers on this trip to fall in with festivals and celebrations. At Los Angeles,

slashed and bangled jackets, laced cuffs and wide trousers, were scattered here and there.

The Hispano-American Society tried to pull off a sham bullfight, by way of giving the celebration a sort of Spanish flavor. Many difficulties were encountered, however, and as it turned out, no genuine bullfight ever caused more excitement than this attempted sham exhibition of Spain's national sport.

This is the way it all came about: Enrique Robles, the champion bullfighter of Spain, had a difference of opinion with Jenor Fernandez, vice-president of the Hispano-American Society. It seems that some time ago Fernandez contracted with Robles to give a "bloodless exhibition" of bull-dodging, for the benefit of the society. Apparently all the necessary arrangements had been made and a complete understanding arrived at between these two sons of Spain. But when Alfonso XIII's favorite bull-stabber came to inspect the arena which Fernandez had ordered

erected, he was painfully dissatisfied, and submitted a polite but firm protestation to the society's vice-president.

Meeting no encouragement and being informed that the arena would not be altered, the toreador became temperamental. Heatedly and violently he explained that no bull-fighter should have a ring which is less than 150 feet in diameter, especially when the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals refused him the use of weapons with which to defend himself from the belligerent animals. This arena was only fifty feet in diameter.

Fernandez, however, was impervious. The size of the ring had not been stipulated, and Robles would have to waltz with the sportive bulls or be sued for breaking his contract.

After some deliberation Robles chose a legal battle to a bullfight in a fifty-foot arena.

"Coward!" hissed Fernandez.

This was too much. The champion toreador of Spain a coward! Not he! He would brave the mad bulls, no matter what the size of the ring. But the friendship which had existed between him and Fernandez was no more.

The hour for the bullfight arrived. About three thousand spectators had gathered to see Enrique Robles, with two matadores, go through the form of a real bullfight without injuring the animals. On one side of the arena had been erected a temporary grandstand, which was filled with people. The overflow had taken places on the hillside which overlooked the bull pen.

To the astonishment of Senor Robles, as well as of the people who had paid their general admission to enter the grounds, thinking it entitled them to all the privileges therein, Senor Fernandez informed the occupants of the grandstand seats that, in order to retain them, they must disannex themselves from 25 cents each. He went so far as to suggest that perhaps Senor Robles would assist him in collecting the money. This was too much for Enrique. A wearer of kings' medals take up a monetary collection! The champion bull-exterminator west of the Pyrenees descend to such a level! The wearer of a two-thousand-dollar suit of gold, which the Spanish monarch had given him, gather two-bit pieces from the hot-pollo! *Sacre enchilada!* Senor Fernandez must gather his own admission. His, Senor Robles' part, was to give a demonstration of that noble sport which the dark-eyed Moors carried across the Mediterranean into Madrid.

So, while Fernandez was excitedly collecting the grandstand money, Enrique Robles, the King's own fighter, in a jacket of scintillating gold, marched proudly into the arena, followed by two gorgeously-bedight assistants.

Stepping gingerly to the corral, Senor Robles opened the gate and admitted a lively bull. By having a brilliant red and yellow coat waved in his face several times, the animal became infuriated and made several attempts to reduce the number of the world's toreadors. There was no indicator of cowardice on the part of the toreador. And it must require unusual nerve to tackle a bull in a fifty-foot ring with no weapon of defense, relying wholly on the ability to sidestep! Early in the game, however, the animal made an attempt to jump the fence, breaking the top board in the effort. His second attempt, which followed a few minutes after, was successful. Screams rent the air as the bull tore through the crowd. A tragedy seemed imminent and was but narrowly averted. A deputy sheriff, with admirable courage and promptness, shot the bull. More excitement! The perfidious Fernandez jumped into the arena and fell foul of Robles because the latter had started the show before all the money

was collected. The bullfighter proved to be a champion boxer. Skillfully and with great dispatch did he fall upon the infuriated Fernandez. One by one the latter's teeth disappeared, and other facial disfigurements began to set in. The deputy sheriff sprang between the combatants and clapped a pair of handcuffs on Fernandez. A peevish spectator who was mad at Fernandez for taking his 25 cents and not delivering the goods, scrambled over the seven-foot railing, and rushing across to where the manacled mercenary was being escorted to jail, flew upon him tooth and nail. A policeman subdued the turbulent citizen with a billy. And then an officer of the S. P. C. A. intervened and put a stop to the whole show.

A number of those who attended the Annual took advantage of the opportunity to visit Santa Catalina, the great island resort of the Pacific Coast, three and a half hours out from Los Angeles. A quiet, dreamy place is Santa Catalina, a summer isle, with the surf beating on the rocky cliffs of the south and west coasts and with the ocean sleeping in glassy stillness along the pebbly beaches to the north and east. The Bay of Avalon is a wonderful fishing ground, the natural habitat of the giant sea bass, the leaping tuna, the albicore, the halibut and other denizens of the salty deep. There is no surf and no wind, and the water is so clear that all the wonderful vegetable and animal life on the bottom of the ocean may be seen through the bottom of a glass-bottomed boat, as if the water were of crystal. The island is twenty-two miles long and its attractions include mountain, cliff, valley and forest.

Leaving Los Angeles, upon the return from Catalina, the long journey homeward was begun. From Los Angeles to Seattle was the first stage of the return trip—nearly fifteen hundred miles. A two hours' stop between trains was made at San Francisco. In the early morning the city presented somewhat of a sedate appearance—no longer in evidence were flags, confetti, pennants and brass bands. The Native Sons had gone back to the grind, the visiting Hoo-Hoo also gone or going. But always there is something happening in San Francisco. Suddenly a great commotion arose at a street crossing near the depot, and presently a big automobile dashed out of the crowd and up the streets, the royal standard of China floating out behind—the great dragon on a field of gold. Prince Tsai Hsun, uncle of the Emperor of China, was in town! Tsai Hsun is China's Chief Minister of the Navy, and he came to this country to make a study of our navy and army conditions. One of the San Francisco papers remarked, with biting sarcasm, that it would not take his highness long "to see all that the Pacific Coast has in the way of naval equipment." The same paper goes to say:

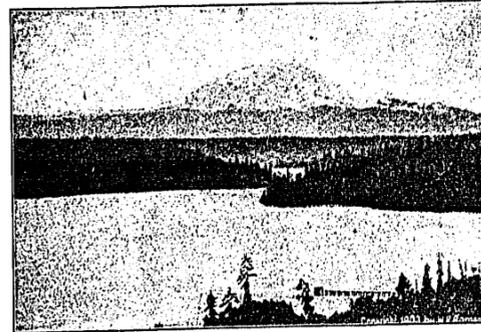
Suppose there was a bridge or a tunnel between San Francisco and Oakland. Theoretically we might keep all the police here and, when there was trouble in Oakland, send some of them over to quell it. But would Oakland either be safe or satisfied? Would the scheme be practical?

There is only one American battleship now on this coast, the dismantled Oregon. There should be six first-class ones, with the armored cruisers now scattered between here and Valparaiso added.

Precisely the same argument applies to them that it does for the maintenance of sixteen and more battleships on the Atlantic station.

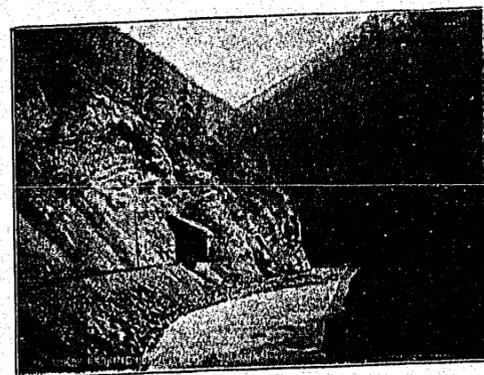
These views are shared by many people on the Pacific Coast. According to a Puget Sound paper, the importance and necessity of maintaining a fleet of battleships on the Pacific have been fully appreciated in all of the regions west of the Rocky Mountains for many years. From time

to time, protest has been made over the lack of protection given the Pacific Coast, but the proposed Pacific Coast Congress for the purpose of urging on Congress the necessity of action on the matter is the first concerted effort that has been made. Admiral Evans has been advocating the construction of a new navy for the Pacific, or of enough ships to insure the same number on each ocean as are now stationed on the Atlantic.



Mt. Ranier, the Patriarch of the Cascades. Height, 14,550 feet.

Expenditures for naval purposes are already causing much concern throughout the world, and in the opinion of some well-informed Westerners, it might be easier to secure a readjustment of the present fleet so that the Pacific Coast would come in for its share of ships and that the cities which have been asked to participate in this congress, instead of advocating the Evans plan for an extensive addition to the navy, might fare better by making their fight for a fairer and safer distribution of the navy now built. Statesmen, diplomats and warriors are practically unanimous in their expressed belief that the world's next great war will be fought on the Pacific. They are similarly unanimous in declaring that the relations of the great European powers with the United States are such that the prospect for any kind of a war in which the Atlantic would be fighting ground are very remote. The Portland Oregonian expostulates: "In spite of the magnificent land defenses and the remote possibility of the



Lower Kicking-Horse Canyon.

appearance of a foreign foe on the Atlantic, all of our best fighting ships and most of the second-raters are kept on the Atlantic station, where they are not needed, instead of on the Pacific, where the 'hurry up' call will first be heard."

Nature has been kind to Seattle. It is blessed with a delightful and healthful climate and its natural location

has made it a place of varied attractions and commanding importance. It is one of the leading manufacturing cities of the Pacific Coast, but its present status is merely a promise of what in future it must inevitably become. With its natural advantages the city can scarcely escape fulfilling a glorious destiny. Situated on the eastern shore of Puget Sound, Seattle has naturally become a great seaport, trading with Alaska, the Orient and Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. Within her borders Seattle has two fine lakes, Union Lake and Green Lake. Lake Washington, which lies to the east of the city, is a beautiful body of water twenty-two miles in length. Ninety miles away stands snow-capped Mount Rainier, and to the east are the peaks of the Cascade range. Surely mortal man could ask no more in the way of scenic loveliness!

Scenes must be beautiful which, daily viewed,
Please daily, and withstand
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.

One can easily imagine that the environs of Seattle would daily please the most censorious and that long knowledge would not rob such beauty of its charm.

Seattle has recently made many improvements in street grading and paving and a fine boulevard system connecting the parks and bordering the lakes is almost completed.



Fraser River, near North Bend, B. C.

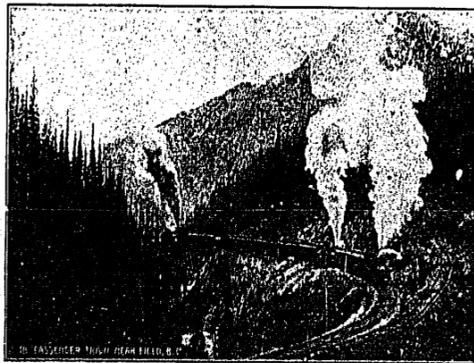
The University of Washington occupies 355 acres on Lakes Union and Washington. It will be remembered that after the close of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition the Hoo-Hoo House was turned over to the University of Washington. Through the courtesy of Mr. George E. Youle, of Seattle, the pilgrims were permitted to visit the erstwhile Hoo-Hoo House, now used as a college clubhouse. The unique little building occupies a beautiful site overlooking the lake, and the view from the verandah is enchanting. It is easy to believe what has often been said of the Hoo-Hoo House—that it was one of the most delightful features of the exposition. The Forestry Building also still remains intact, and is to be a permanent feature of the university grounds. It is a very handsome structure, built of huge fir logs and really quite majestic in its simplicity and dignity.

It is interesting to reflect that Seattle owes much of its commercial importance to conditions which have grown out of what was for many years considered a sort of gold-brick scheme. When Russia, in 1867, sold Alaska to the United States for \$7,500,000, it was pretty generally believed that she had unloaded on an easy mark. Many statesmen in Washington made long speeches against the purchase. And to this day it is not definitely known why any such deal was effected. Was it because

Seward, then Secretary of State, was uncommonly long-headed? Or was the purchase made in return for Russian aid to the North in the war between the States? This is one of the unanswered questions of history. At any rate, Alaska was long known as "Seward's ice chest." Nobody dreamed it was a chest of gold.

A boat trip of a few hours across the Sound brings the traveler from Seattle to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. Victoria is on Vancouver Island. The town of Vancouver is on the mainland. Between Vancouver Island and the opposite shore of Washington and the cities of Port Angeles and Dungeness lies the wide Juan de Fuca Strait. Across this expanse the Olympic range of mountains forms a striking spectacle.

Victoria, with a population of about 35,000, is a city of very diversified and rolling topography, magnificent distances, clean, pleasant streets, interesting shops, fine residences and spacious grounds with close, ivy-covered walls after the English fashion, and a beautiful but rather small harbor. True to the luck of bumping into festivals, a convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was in progress at Victoria, and the big hotel was filled with good-looking men and handsomely gowned women. A



Near Field, B. C.

reception was to take place at the Parliament house in the evening and the hospitable Canadians cordially invited the travelers to be present. The invitation was reluctantly declined on account of lack of time.

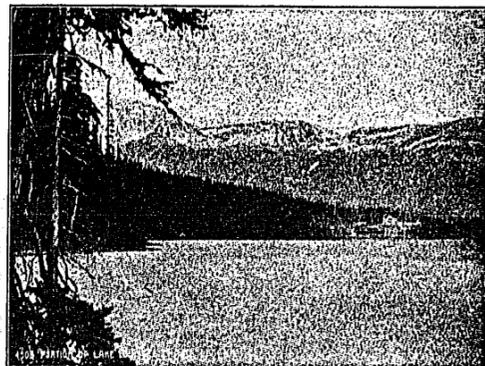
Deep-sea fishing off the coast of Vancouver Island has been a thriving industry for many years. Most of the individuals and firms engaged in the business have devoted their efforts to catching halibut and other food fishes, although at least one big whaling company has paid huge dividends out of the profits in catching whales. From Vice-Consul Galpin, at Vancouver, B. C., the Department of Commerce and Labor learns that a new corporation will engage on an extensive scale in the catching of sharks and other fish that are worthless for food purposes. The shark-fishing branch of the industry is something new on the Pacific Coast. It is proposed to use sharks for oil and fertilizer.

The city of Vancouver has a population of 130,000. It is the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific road and the nearest ocean point to the great Canada wheat lands. It has extensive wharves and warehouses, fine residences and hotels. There is a regular steamship service to Victoria, Nanaimo and San Francisco, to China and Japan, to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, H. I., Suva, Fiji and Brisbane, Qd., and to Puget Sound and Alaskan ports.

The trip from Vancouver eastward over the Canadian Pacific is indescribable in its wild beauty and grandeur. The Rockies pierce the skies with their snowy peaks and swift flowing streams dash through mountain passes. A short distance out from Vancouver the Fraser River is reached and followed by the railway for 130 miles. It is here a smooth and mighty river. Tall trees grow upon the banks. British Columbia has been called the "country of the pointed firs." A lover of trees once said of the firs: "There is something in them of sadness and mournfulness, and yet of strength and dignity—something of the look of one who has lived in the wilderness till solitude has put its ineffaceable mark upon him, and he no longer knows how to mingle with his fellows, yet who has grown strong through loneliness and has learned to lean on himself and be quiet."

"Grown strong through loneliness and learned to lean on himself and be quiet." That is a striking phrase—a beautiful thought. How much of wisdom may be learned from a tree! It is fine to be able to lean on yourself and be quiet.

Along the Fraser River Indian huts are seen, and at the little village of Yale a conspicuous Joss-house indicates the presence of Chinamen, who are seen washing gold on



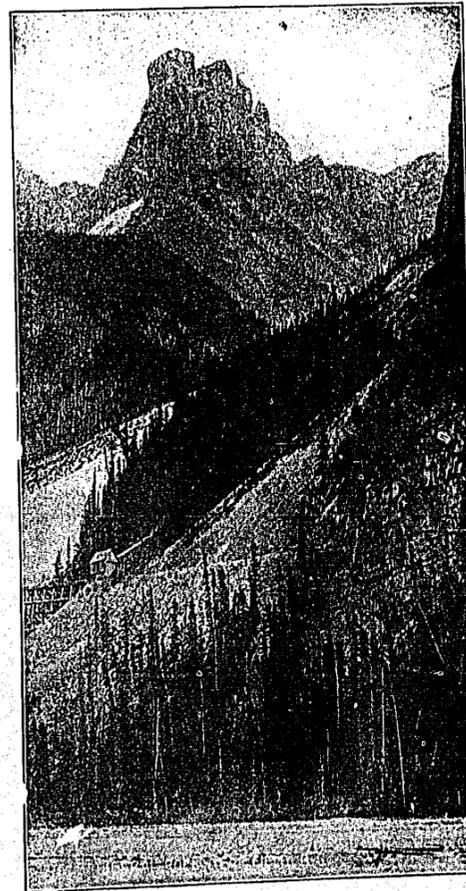
Lake Louise, near Laggan, B. C.

the river banks. As the train rushes onward, the scenery becomes wild and startling. The great river is forced between vertical walls of black rock where, repeatedly thrown back upon itself by opposing cliffs, or broken by ponderous masses of fallen rock, it madly foams and roars. The railway is cut into the cliffs 200 feet or more above, and the jutting spurs of rock are pierced by tunnels in close succession. Ten miles above Spuzzum is Hell Gate, the narrowest point in the canyon. The river is held back by the projecting rocks and in time of freshets rises 120 feet above its winter level, and those who pass through the canyon in the month of August often see the eddies packed with salmon, their back fins out of the water as they rest preparatory to making a rush round the next point. There can also be seen in a few places the remains of the old Indian trail for foot passengers only, the first for pack animals and the old wagon road, all of which have been abandoned for the railway.

Still farther on, the railroad follows the west side of the canyon, with the river surging and swirling far below. Indians are seen on projecting rocks down at the water's edge, spearing salmon or scooping them out with dip-nets, and in sunny spots the salmon are drying on poles. Chinamen are seen on the occasional sand or gravel bars washing for gold.

But why multiply words? Without actually writing a book, or several books, nobody could do justice to this magnificent scenery. For a day and a night and nearly half the next day the road lay through scenes of unspeakable grandeur. Then came a half-day's stop at Banff, still in the midst of majestic peaks.

Banff is nearly as high as Denver, but not quite, its altitude being 4,521 feet. Here is situated the Canadian national park. This park is a national reservation of 5,732 square miles, embracing parts of the valleys of the Bow, Spray and Cascade Rivers, Lake Minnewanka and several noble mountain ranges, and beyond the "Divide," the Yoho Valley and the country to the west and south



Cathedral Rock.

of it. The park is the largest in the world, being nearly half as large again as the famous Yellowstone Park in the States.

The high valley in which Banff is situated is surrounded by towering mountains—white, silent, sublime. There cannot possibly be in all the world a more impressive scene than this. There are hot springs at Banff, the more important of which have been improved by the Government. Near the station is a large corral of 300 acres in which are about 100 buffalo. The herd is increasing and the efforts of the Government to preserve the race of buffalo from total extinction have met with encouraging success.

Leaving Banff at nightfall, the next morning found the travelers in the prairie country of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the great grain and cattle section of Canada. On either side of the train, as far as eye can reach, stretch the immense fields of wheat, oats, hay and flax. There are no trees—at least we counted only six in a whole day's

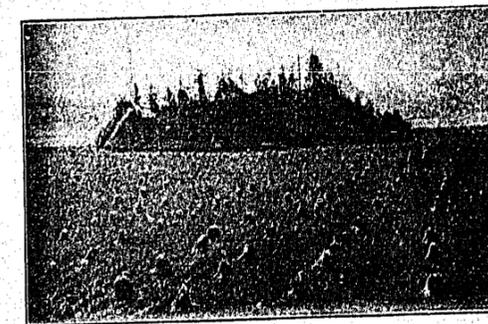
ride! There are good farm houses and big barns. Wheat threshing was in progress at many places and ploughing and harrowing were carried forward on a big scale.

Canada is getting a better class of emigrants than are



Twin Falls, Yoho Valley, B. C.

coming to our shores. It is developing rapidly its immense resources, but its possibilities are almost beyond measure. There is near Calgary, in Saskatchewan, a three-million-acre irrigation project. There are big experimental farms at various places, and near Redcliff some of the finest



Oat Field, 150 Bushels to the Acre.

ranching land in America is located. Fruits of all kinds are cultivated with profit. Everybody seems cheerful and healthy and busy, and one can readily understand why a Canadian writer speaks of that country as the "Empire of the Larger Hope."

of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, as Amended at the Nineteenth Hoo-Hoo Annual, held at San Francisco, Cal., September 9-12, 1910.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

Section 1. The name of this organization is the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

Section 1. The object of the Order is the promotion of the Health, Happiness and Long Life of its members.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Active Membership.—The membership in this Order shall be limited to white male persons of full age of twenty-one (21) years, of good moral character who possess one or more of the following seven qualifications: Lumbermen, Foresters, Officers of Lumber Associations, Officers or Representatives of Lumber Insurance Companies, Newspaper Men, Railroad Men, Sawmill Machinery and Supply Men; and so definitely shall the line of qualification be drawn in each class that the occupation under which persons apply for membership shall be their main or principal occupation, and it shall be the business of the person recognized in the community in which he resides as his principal vocation.

SPECIFIC DEFINITION OF ELIGIBILITY.

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

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

(c) **Officers of Lumber Associations.**—Regularly organized lumber associations, state or national.

(d) **Officers or Representatives of Lumber Insurance Companies.**—Officers or representatives of mutual or inter-insurance companies placing risks on lumber property exclusively.

(e) **Newspaper Men.**—Publishers, proprietors, or persons regularly connected with the editorial or business departments of newspapers.

(f) **Railroad Men.**—General officers, general and assistant freight, passenger, claim, purchasing, commercial, soliciting and station agents, chief dispatchers and train masters and members of railroad commissions.

(g) **Sawmill Machinery and Supply Men.**—Persons engaged in the manufacture or sale, to lumber manufacturers, of sawmill or planing mill machinery and mill supplies.

(h) **Initiation.**—Such persons as above mentioned may be initiated under proper application, payment of initiation fee and election to membership.

(i) **Limited Active Membership.**—The active membership shall be limited to 33,999 members in good standing.

ADMISSION OF PAINT, CEMENT, TILING, ROOFING AND OIL MEN.

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

MODE OF ELECTING OR REJECTING APPLICANTS AT CONCATENATIONS.

Sec. 2. Each applicant for membership shall fully fill out the final application blank, which must be endorsed by three members of the Order in good standing. Applications for membership shall be balloted on collectively. In case there are three or more black balls in the first ballot, each applicant shall thereafter be balloted upon separately, or the applicants may be balloted upon in groups of five. In case three black balls shall be cast in voting for an applicant singly, he shall be rejected. Any applicant rejected shall not be balloted on again within six months of the date of his rejection.

Sec. 3. If any Vicegerent shall knowingly or by culpable negligence admit to the initiatory ceremonies of the Order any person not legally entitled to same under the provisions of this article, he shall, upon due proof thereof to the Snark and Scrivenoter, be removed from his office by the Snark, and, in the discretion of the Supreme Nine, if the violation be flagrant, be expelled from the Order; and any member of the Order who shall sign the certificate on any application herein referred to, if the facts stated in such application with reference to the present business interests of the applicant are not true, shall upon due proof thereof submitted to the Scrivenoter, be expelled by the Supreme Nine. It shall be no defense that the member was deceived into signing the certificate. Any member endorsing certificate on an application for membership must know of his own personal knowledge the truth of the facts to which he certifies.

Sec. 4. Whenever a removal or suspension shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this article, the Scrivenoter shall immediately bulletin the fact to every member of the Order in good standing.

Sec. 5. This Order retains the ownership of every handbook and button issued to its members, such being furnished only for the proper and legitimate use of the members in accordance with the Constitution, By-Laws and Ritual of the Order. Whenever any member, to whom such property is furnished, ceases, either by suspension or expulsion, to be entitled to the benefits and privileges of the Order, the right is hereby reserved to demand and enforce the return of the same to the Scrivenoter.

Sec. 6. The handbook shall be issued between the first of February and the first of April each year, and

shall be sent only to all new members and such old members as request a copy of same, and who have paid dues for the preceding year.

Sec. 7. The initiation fee shall be \$9.99, which, together with the current year's dues, must accompany the application. The annual dues shall be one dollar and sixty-five cents (\$1.65), of which amount sixty-six cents (66 cents) shall be applied as an annual subscription to The Bulletin.

Sec. 8. Honorary membership in this Order may be granted upon application filed with the Scrivenoter by the Vicegerent of the state within which the applicant resides; provided, that such application shall be endorsed by nine members of the Order in good standing; the honorary membership fee shall be \$99.99, and shall accompany the application; and no further fees, dues or assessments of any nature shall be levied on such membership. The honorary members shall be required to take the first obligation in the Ritual, but no further initiatory ceremonies shall be necessary.

Sec. 9. Life membership in this Order may be granted upon application by any one eligible under the Constitution at a regular meeting, upon payment of \$33.33, and no further dues or assessments of any nature shall be levied on such member. Life members shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of Hoo-Hoo. They shall be required to take the first obligation in the Ritual, but no further initiatory ceremonies shall be necessary.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The elective executive officers of the Order shall be Snark of the Universe, Senior Hoo-Hoo, Junior Hoo-Hoo, Bojum, Scrivenoter, Jabberwock, Custocatian, Arcanoper, and Gurdon. The above-named officers shall constitute the Supreme Nine and shall perform such duties as are prescribed in the Ritual, Constitution and By-Laws of the Order.

Sec. 2. The above-named officers shall be annually elected by a majority of the votes cast at the Hoo-Hoo Annual by roll-call of states, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. In case of the death or resignation of an elective executive officer, the Supreme Nine shall have power to appoint a successor, who shall fill the unexpired term caused by such vacancy.

Sec. 4. The appointive executive officers of the Order shall consist solely of Vicegerent Snarks. Each state of the United States or similar political grand division of any other civilized country having nine or more members shall be entitled to a Vicegerent Snark, the particular title of this officer to be Vicegerent Snark plus the name of the foreign country or political grand division of this country which he represents.

Second—When in the judgment of the Supreme Nine the interests of the Order demand they may appoint two

or more Vicegerent Snarks for any state, dividing the territory equitably for such purpose.

Third—Except as may be hereinafter provided, the jurisdiction of Vicegerent Snarks shall be limited to the territory to which they are appointed, and to the conduct of the work of Initiation (in the absence of the Snark) and for those purposes which may be necessary to the proper initiation of candidates to exercise all the powers and execute all the duties of the Snark of the Universe.

Fourth—For the purpose of extending the growth of the Order the Supreme Nine shall attach to the territory of Vicegerent Snarks such contiguous territory as may be without the requisite number of Hoo-Hoo to entitle it to a Vicegerent Snark; provided that, when there shall be nine Hoo-Hoo within any such attached territory, they may petition the Supreme Nine for the appointment of a Vicegerent Snark. That officer having been chosen and installed by legal appointment, the authority of the first Vicegerent Snark shall cease by limitation, and without further provision than an official notification thus acquired shall be subject to redivision thereafter, as provided in Section 4 of this article.

Fifth—The Vicegerent Snark shall be appointed by the Snark of the Universe, by and with the consent and approval of the Supreme Nine, and shall serve until the next Hoo-Hoo day succeeding his appointment, or until his successor shall be appointed, unless removed for cause.

Sixth—The Supreme Nine shall cause to be issued to each Vicegerent Snark by the Snark of the Universe and Scrivenoter a warrant of authority, which shall explicitly define his powers and jurisdiction, this warrant to be accompanied by such instructions for the conduct of concatenations, initiations and admissions as it may deem wise. The Supreme Nine, through the same agency, shall have power to revoke such authority, and appoint such successor to fill the unexpired term.

Seventh—No member is eligible to an office in the Order either by election or appointment if delinquent in his dues.

Sec. 5. The judicial and advisory officers of the Order shall consist of the House of Ancients, a body originally instituted at the Annual Meeting of 1893, and made up of former Snarks of the Universe; each Snark, upon the successful termination of his office in the Supreme Nine, to be given the title of "Past Snark," and to become a member of the House of Ancients. It being the duty of the Order to invest the Past Snark at that time with an emblematic ring, as a token of regard from the Order and the badge of authority within the scope of these provisions.

Second—The chief officer of this body shall be entitled the "Seer of the House of Ancients," this office to be held by Boiling Arthur Johnson, founder of the Order, his badge of rank—the Emblem of Revelation—a nine-pointed diamond star, to be worn by him until his death, and then transmitted as a legacy from him to the "House of Ancients." This emblem shall thereafter be worn by that member of the body who is chronologically the next living

"Past Snark," the title of the "Seer of the House of Ancients" to descend, with the "Emblem of Revelation," in perpetuity—the emblem to be ever worn by succeeding Seers as a perpetual token of esteem for him through whom was transmitted the secret legends and traditions upon which the Order is founded; and there shall be neither fashioned or worn in Hoo-Hoo another emblem of like form, design or import.

Third—It shall be the duty of the House of Ancients to act as a standing committee on Constitution and By-Laws to digest and consider any proposed changes in the laws of Hoo-Hoo which may seem wise, may originate from that body or from any other source, it being the privilege of every active member of the Order to file with the House of Ancients any suggestions which may seem wise to him, it being the duty of the House of Ancients to report to each Annual Concatenation any revision which it believes to be for the good of the Order.

Fourth—The House of Ancients shall constitute an Advisory Board to which the elective executive officers of the Order may refer any problems of constitutional policy upon which that body shall disagree, or for any other reason shall desire the cooperation of those who have held elective executive positions in the past, it being understood that questions so referred shall be settled by a joint vote of both bodies, the ruling to stand as law until the next Annual Concatenation, when all such joint procedures shall be referred to the concatenation assembled for a sustaining approval or veto; the decision of the Annual Concatenation to become final, unless otherwise determined by amendments to the Constitution, as hereinafter provided; this system to build up practical, initiative and referendum legislation.

Fifth—It shall be the duty of the House of Ancients to prepare and preserve the historical and archaeological lore of Hoo-Hoo, and it shall also be the custodian of the copyright of the Order, and entrusted with its care and protection from improper and unlawful uses.

Sixth—The members of the House of Ancients shall have power to conduct concatenations the same as any member of the Supreme Nine.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE.

Sec. 6. A Supreme Representative shall be employed by the Supreme Nine and the House of Ancients, his salary and expenses to be determined by said bodies in joint session, it being the duty of said representative to attend such concatenations as possible; to look after the reinstatement of desirable delinquent members; to see that all concatenations conform to the Ritual and spirit of the Order, and to eliminate all unnecessary expenses, and to see that all moneys not expended shall go into the treasury of the Order, said Supreme Representative to operate under the direction of the Supreme Nine.

ARTICLE V.—SUPREME NINE.

Section 1. The Supreme Nine is vested with full authority to administer the affairs of the Order in accordance with its Ritual, Constitution and By-Laws in the interim between the

Hoo-Hoo Annuals, and shall, through the Scrivenoter, make a full report of its doings to the Order at each annual meeting, and its action on any matter shall be subject to review at such meeting.

Sec. 2. The Osirian Cloister shall constitute the Upper Chamber of Hoo-Hoo, and all Vicegerent Snarks who shall have served one year in that capacity, and all ex-members of the Supreme Nine, may be eligible to membership therein. It shall be competent for the membership of the Cloister, under its own regulations, to prescribe rituals and initiatory ceremonies for the admission of its members; rules and regulations governing the business of the Cloister, including the imposition of such fees and dues as may be found necessary; to regulate and enlarge the limits of eligibility by such vote as may be prescribed in its By-laws, and, if deemed advisable, to make alteration in the name under which the Cloister now exists. The Cloister shall perform the rite of embalming the retiring Snark preparatory to his incarceration in the House of Ancients.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Nine shall appoint regular times for meeting, and may hold such special meetings as may be required, provided that no special meeting shall be held unless notice thereof shall be given to each member at least one full day more than it would take him to reach the place of such meeting by the route necessary for him to travel, unless he shall in writing have waived his right to such notice; and when summoned by the Snark of the Universe and the Scrivenoter to attend any such special meeting, he shall be paid from the funds of the Order his necessary expenses for such meeting.

Sec. 4. No measure shall be passed by the Supreme Nine except upon the affirmative vote of five of its members.

ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

Section 1. Hoo-Hoo Day is the ninth day of the ninth month of the calendar year. On that day shall occur the regular annual business meeting of the Order, at a place to be selected by vote of the Order, in default of which it shall be selected by the Supreme Nine, as hereinafter provided, the first session of which shall convene not later than the ninth minute after nine o'clock p. m. of said day.

Sec. 2. The entire membership in each state in good standing shall be the basis for voting at the Hoo-Hoo Annual, and the vote of each state shall be divided pro rata among the members present from such state States not represented at the Annual shall have no vote.

Sec. 3. Every member of the Order should attend the meeting on Hoo-Hoo Day if possible, or, failing to be present, he must forward to the Scrivenoter, in time to be read at the meeting, a letter telling how Hoo-Hoo hath used him during the past year, or he must send a prepaid telegram giving his whereabouts, so that it may be known where every member of the Order is on that day.

Sec. 4. In the permanent record of Hoo-Hoo Day, the Scrivenoter shall note the attendance as follows:

First.—Members deceased; for the

loving memory of those who have gone beyond is always with us.

Second.—Those who respond by letter or telegram.

Third.—Those who are present in person.

Sec. 5. The Supreme Nine present at each Annual Meeting shall constitute a committee to hear the report of the delegates from cities bidding for the next annual meeting, and after hearing these reports shall refer their finding to the Annual Meeting then in session for choice of place in the usual way.

Sec. 6. Concatenations are meetings held for the initiation of members, and no business shall be transacted thereat. Concatenations shall be held by the Vicegerent Snark of the state wherever six or more applicants are ready for initiation, and the Scrivenoter shall have forwarded to the Vicegerent Snark an authority blank signed by the Supreme Nine, authorizing the holding of such concatenations.

Sec. 7. At concatenations the Vicegerent Snark shall appoint members of the Order to fill the ritual stations of those members of the Supreme Nine who may not be present in person.

Sec. 8. The Snark of the Universe may hold concatenations anywhere upon the issuance of authority blank, as may also any member of the Supreme Nine.

Section 9. Clause 1.—The Hoo-Hoo territory of the United States, British North America and Mexico shall be divided into nine permanent jurisdictions, each jurisdiction to be represented each year on the Supreme Nine.

Clause 2.—The meter and bounds of each jurisdiction and vicegerency shall be definitely established.

Clause 3.—Each Vicegerent shall be required to call a general convention, mass meeting or concatenation of the resident membership of his district, to be held not later than forty-five (45) days prior to September Ninth of each year for the purpose of concluding proper arrangements for insuring a substantial representation at the Annual Meeting.

Clause 4.—At each Annual Meeting the Snark of the Universe shall appoint a Nominating Committee of nine members, consisting, where possible, of one member from each of the nine jurisdictions. This Nominating Committee shall give impartial hearing to the reports of any and all delegations or individuals to ascertain their preferences and wishes as to candidates for the offices of the Supreme Nine, and after due consideration said committee shall recommend and nominate nine members for said offices.

Clause 5.—Any member shall have the privilege of placing an opposing candidate in nomination for any of the said offices.

ARTICLE VII.—NUMBERS.

Section 1. The general numbers of the members of the Order shall be assigned by the Scrivenoter in the rotation of concatenation numbers, and in the order concatenation reports may be received by him.

ARTICLE VIII.—SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION.

Section 1. Dues shall be payable on Hoo-Hoo Day for the year ensuing. The Scrivenoter shall issue as a receipt

for dues a special card, and no member shall be admitted to any meeting or concatenation, after January 1st of such Hoo-Hoo year, who does not present such certificate. Members shall be delinquent for unpaid dues on the Hoo-Hoo Day succeeding that on which dues become payable. Within thirty-three days after Hoo-Hoo Day, the Scrivenoter shall send notice to each delinquent member, notifying him that in thirty-three days thereafter he will be suspended, if such dues are not paid; and if dues be not paid within the thirty-three days, he shall be placed on the suspended list, and such list shall be published to all Vicegerents.

Sec. 2. When the Scrivenoter sends out the notices, herein provided for, he shall prepare a list of those to whom it is sent in each vicegerency and transmit the same to the Vicegerent Snark, who shall adopt such means to secure the collection of such dues as he may see fit, rendering his account for the expense incident thereto to the Scrivenoter.

Sec. 3. Suspended members may be reinstated upon the payment of all back dues, the amount to be paid not to exceed \$5 of delinquent dues, upon the approval of the Vicegerent of the state in which such member lives or on the approval of the Scrivenoter of the Order.

Sec. 4. If any member of this Order shall violate its Constitution, By-laws or Ritual, or engage in any unlawful or disreputable business, or in any manner bring public shame or disgrace to this Order or its membership, he may be suspended or expelled only in the following manner: There shall be filed with the Scrivenoter a written statement of the offense charged, signed by the member making the charge and verified under oath, and supported by such affidavits of other persons as he may desire to present, together with a copy of the same. The Scrivenoter shall file the original and transmit the copies to the accused by registered mail, without the name signed thereto, which shall be furnished by the Scrivenoter on demand if defense is made. The accused shall have 33 days after the receipt of the charges made in which to make answer, which shall be prepared under oath, and may consist of the statement of others as well as himself. When the Scrivenoter shall have received the answer of the accused, he shall transmit a copy of all the papers in the case to each member of the Supreme Nine, who shall determine the innocence or guilt of the defendant, and in case of conviction fix such penalty as they may deem proper.

In case the accused shall not make answer, within the time herein prescribed, he shall stand suspended until such answer shall be filed. If any member shall make a false or malicious charge against another member, he shall be subject to suspension or expulsion by the Supreme Nine, and in any case in which the accused may be acquitted the burden of proof shall be upon the complainant to show that he acted in good faith in case the acquittal shall result from a failure to prove the facts alleged, but not when the acquittal results from the construction of the law.

The serving of intoxicating liquors at any session on the roof or in or around the place of meeting, or the initiation of any candidate under the perceptible influence of liquor, or the presence of any member under like influence, is absolutely prohibited, and it is the duty of the officer in charge to

see that this section is enforced. Any Hoo-Hoo refusing to obey the mandate of the officer in charge is subject to expulsion from the Order on no further evidence than the signed statement of the officers acting for the Order where the offense occurred.

Sec. 5. Whenever a member of this Order is suspended the Scrivenoter shall demand of him a return of his handbook and button, which shall be retained by the Scrivenoter during the period of his suspension. Whenever a member of this Order is expelled, the Scrivenoter shall demand a return of his handbook and button, and if the same shall not be returned within 33 days, he shall proceed to the recovery of same by action of law.

ARTICLE IX.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of the represented membership of the Order as provided in Article VI hereof at any Hoo-Hoo Annual.

By-Laws.

1. In the absence of the Snark from any Hoo-Hoo Annual, his place shall be taken by the next officer in rank who is present. In case of temporary vacancy in any position, the acting Snark shall have power to temporarily fill such vacancy.

2. The Scrivenoter shall be custodian of the funds of the Order, and shall give bond satisfactory to the Supreme Nine in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), the cost of said bond being defrayed by the Order. He shall pay out moneys only on vouchers countersigned by the Snark and Senior Hoo-Hoo. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), and be allowed necessary expense for the proper conduct of his office.

3. The accounts and disbursements of the Scrivenoter shall be annually audited within nine days of each approaching Annual by a competent accountant appointed by the Snark for that purpose; and the certified report of such auditor shall accompany the annual report of the Scrivenoter. Such necessary expense as may attach to such auditing shall be paid upon proper voucher.

4. In case of the death of a member of the Order in good standing his number and name shall be retained in all official numerical lists of members of the Order thereafter published, but surrounded by black lines. In case of the resignation, suspension or expulsion of a member, his name shall be dropped from the rolls of the Order.

5. It shall be the duty of the Vicegerent Snark, at the close of each concatenation, to remit to the Scrivenoter \$5.00, together with one year's dues, for each regular member initiated, which amount shall cover the dues to the next Hoo-Hoo Day. He shall remit ninety dollars (\$90) for each honorary member, and twenty-three dollars and thirty-four cents (\$23.34) for each life member obligated under Sections 8 and 9 of Article III of our Constitution. He shall also remit the balance of funds received at any concatenation which has not been expended in the necessary expenses of the concatenation, rendering a detailed account of same, attested by the acting Scrivenoter and Custodian.

Out of the fund set apart for the Vicegerent Snark he may pay his necessary expenses for attending such concatenation, and those of such other members as he may deem necessary to call upon for assistance in the work.

6. The Hoo-Hoo Annual shall be governed in its deliberations by Roberts' Rules of Order, unless otherwise provided for.

NOTES & COMMENTS



Our joke page continues to elicit comments and criticisms. The brother who objected to so many of our jokes and who, in all seriousness, suggested that good, clean ones could be had by turning to a file of the Christian Register, published in 1888, now writes, under date of September 12, as follows:

I agree with Brother No. 23257, whose letter is published in the September Bulletin, that so much said about the joke page is a tempest in a teapot, but after all, what I wrote you was not intended for publication—it was merely an expression of my personal opinion, and was not intended to have any more weight than that of any other member of the Order. If it pleased you to print our correspondence, well and good. I have no objection to make, so long as you did not publish my name. And I ask you not to publish it in the future, either. I think you will agree with me that all of us have our prejudices, and my prejudices in regard to jokes were, I think, gradually absorbed from my mother, who has very positive views on the subject. I merely put them before you for what they are worth, feeling sure that they will do no harm and might prove of interest to you. I enclose a joke to which I think no one could take exception.

Fraternally yours,
NO. —

This is the joke enclosed:

The "Bo'n Oratab."

It is narrated that Colonel Breckinridge, meeting Majah Buffo'd on the streets of Lexington one day, asked: "What is the meaning, suh, of the conco'be befo' the co't house?"

To which the Majah replied:

"General Buckneh, suh, is making a speech. General Buckneh, suh, is a bo'n oratab."

"What do you mean by a bo'n oratab?"

"If yo' or I, suh, were asked how much two and two make, we would reply 'foh.' When this is asked a bo'n oratab he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an inteegeh of the second denomination and add it, suh, to an inteegeh of the same denomination, the result, suh—and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment—the result, suh, and I say it without feah of successful contradiction, suh—the result is fo.' That's a bo'n oratab."—Lyceumite.

To my mind, the funniest thing about this is the joke-smith's clumsy attempt to reproduce the so-called Southern dialect. The man who wrote it probably lived in the vicinity of Cape Cod, nor from that classic region ever wished to stray.

Another letter in this connection is as follows:

Washington, D. C., September 28, 1910.—Dear Scrivenoter: If the attached is not too strong for our Christian Register Advocate, and is not too ancient, perhaps you can find use for it. Fraternally,
E. C. EVERETT (9061).

An old Irishman who had recently recovered from a severe sickness chanced to meet the parish priest, who had been summoned during his illness to administer the rites of the church to the dying, as he was considered to be near death's door, and the following conversation took place:

"Ah, Pat, I see you are out again. We thought you were gone sure; you had a very serious time of it."

"Yes, yer reverence, Indade I had."

"When you were so near death's door were you not afraid to meet your God?"

"No, Indade, yer reverence," replied Pat, "it was the other gentleman."

Brother J. D. Rounds sends in the following as a sample joke which he likes. It was written by the well-known "poet-philosopher," Walt Mason, and is entitled, "Some Consolation:"

The woes of this life are as many as sands by the wet, walling sea; no mortal there lives without any; none lives in perpetual glee. We rise from our beds in the dawning from dreaming of gold by the tub, and go to our uncle's, a-pawning our watches, to buy us some grub. We blow in for potton and phillre, the coin that we earned by hard knocks, to fix up our works out of kilter, and sleep, at the end, in a box. The plans that we make are all batty, our schemes are all lighthouse and punk; along comes some meddling Matty, and knocks the whole work into junk. Man works like a steer in the furrow, he tills till the heart in him busts; and all of the plunks in his burrow are gathered at last by the trusts. And I might go on till you're weary, explaining how futile is life, how dismal, dodgasted and dreary, how chuck full of sorrow and strife. But life without grief would be futile, and silly and sordid and tame; the world would be ugly and brutal, or there'd be no snap to the game. If trouble should never more wound us, we'd shrink to the stature of gnats; no giants would stampede around us, and kick the old world in the slats.

And so it seems that there are many men of many minds. Some people like that form of witicism known as a pun, or play upon words, but Dr. Samuel Johnson maintained that the pun is the lowest form of wit. Goldsmith said that if the pun is the lowest form of wit, then it is the foundation of wit! According to a writer in the Washington Post, the best pun in the English language is Thomas Hood's:

"He went and told the sexton
And the sexton tolled the bell."

The worst pun is that of the man who fell into a ditch and rose with the remark: "How very ditchtressing!"

Among newspaper humorists the pun is dying out. In the old days the Burlington Hawkeye man and the Norristown Herald man and the Arkansas Traveler man used to pun at each other like this.

"We don't care a straw what Shakespeare said—a rose by any other name would not smell as wheat."—Arkansas Traveler.

"We have made an oat of the above."—Burlington Hawkeye.

"Such puns are barley tolerable, they amaze us, and they turn the public taste a-rye."—Norristown Herald.

Chicago, September 10, 1910.—My Dear Mr. Baird: The September Bulletin has just reached my desk and I was struck particularly with the sentiment expressed in the center of the front cover. Could you tell me who is the author of this?
NO. 12357.

It is a source of regret that I cannot give the information asked for in this letter. Being very fond of poetry, I

never fail to read the verse in magazine or newspaper. The beautiful poem referred to caught my eye in the course of miscellaneous and extended reading. To the best of my recollection it was printed on some sort of fancy card, and no name was signed.

Siloam Springs, Ark., September 14, 1910.—Enclosed please find my check for dues and also \$2 for Emergency Fund. Also a design for cover for Bulletin; you can use it if you think best. It is my first effort and I suppose looks better to me than it really is. I put in a good deal of my idle time drawing, and if at any time I can serve you, let me know.

NO.

The drawing sent by this brother is really very good—it shows the Black Cat worked into a design that is embellished with ornamental scroll work which surrounds this take-off on the poem that appeared on the front page of September Bulletin:

"And I, too, sing a song that wakes creation,
And loudly call for two plunks from each one,
Who in the Hoo-Hoo aggregation

Has love for those who have passed on—
For whom the "long day," the "hard task" and the noon-
day's scorching sun,
The "good strife" has been ended, a new journey just
begun.

As will be seen, the meter of these lines is faulty. But, as Pope says—

"True grace in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance."

Ideas come to us from out the unknown, but perfection of technique is wrought out by earnest and continuous effort.

Speaking of front page designs reminds me that a change of method in this connection is in prospect. It has been suggested that in future a portrait of some prominent Hoo-Hoo appear on the front page of The Bulletin each month. It will be remembered that The Bulletin used to have the same cover page all the time. Several years ago a number of the members sent word to this office to the effect that they could not always tell, by looking at it, whether they had seen the paper before or not—that is, they had to open it out and look inside, because each issue looked just the same on the outside. It was then decided to have a different front page design for each issue. It did not at first occur to me that I would have to get up these different designs, and that there are twelve months in the year—I was really appalled at the prospect when the whole thing finally dawned upon me. My efforts along this line have excited mingled admiration, derision, jealousy and mirth. The bitter envy and the contumelious attacks of Brother Sam R. Guyther have been a scandal to the whole Order. The pitiable lack of artistic perception on the part of the Baltimore man who mistook my drawing of a conventionalized tulip for a picture of a cocktail glass, was most painful to the sensitive soul of an artist. And now that portraits of well-known members are to take the place of the sort of designs hitherto appearing on the front page, any criticism that may be called forth will at least not be leveled at me. Some men are naturally better looking than others. One of the funny papers the other day had a line to the effect that "some men are so good-looking that they retain their looks even after becoming bald." This may have been intended for a joke.

It is bad luck for a man not to have his picture taken early and often. All great men have many pictures taken, beginning in early infancy. Look at Lincoln and Roosevelt. Their pictures are as the sands of the sea.

Heretofore the only portrait presented on the front page of The Bulletin has been that of the newly elected

Snark, a fact well-known to all, except, perhaps, the very new members. The "annual" issue has, therefore, been an easy proposition so far as the front page was concerned. At other times the problem of getting something "different" and at the same time appropriate and pleasing, has been more or less trying. At times when no gleam of artistic inspiration has illumined the darkness, I used a poem which had struck me as being of unusual beauty. Once or twice, when I was wholly up a tree—quite pictureless and poemless, I wrote a "piece" (of prose) for the front page. But in one way or another, there has always been a front page, such as it was. The plan of presenting portraits will no doubt prove a welcome change to the membership. It will eliminate the strain of figuring out the meaning of the design!

Art indeed is a big subject. Longfellow said, "Art is long and time is fleeting." A recent writer in a New York magazine declares:

The representatives of the American people, who in squads, companies and regiments have been marching through the museums of Europe this summer, have most of them returned with some knowledge of what art is. Not so many of them have learned what art is for. That is because they have been studying misplaced art.

These tourists have seen miles of pictures on gallery walls, numbered, classified and catalogued, and they naturally get the idea that is what these pictures were painted for, to be numbered, classified, catalogued and studied. So when a picture starred by Baedeker has to be sought for elsewhere than in a gallery, say in a church, a town hall or palace, the tourist resents the inconvenience. Sometimes there are worshippers in the church, and these get in the way. Sometimes the town council is using its hall. Sometimes the people who inherit or rent the palace are living in it. Even when accessible, such extra-mural pictures are apt to be badly placed or poorly lighted. If brought together into a gallery, where he thinks they belong, he would be able to see more of them between ten and three, or to go over them inch by inch with a strong glass.

Especially is he exasperated by the ceiling paintings. Why anybody should put a picture in this most awkward of all places beats him. He suspects that it was done in order that the custodian could get half a lira out of him for the loan of a looking glass. He reads with pleasure that Michael Angelo had to spend twenty-two months on his back in painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, though he does not see why Michael Angelo put himself to such inconvenience in order that his admirers for the next four centuries should get cricks in their necks.

The mistake of the tourist results from his disregard of the fact that the Sistine Chapel was not originally intended for the worship of Michael Angelo. Even now it has other uses not unworthy of consideration, such as divine worship and the election of Popes. The average tourist could hardly tell you whether there was an altar in the room or not. If there was one, he overlooked it. Yet the altar was designed to be the center of attraction. The "Last Judgment" was its background, and the "Creation of the World" the canopy of the miracle that was performed there, the miracle of the bread being made God. Michael Angelo was not what you would call a modest man, but he did not put on the airs of the modern representatives of his craft. He did not presume to rival the priest. He was proud to be able to assist him. He realized that eyes would rove and thought wander even in the presence of a miracle, especially when the miracle is oft repeated and long drawn out. It was his purpose to catch

these straying eyes and thoughts before they should get out into the world and focus them again upon the priest. If the worshiper allowed his eyes to slip past the Christ on the altar, he saw the Christ of the Last Day, making the final division of the sheep from the goats. If he rested his head back on the stall he saw prophets and sibyls foretelling the coming of the Christ of the altar. The frescoes were merely aids to the server's bell.

Ruskin confesses that it was forty years after he began his study of St. Mark's, at Venice, that the thought entered his "pert little Protestant mind" to ask what the church had been built for. No wonder that the hundred-day tourist misses the same point. His misconception of the importance and purpose of art has been fostered by the artists of our day, who have a conceit of themselves quite beyond anything seen in the times when artists were more honored than they are now. The artist of the Renaissance knew his place. He was a handy man about the ducal or Papal court, ready to paint a picture, design a church, cast a cannon or glaze a cake, as might be needed. Tintoretto, when painting his beautiful frescoes, was under no delusions as to those who would assemble on the floor below that lovely ceiling—he knew that the members of the Grand Council of Venice were as crafty and ambitious a lot of politicians and financiers as ever got together in one room. He realized that when they got together in that room they would be wondering who were the secret Committee of Three and what names had been dropped into the Lion's Mouth, rather than admiring his frescoes. But he was willing to do his best with their casual glances and secondary attention. When speeches were dull or voting slow, the members of the Council would see the glories of Venetian history wherever they looked, and they must be reminded that this republic now in their hands had lasted a long time, had cost a lot of bloodshed and was not a thing to be spoiled for a personal advantage or a petty spite. Guido Reni did not expect the guests at the Rospiglioso Palace to go about the room with mirrors, bumping up against each other as the jay tourists do now, in order to gaze on his "Aurora." He knew a man would be a fool who would look at nymphs painted on the ceiling when he could look at real, live ladies. Guido Reni aspired merely to produce a suitable crown to the gay scenes beneath and to suggest, to those of the company who chanced to glance at the ceiling, that other costumes than the ones worn by them might be more favorable to the cultivation of beauty of form and grace of motion.

The mention of ancient costumes brings the mind to a consideration of modern garb. The hobble skirt, for instance—has anybody stopped to think that this monstrosity, horrible as it is, makes a woman look a good deal like the narrow saints that once adorned cathedral fronts? A returned traveler says of these:

One sees them still in Europe, shapeless figures bound up in their embracing draperies, yet somehow with an eternal sweetness. That sort of saints was fashionable with the churches when their artists carved the lines that were to make them immortal.

Men believe that their own mode of costume represents the acme of common sense, and that woman's vagaries and whims of fashion are absurd. There is, however, a little paper published in Benton, Missouri, which maintains that no living man ever deliberately chose to adopt trousers. According to the Missouri editor, this is the way it came about:

"Man was forced into trousers and other eccentricities of dress by women. In the very earliest sartorial experience he is swathed in a queer bundle of incoherent band-

ages by a woman. Later she puts him in cute dresses, so that the neighbors can't tell him from his little sister. Still later she cuts off his curls and puts him in knickerbockers, and he puts on long pants when she gives the word—not before.

"That is all that man has to do with wearing trousers. Women forced him into them in the first place, and now he is afraid to wear anything else for fear of making a sensation."

To an inquiring mind, the question naturally occurs: If man did not wear trousers, what would he wear? Not a hobble skirt, surely! In the days of the Apostles men wore a loose sort of robe which made them look as if they had sheets tied around them. They could not have gone about, preaching and doing good, in this sort of raiment if there had been automobiles to dodge and trains to catch. The matter of costume is largely an economic proposition. When women had to go out into the world and make a living, the short walking skirts came into vogue. They evolved, along with modern business methods. In time, perhaps, women will adopt trousers—certainly they could not wear anything more hideous than some of the present styles.

Calcutta, India, June 23, 1910.—I enclose a slip with some Chinese characters on it that may be interesting to Hoo-Hoo. Reading from top to bottom they mean "Gel Hoo Hoo." The first character is the family name, the second one means good or strong, the third emphasizes the second, meaning long life and happy company—the literal translation would mean something like this: "The firm of Gel is a healthy, strong concern, and the family are happy and live long."

You can imagine my surprise when I saw this sign displayed in English on a little side street in Sourabaya, Java. I was first attracted to the place by seeing a packing case on the street directly in front of the place, with the mystic number 9 in a large circle. This was, no doubt, the number of the case, one among many in a shipment of goods from England. On looking at the store I discovered the name, and went in and hunted out the boss Chinaman, and he gave me the information related above. My conversation was held in the Malay language and it was necessarily limited to few words. I afterwards secured an interpreter and verified all that he had previously stated. A very large black cat made his home in the store, and my friend the Chinak stated that it was the very best of good luck to have one about, as black cats mean "long life, prosperity, health and happiness" to any one that they honor with their presence. As far as I could learn this sign has been used by the Gel family for hundreds of years, and was brought by this fellow's father's father from China over one hundred years ago. It has been translated into English only about ten years.

Another rather curious thing was that the last three figures in the compound number of his store were 999!

I found many traces of the carving of large tigers or cats among the ruins of the temples in Java, and all the natives have a very wholesome respect for the great black cat. I wish I could be with you in San Francisco this year, but will instead be on the ocean "blue" somewhere between Colombo and Australia, but I shall take great pleasure in remembering the day and time, and will be with you in spirit, and let out a lusty, one, two, three, etc., B. T. T. O. G. S. B. C.

I most heartily approve of your new by-law of cutting out the "booze" at concatenations, as a mighty good friend of mine was put on the repair shelf the night I walked the plank, as a result of one of the boys not being able to see properly—he was not exactly blind drunk, but his vision was dimmed.

Wishing you all the time of your life in Frisco, and enclosing my check for another year's dues, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. E. KNIGHT (5830).

義和號

Los Angeles has a woman member of the police force, and the police commissioners have issued an order that she shall be called a patrolman, and not a "patrolwoman." In issuing this order the commissioners have followed the best English usage. The old habit of dividing people who write into authors and authoresses has long been abandoned. Nobody now speaks of a "poetess" unless he wishes to raise a smile.

The case of the presiding officer at a woman's meeting is a little more perplexing. It would not do to address the stately dame who occupies the chair as "Mr. Chairman." All minds would be impressed with a certain incongruity in the application of this title. So the fair parliamentarians compromise on "Madame Chairman." To a delicate ear the incongruity does not appear to have been wholly eliminated here, but the title is well enough. It serves its purpose, like Antonio's bond.

A Pacific Coast paper, commenting upon this action of the Los Angeles police commissioners, remarks:

We are prone to forget that the word "man" does not apply to one sex more than the other. When the preacher declares that man is mortal he does not imply that woman enjoys eternal life on earth. The whole human race is denoted by the word man.

Similar remarks apply to the pronoun "he." In the early days of teachers' institutes the lecturers were greatly troubled by the lack of a pronoun that would denote both sexes. They met the difficulty by painfully repeating "he or she" dozens of times over in their speeches. They had forgotten that good English usage makes "he" mean both men and women. It is merely the unwarranted arrogance of the male which has sought to appropriate it to a single faction of humanity and that not by any means the most charming one.

The point is that as woman takes a more active part in the industry and scholarship of the world we tend less and less to throw emphasis upon the distinction of sex. The person who works and achieves is looked upon as a human being simply.

This latter is a good point. But the world has not conceded it without a struggle. The whole agitation of woman suffrage has turned upon the single demand that women shall be (legally) considered as persons, and not merely as women.

Seattle authorities have placed the ban on mixed marriages, and have announced their intention of throwing every possible legal technicality in their way. It is also proposed to ask the next Washington Legislature for a law which will make this disgusting practice so difficult that it will be much less frequent. There are some follies from which the law is unable to protect the fools. Were it only the fools who were made to suffer by these mixed marriages, it might be well to let them pay the fiddler. Other people have some rights in the world, and they should be protected against having such dirty tragedies as these Japanese-American marriages which occur with increasing frequency. The asylum or the jail ought to be used as a refuge for white girls who marry Japanese husbands.—Portland Oregonian.

This is encouraging. But why should Seattle seek merely to make "this disgusting practice so difficult that it will be much less frequent?" Why not absolutely prohibit mixed marriages, as we do in the South?

In this issue it may be noticed that the word programme is spelled two ways. According to the style of The Bulletin "programme" is right. Simplified spelling does not go in this office. The official stenographer at the Annual spelled it "program," and our proofreader, in some instances, failed to catch the error. In some cases, too, a paragraph was "reprint"—a clipping from some paper that is strong on such abominations as "thru," "hot," "kist," "nurst," etc.

To a Sea Bird.

Sauntering hither on listless wings,
Careless vagabond of the sea,
Little thou heedest the surf that sings,
The bar that thunders, the shale that rings—
Give me to keep thy company.

Little thou hast, old friend, that's new;
Storms and wrecks are old things to thee:
Sick am I of these changes, too;
Little to care for, little to rue—
I on the shore, and thou on the sea.

All of thy wanderings, far and near,
Bring thee at last to shore and me;
All of my journeyings end them here:
This our tether must be our cheer—
I on the shore, and thou on the sea.

Lazily rocking on ocean's breast,
Something in common, old friend, have we;
Thou on the shingle seekest thy nest,
I to the waters look for rest—
I on the shore, and thou on the sea.

—Bret Harte.

Wanted—A language in which the devotees of Esperanto, Volapuk, Blubadub and Hoo-Hoo can understand one another.—Boston Transcript.

Why should a Hoo-Hoo want to understand an Esperantist, a Volapuker or a Blubadubber?

The Suburbanite.

The bundles I have carried! And the bundles I have yet to carry! to "tote" to "tote"!

But is it all of life to be free from bundles? How indeed may one so surely know that one has a hold upon life as when one has it done into a bundle? Life is never so tangible, never so compact and satisfactory, as while still wrapped up and tied with a string. One's clothes, to take a single example, as one bears them home in a box, are an anticipation and a pure joy—the very clothes that, the next day, one wears as a matter of course, or wears with disconcerting self-consciousness, or, it may be, with physical distress.—Dallas Lore Sharp, in Atlantic Monthly.

According to a Pacific Coast paper Chinese merchants of Los Angeles have been importing pig iron from mines at Hankow for several months, until it is estimated that not less than 5,000 tons of this iron has been used in buildings in that city, while orders for 2,000 tons more are now being placed. They have entered this field cautiously with a full understanding of the power of the great American steel trust and are encouraged by the results of their venture to believe that it is only a matter of a short time when the entire Pacific Coast will be using the product of the iron mines of China. Foreign pig iron pays a duty of \$2.50 a ton. To this must be added freight charges from China of about \$6.70. The selling price is about \$25 a ton, or about the same as the American product.

The paper referred to goes on to say:

It may be assumed that there is a fair profit to the importer in the transaction, for though Chinese labor in China is cheap beyond any comparison with American labor or even with Chinese labor in America, the Chinese merchant is on the sharp lookout for profits and is not likely to engage in any business on an extensive scale that does not promise substantial returns.

This being true, the statement that Chinese pig iron can be imported, and with tariff and freight charges added, sold at the same price which the American product commands, indicates something of the enormous profits of the American steel trust by contrast with legitimate returns on the colossal business investment for which the names of Schwab and Gary stand.

After nearly a generation of effort and the loss of thousands of lives, the railroads of the country have at last agreed upon a definite standard of safety appliances to be attached to cars and locomotives. It is estimated that the proposed changes in the equipment will cost the railroads about \$5,000,000. As human life is of inestimable value, there is, of course, no economic viewpoint from which to regard the change; but the adoption of a uniform system by which these safety appliances will work on all lines in the country will hardly fail to save the lives of a large number of employes every year. Many of the railroads have voluntarily installed safety appliances on their roads and on their equipment, but these appliances have been of varying types, so that a car or locomotive from one road was unable to make use of the appliances on the equipment of another road.

8 Gordon St., Glasgow, Scotland, August 25, 1910: I notice in the August Bulletin a paragraph about John Greive, the centenarian shepherd of Argyllshire living on the banks of Lock Eck. I drove past his cottage last Sunday, and his great-granddaughter, who was standing at the door informed us the old man was still "rae weel," and little wonder, his cottage is in a beautiful spot, and the purple-clad hills of Argyllshire rise 2,000 feet from the Loch, and the wonder is that anyone dies in such a health-giving place. John would not have enjoyed a "dry" Session-on-the-roof," as he "aye" likes a "drap o' the auld kirk."

Thine Aye,

JAMES HOOT MON LIGHTBODY.

The New York World, in its issue of October 9, contained this description of the bedroom in which J. Pierpont Morgan was to rest during a visit to Cincinnati:

When J. Pierpont Morgan goes to Cincinnati next Tuesday he will have by far the most valuable bedroom in the Queen City. He will sleep in the special guest chamber at Dalvay, the home which the late Alexander McDowell built at a cost of \$1,000,000, and which has been thrown open to the greatest of American financiers by his adopted daughter, the Misses Stallo. These young women recently sailed for Europe to be gone for a year or two, and before they went away they made all arrangements for his reception and entertainment.

The bedroom in which Mr. Morgan will sleep cost Mr. McDowell more than \$100,000. It is as large as the ordinary flat, and has genuine Louis XVI furniture throughout. It is hung with rose pink damask tapestry, and is decorated, among other costly things, with three gold cabinets, each filled with antique jewelry and rare bric-a-brac. Mr. Morgan's special servants, who are in Cincinnati to prepare for his coming, say the house will be suited to every convenience he could wish.

Mr. Morgan will remain in Cincinnati for three weeks, attending the sessions of the Episcopal convention, which will begin on Wednesday. He has detailed six chauffeurs to will begin on Wednesday. He has detailed six chauffeurs to be ready with their cars, has sent about two dozen servants under the guidance of John Frazier, head waiter at Sherry's restaurant in New York City, and Miss Kate Cleaton, the housekeeper for the same place. Louis Sherry will come to the Cincinnati tomorrow morning and will have charge of the dinners to be given at Dalvay for the bishops of the church by Mr. Morgan. He will bring with him a complete corps of servants to take charge of the kitchen at Dalvay.

This brings to mind the following story:

John Fox, the Southern novelist, stayed over night in a cabin in the Kentucky mountains. In the morning he repaired to a mountain stream, producing, incidentally, from his travelling case a comb and a toothbrush, and being regarded critically by a native youth, who finally said:

"Say, mister, ain't you a lot of trouble to yourself?"

Mr. Morgan must surely be a whole lot of trouble to himself, with all that gang of flunkies and all those cars and things. But maybe it is all a matter of degree. There was once a woman who committed suicide because she got so tired of putting on her clothes every morning.

It is astonishing what you can find out when you read about New York and how things are done there. The Saturday Evening Post of recent date contained, in the course of a long article on department-store methods, this illuminating paragraph:

The founder of two of the best-conducted and smartest stores in New York was a great stickler for etiquette, and

he was a man of dignity and fine bearing. He regarded his store as a drawing room, where grand dames could come and feel at home. His ironclad rule to clerks was: "Never speak to a customer until you are spoken to, and don't show goods until you are asked to do so." That stern old man has been dead these many years, but his spirit of salesmanship dominates the stores today. That is why the clerks there, and in similar establishments, are quiet and restrained.

Nearly everybody has noticed that a great many of the clerks in stores, not only in New York but elsewhere, are exceedingly "restrained," so far as any effort to wait on the customer is concerned. In many stores, you almost have to throw a bomb at a clerk to rouse him to any consciousness of your presence. Most of us have attributed this indifference on part of the clerk to apathy, sluggishness or inborn obstinacy. But now we are told that it is the result of tradition:

In the smart Fifth Avenue store and shop there are no schools for clerks and no organized training. How then do the salespeople get that quiet, dignified and well-bred efficiency that marks them? Ask the managers of these stores and they say: "They get it from the house; it is a tradition."

Tradition, as everybody knows, is likely to become mixed up and twisted around as it is handed down from generation to generation. As time went on, the efficiency faded away but the restraint increased.

North Bend, Oregon, Sept. 16, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivener, Nashville, Tenn.—My Dear Jim: I write you again from the outskirts of our dear old U. S., but the yet to be great center of lumber industries of the Pacific Coast.

I am heartily in accord with the plan of the Death Emergency Fund, and I believe it will be a good thing to hold our Order together. I enclose my check for \$2.00 for first call.

I attended the concatenation at Bandon, Oregon, the 20th of August, and we had a grand time. Brother Griswold is the right kind of stuff for a Vicegerent, and with his able helpers, Brothers J. W. Mackenzie, of Portland, W. H. Payne, of Seattle, and H. M. Hyde, of San Francisco, it was voted a complete success.

I was very sorry I could not attend the Annual, but business matters would not permit.

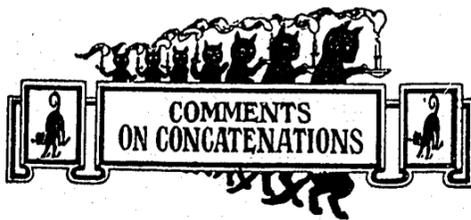
Yours fraternally,

F. E. GLAZIER (3418).

Just a Little Thoughtfulness Will Do It.

Five times three thousand Hoo-Hoo are in hearty sympathy with the new plan of the Order to establish a death benefit fund for its members. And if these members could be reached personally they would respond in a moment. But they cannot be reached in that way. It's a matter that's our individual duty, and will have to be left to ourselves to see to it. It does not come to us in the regular line of business; it is not a legal obligation, so thousands of Hoo-Hoo may just neglect the first opportunity we have ever had as an Order to do something that will make a check for \$2.00 to the Scrivener, and right now is the best time we will ever have. In many hundreds of lumber offices the writer has seen this card hung in a prominent place, "DO IT NOW." Now fellow Hoo-Hoo, just look up at that card and DO IT NOW. Send Mr. Baird your \$2.00 RIGHT NOW, and let our officers start this little system that will bring help to many a needy woman or child just when most needed, when doctor's bills come in, funeral expenses to be met, money needed to carry one of our brothers away to some distant grave and perhaps none in sight for immediate use. It's so little to do, and so much done when 'tis done. We must not fail, for if we do it will be only through carelessness of ourselves, thoughtlessness. The heart will be right, but the head wrong, and business men are supposed to use the head most. Neglect in this matter is almost a crime. Let's DO IT NOW. It's only \$2.00. Write the check NOW.

No. 20574.



Fine Meeting in the Far Northwest.

Up at Sedro-Woolley, Wash., near where Uncle Sam's land runs off into the Pacific Ocean, Vicegerent Tom M. Shields held a concatenation on the evening of August 26. Nine men came before him and they were given a touch of high life with some old-timers on the initiating Nine. There were thirty-seven old cats present, and the evening was a very enjoyable one. The "Session-on-the-Roof" was held at the Hotel Wixson. The boys at the meeting that night showed their preference for the following men for honors by Hoo-Hoo during the current year:

Harry J. Miller was unanimously endorsed for Snark of the Universe. G. A. Griswold, of Portland, Ore., and D. P. Roe, of Vancouver, B. C., were recommended for positions on the Supreme Nine. W. P. Lockwood, of Seattle, was endorsed for Vicegerent Snark for Western Washington. Brother Shields was widely congratulated on the success of the concatenation.

Snark, Tom M. Shields; Senior Hoo-Hoo, W. C. Miles; Junior Hoo-Hoo, T. H. Claffey; Bojum, George E. Youle; Scrivenoter, W. P. Lockwood; Jabberwock, Cal Welborn; Custocatian, T. R. Canlon; Arcanoper, J. B. Dwyer; Gurdon, J. D. Summers.

- 24874 Virgil "OC" Baker, Seattle, Wash.; reporter American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
 24875 George Tod Townsend Coale, Seattle, Wash.; secretary and treasurer Off Shore Lumber Company.
 24876 Frank Joseph DeVry, Seattle, Wash.; western sales manager A. Leschen & Sons' Rope Company, St. Louis, Mo.
 24877 John Hughes Gould, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.; treasurer Sechelt Logging Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.
 24878 James E. Hamilton, Anacortes, Wash.; owner J. E. Hamilton.
 24879 Glenn Lewis Lloyd, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.; manager Clark-Lloyd Lumber Company.
 24880 David Leo Melville, Seattle, Wash.; traveling agent Baltimore & Ohio Railway, Baltimore, Md.
 24881 Charles Figures Smith, Seattle, Wash.; traveling salesman E. C. Atkins & Co.
 24882 Benjamin DuBois Vandervers, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.; manager Benjamin DuBois Vandervers.
 Concatenation No. 1651, Sedro-Woolley, Wash., August 26, 1910.

Fine Meeting at KallsPELL.

At KallsPELL, Mont., on the evening of September 1, Vicegerent L. F. Russell held a splendid concatenation, initiating twenty-four men. Mr. Russell yielded his position as Snark of the Universe to ex-Snark of the Universe, Brother Platt B. Walker, and the evening's entertainment was a good one. There was a strong initiating Nine and everything passed merrily for the twenty-four initiates and the goodly number of old cats who had assembled that evening.

Snark, Platt B. Walker; Senior Hoo-Hoo, Fred H. Gillman; Junior Hoo-Hoo, G. M. Cornwall; Bojum, H. G. Miller; Scrivenoter, H. M. Yaw; Jabberwock, H. W. Huntington; Custocatian, O. U. Miracle; Arcanoper, C. B. March; Gurdon, M. J. McCabe.

- 24883 Albert Edward Boorman, KallsPELL, Mont.; secretary Montana L. & P. Mfrs.
 24884 Harry Bowker, Jr., KallsPELL, Mont.; salesman KallsPELL Lumber Company.
 24885 Ward Buckingham, KallsPELL, Mont.; assistant secretary KallsPELL Lumber Company.
 24886 Albert Henry Burns, Libby, Mont.; president Dawson Lumber Company.

- 24887 Willard Wellington Burns, Somers, Mont.; treasurer Somers Lumber Company.
 24888 Michael Driscoll, KallsPELL, Mont.; logging and milling superintendent KallsPELL Lumber Company.
 24889 John E. Ford, Lewistown, Mont.; local manager Montana Lumber Company.
 24890 Ole Iverson Grina, Cut Bank, Mont.; manager Northern Montana Lumber Company.
 24891 Amos Cull Harden, Havre, Mont.; manager Harden Lumber Company.
 24892 Ralph L. Harmon, KallsPELL, Mont.; news editor Interlake.
 24893 Harold Conrad Hunt, KallsPELL, Mont.; salesman T&D Lumber Company.
 24894 Walter Fremont Jellison, KallsPELL, Mont.; manager Jellison Lumber Company.
 24895 Herbert F. Jessup, Jessup, Mont.; manager Jessup Milling Company.
 24896 John Charles Johnson, Lewiston, Mont.; local manager Goodridge-Call Lumber Company.
 24897 Arthur Lewis Jordan, Columbus Falls, Mont.; president A. L. Jordan Lumber Company.
 24898 Walter James Lake, KallsPELL, Mont.; assistant manager O'Neil Lumber Company.
 24899 Frank NalSmith McCarthy, Great Falls, Mont.; salesman Dawson Lumber Company, Libby, Mont.
 24900 George McCrea, KallsPELL, Mont.; superintendent and secretary Northern Lumber Company.
 24901 Wilbur Nolan Noffsinger, KallsPELL, Mont.; secretary Somers Lumber Company.
 24902 Roy Ely Rollins, KallsPELL, Mont.; secretary KallsPELL Lumber Company.
 24903 Wendell William Stetemeier, KallsPELL, Mont.; secretary Boorman Lumber & Mercantile Company.
 24904 Charles Walter Swanberg, KallsPELL, Mont.; assistant manager Northern Lumber Company.
 24905 Wesley E. Wells, manager Somers Lumber Company, Somers, Mont.
 24906 John R. Wotrling, KallsPELL, Mont.; office manager Northwestern Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1652, KallsPELL, Mont., September 1, 1910.

Ten More From Texas.

While the Hoo-Hoo Annual was in session at San Francisco, or, to be more specific as to the exact time, it was on the evening of September 10, Vicegerent James Shelton held his concatenation at Fostoria, Texas. Thought waves full of good wishes were sent to the boys in Frisco, and Brother Shelton's band of about forty took their regrets on not being able to attend the Annual out upon ten kittens who offered themselves as victims for the evening. Several reports have come to the Scrivenoter from those in attendance of the pleasures of that evening.

- Snark, Jas. Shelton; Senior Hoo-Hoo, F. E. Meece; Junior Hoo-Hoo, J. C. Falvey; Bojum, B. L. Miller; Scrivenoter, E. L. Rogers; Jabberwock, J. D. Gebolt; Custocatian, W. W. Bland; Arcanoper, R. E. Martindale; Gurdon, T. N. Ashbury.
 24907 Stacy Lee Autrey, Fostoria, Texas; buyer Foster Lumber Company.
 24908 George M. "B & Better" Blystone, Fostoria, Texas; superintendent of manufacturing Foster Lumber Company.
 24909 Archie "Band-Saw" Cotic, Fostoria, Texas; sawmill superintendent Foster Lumber Company.
 24910 William Mickelberry Cunningham, Fostoria, Texas; manager the department Foster Lumber Company.
 24911 Louis Abner Isaacks, Cleveland, Texas; manager L. A. Isaacks.
 24912 Joseph Houston Kelley, Fostoria, Texas; superintendent sawmill Houston Lumber Company.
 24913 Gus Miller, Beaumont, Texas; traveling salesman E. L. Wilson Hardware Company.
 24914 Gilbert Clowns Polk, Memphis, Tenn.; salesman Memphis Steel & Construction Company.
 24915 John "Crude Oil" Smith, Fostoria, Texas; superintendent Foster Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo.
 24916 Noah Benjamin Thomas, Fostoria, Texas; superintendent Foster Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1653, Fostoria Texas, September 10, 1910.

At San Francisco.

The finishing touch to the splendid arrangements for the Annual Meeting at San Francisco occurred on September 6, when a delightful little concatenation was held for the purpose of initiating a select class of seven men.

All these initiates were much interested in the Annual Meeting, and by special arrangement each man was supplied with a button putting him on a footing at the Annual Meeting along with the oldest member of the Order. The meeting was altogether successful and enjoyable.

- Snark, Hugh W. Hogan; Senior Hoo-Hoo, R. T. Buzard; Junior Hoo-Hoo, W. W. Everett; Bojum, Thos. Pollard; Scrivenoter, E. T. Riley; Jabberwock, F. W. Trower; Custocatian, F. E. Slutman; Arcanoper, C. M. Goodyear; Gurdon, Albert E. Trower.
 24917 Milton Horatio Cook, San Francisco, Cal.; president H. N. Cook Belting Company.
 24918 Arthur William Elam, Fruitvale, Cal.; part owner timber estimator Elk Lumber Company.
 24919 Charles F. Flinn, San Francisco, Cal.; salesman Alth-Chalmers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
 24920 Walter Paul Frick, Oakland, Cal.; manager W. P. Frick.
 24921 Henry Julius Schober, San Francisco, Cal.; manager Empire Planing Mill.
 24922 George Elmer Tuman, Fruitvale, Cal.; assistant manager Cottonvale Lumber Company, New York, N. Y.
 24923 Fairfax Henry Wheelan, San Francisco, Cal.; vice-president and head of central office Saffins Valley Lumber Company.
 Concatenation No. 1654, San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1910.

Hymeneal.

Mrs. Joseph Fitzpatrick has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Mary Evelyn, to Brother Fenwick Edward Woods, on the evening of October 20, at the Church of the Holy Comforter, LeCompte, La. Brother Woods makes his home in New Orleans and is connected with the Bayou Beauf Lumber Company, Meeker, La.

OBITUARY.

Benjamin Kerr Rodgers (No. 17399).

Brother B. K. Rodgers, of the class of July 3, 1906, Alexandria, La., died of pneumonia at the Pine Street Sanitarium, Friday evening, September 2, 1910. He was a member of the lumber firm of D. J. Cavitt & Co., and also



THE LATE B. K. RODGERS (No. 17399)

Secretary of the Texarkana Shingle & Crossotting Company, both concerns of this city.

Brother Rodgers was held in high esteem by a host of friends in this section. His unflinching courtesy among his business associates, his quiet manliness, his kindness and

thoughtfulness toward his family and others, his personal integrity and general good citizenship, have all endeared him to his family and friends to such an extent that his passing away is felt as an unusually keen loss. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and a very enthusiastic Hoo-Hoo.

Brother Rodgers' family, consisting of his wife and three children—Nat D. Rodgers, Jr., little Jack and baby Louise—by his forethought and devotion are left comfortable in a worldly way. He is mourned by many family connections throughout Arkansas, of whom his brother, Honorable W. C. Rodgers, of Nashville, Ark.; Mrs. Rodgers' brother, Mr. George W. Rye, and her cousin, Mrs. S. D. Clark, of Fort Smith, Ark., were present at the services. His sister, Mrs. C. H. Kennedy, of Little Rock, Ark., and another brother, Mr. N. D. Rodgers, of Bradford, Ark., could not attend.

The funeral services, largely attended, were held at the home of Honorable Rollin W. Rodgers, a cousin, on Walnut Street, this city, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, September 3, 1910, after which the remains were taken to the northbound train of the Kansas City Southern Railway, removed to Fort Smith, Ark., and interred there on Sunday, September 4, 1910.

Brother Rodgers was born at West Point, White County, Ark., on November 3, 1869, and had thus almost reached his forty-first year. His father's family moved to Nashville, Ark., early in 1886, and later to Russellville, Ark., for some years. He spent about eleven years in Fort Smith, Ark., engaged in the livery and banking business, but for over seven years past has been connected with the lumber business in various capacities, in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

Balled Up.

The following telegrams, which were sent to the Scrivenoter at San Francisco during the Annual, somehow got badly twisted in transmission, and upon his return to Nashville these messages had to be looked up and the names verified. That is why they did not appear under the heading, "Messages from the Absent Ones," along with the other telegrams:

Butterworth, Va., J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.—Greetings: best wishes to all for a glorious meeting.
 F. G. BUEHMANN.

Chicago, Sept. 9, 1910.—Order of Hoo-Hoo, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.: Hoo-Hoo members American Lumberman Staff, Messrs. Johnson, Cress, Cone, Williams, Christine, Malloch, Marsh, Pense, Howe, Darlington, Hardy, Schloenbach, Wellmuth, Joseph, Duco, wish you Health, Happiness and Long Life.
 AMERICAN LUMBERMAN.

Mexico City, Mex., Sept. 8, 1910.—J. H. Baird, Scrivenoter, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.: Greetings. Come and see Mexico Centennial celebration.
 E. G. JARRETT.

Hard Workers of History.

When we read the lives of distinguished men in any department, we find them almost always celebrated for the amount of labor they could perform. Demosthenes, Julius Caesar, Henry IV of France, Francis Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon—different as they were in their intellectual and moral qualities—were all renowned as hard workers. We read how many days they could support the fatigues of a march; how early they could rise; how late they watched; how many hours they spent in the field, in the cabinet, in the court; how many secretaries they kept employed; in short, how hard they worked.
 —Busy Man's Magazine.

CONTRIBUTORS TO HOO-HOO DEATH EMERGENCY FUND.

Following are responses to the call for subscriptions to the establishment of the Hoo-Hoo Death Emergency Fund in addition to those published in the August Bulletin, received up to the hour of sending this form of The Bulletin to press. If your remittance was mailed within the past few days and your name does not appear in the list below, do not be uneasy, remembering that nearly a week elapses between the closing of this first form of The Bulletin and the final mailing of the paper. If, on the other hand, your remittance was mailed as much as ten days prior to receipt of this issue of The Bulletin and your name does not appear, I should be glad to receive a postal card from you, giving as nearly as you can recall it the date of your remittance, and particularly stating in what form the remittance was sent.

At the hour this is written practically \$5,500 has been subscribed to this fund, leaving only about \$500 to make the plan effective. The money is still coming in in fair volume, and this announcement that the undertaking is so nearly successful ought to very promptly bring in enough to put the total well beyond the mark. Let any man who has not subscribed be advised. The establishment of this Death Emergency Fund was fully discussed and was commended in a resolution at the annual meeting.

- Abernethy, Robert, Fort Moody, B. C., Canada, 17525
Adamson, L. F., Goldfield, Nev., 6922
Ager, Geo., Victoria, B. C., 18773
Agnew, H. K., Brandon, Man., Canada, 19912
Ahrens, A. E., Decatur, Ill., 8885
Akron, H. A., Dixon, Ill., 10252
Akron, O. M., Regina, Sask., Can., 20120
Alcorn, W. S., New Orleans, La., 21463
Alderson, J. W., Dawson, Texas, 21751
Aldrich, L. R., Blackfoot, Idaho, 18886
Alger, C. J., Chicago, Ill., 24500
Allison, G. Micanopy, Fla., 24053
Allen, H. E., Poplarville, Miss., 1331
Allen, M. J., Kansas City, Mo., 8077
Allen, S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, 16288
Allen, J. B., Centralia, Ill., 14003
Alepp, H. T., Fargo, N. D., 4238
Anderson, Emil, Louisville, Ky., 2832
Anderson, E. L., Waukesha, Wis., 715
Anderson, F. A., Eugene, Ore., 17630
Anderson, Jno. W., Chicago, Ill., 9955
Andrews, F. E., Eau Claire, Wis., 21082
Andrews, F. L., New Bethelheim, Pa., 2082
Armstrong, A. J., Boise, Idaho, 14226
Arnett, R. L., Springfield, Mo., 15258
Ashby, I. N., Houston, Tex., 19299
Ash, C. S., Topeka, Kansas, 9678
Attwell, G. H., Jr., Houston, Tex., 20402
Atwood, W. W., American Falls, Idaho, 6673
Babcock, H. C., Sildell, La., 19091
Baber, J. H., Warren, Texas, 22353
Baekus, G. T., Williams, Ariz., 11134
Bacon, B. F., Cashmere, Texas, 12126
Bachmeyer, Trinity, Texas, 10370
Baetz, Max, San Antonio, Texas, 24356
Bailey, C. L., Toronto, Ont., 14057
Bailey, R. O., Klefer, Oklahoma, 21879
Bain, G. E., Alexandria, La., 17374
Bair, S. E., Marianna, Ark., 14647
Balrd, A. C., Dallas, Texas, 7035
Baker, A. C., San Francisco, Cal., 20739
Baker, B. R., Pittsburg, Pa., 7962
Baker, Henderson, Nashville, Tenn., 9013
Baker, H. S., Selma, La., 13588
Baker, Jno. P., Granite City, Ill., 16708
Baker, W. F., Savannah, Ga., 4610
Baldrick, L. T., Tampa, Fla., 13340
Ball, T. H., Charleston, W. Va., 21458
Balmer, Cal., Bluffton, O., 6226
Banks, A. C., Brunswick, Ga., 4602
Barber, D. B., Kallspeil, Mont., 805
Barksdale, W. R., Memphis, Tenn., 7101
Barnes, A. W., Santa Ana, Cal., 13367
Barnes, S. E., Colville, Wash., 20977
Barns, W. E., St. Louis, Mo., 3
Barnum, C. H., 24202
Barr, R. L., Billingham, Wash., 8585
Barrow, A. D., Marlin, Tex., 9043
Baskette, J. H., Helena, Ark., 6864
Baxter, C. L., Ava, Mo., 16786
Bay, M. C., Shreveport, La., 15078
Beegs, J. H., Keenesburg, Colo., 23476
Behnkens, E. E., Savannah, Ga., 7584
Bettel, Albert, Kerrville, Tex., 24358
Bettel, R. M., San Antonio, Tex., 9622
Bell, C. W., Millstone, Pa., 21640
Bendt, Theo., Seguin, Tex., 17015
Bennett, Ira B., Sanger, Cal., 1113
Bennett, T. I., Kansas City, Mo., 3388
Benoy, T. M., Selma, N. C., 15117
Berg, A. C., Brandon, Man., Can., 20126
Berkshire, Ben H., Kansas City, Mo., 4849
Bergman, T. S., Portland, Ore., 24640
Bernardin, J. M., Kansas City, Mo., 152
Bernower, P. J., Canton, Ohio, 11159
Bertrand, L. L., New Iberia, La., 10449
Best, F. P., Havana, Cuba, 21341
Beyer, Jackson, Des Moines, Iowa, 2994
Beyers, E. O., St. Louis, Mo., 23678
Bickley, Jno., Cedar Bluffs, Kans., 16332
Billheimer, J. S., San Dimas, Cal., 14284
Billings, P. W., Park City, Utah, 23570
Bingham, C. E., Sedro Woolley, Wash., 5644
Bird, B. F., Monroe, Wash., 9452
Birdsall, W. C., Vancouver, B. C., Can., 11307
Birmingham, T. J., Galena, Ill., 2932
Birrh, L. N., San Francisco, Cal., 11910
Bishop, E. K., Montesano, Wash., 5545
Bixby, W. F., Decatur, Ala., 1273
Black, Garland, Brinkley, Ark., 19907
Blackwell, W. T., Horatio, Ark., 22112
Blake, W. G. Corpus Christi, Tex., 12528
Blaker, Alfred, Pleasanton, Kans
Blanchard, H. C., Hugo, Okla., 23589
Blascoe, T. C., St. Louis, Mo., 9005
Blasse, P. L., Saginaw, Mich., 2864
Blizzard, A. E., Yellow Pine, La., 21665
Block, G. H., Lawton, Okla., 2135
Blocks, W. L., Tampa, Fla., 22859
Blotchford, W. H., Flagstaff, Ariz., 24538
Blumer, E. W., St. Louis, Mo., 16319
Boatman, W. H., Webb, Okla., 18237
Boettner, J. F., Everett, Wash., 12766
Boelhauwe, J. A., Victoria, Tex., 26833
Bohn, W. G., Portland, Ore., 1600
Bohrer, C. H., Jonesboro, Ark., 7123
Bollinger, J. C., Bollinger, La., 16788
Bond, A. J., Meta, Mo., 18576
Bonsteel, W. B., Cleveland, Ohio, 7783
Boston, A. F., Oklahoma City, Okla., 17783
Boston, G. H., Oklahoma City, Okla., 9686
Boston, J. N., Marlon, Ky., 16290
Botts, M. E., Mexico, Mo., 22530
Boulet, R., Mexico City, Mex., 18412
Bourne, Chas., Jr., Memphis, Tenn., 20532
Bowditch, J. L., Wichita, Kans., 16407
Bowman, Earl E., Spokane, Wash., 22619
Boyce, C. D., St. Louis, Mo., 281
Boyd, S. L., Monrovia, Cal., 14258
Bradley, G. L., Omaha, Neb., 8572
Bradley, J. S., Hayesville, La., 16146
Bradley, Nathan, Bay City, Mich., 13739
Brandt, E. J., Seattle, Wash., 11636
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Brebner, W. E., St. Joe, Idaho, 23958
Brewer, H. W., Dresden, Kans., 18677
Bridgman, W. A., St. Louis, Mo., 22238
Briggs, C. A., Meadow Creek, W. Va., 21113
Briggs, C. R., Marietta, Ohio, 403
Briggs, E. L., Marble, Colo., 6511
Brinkman, Alex., Comfort, Tex., 24361
Briscoe, W. L., Rlytheville, Ark., 17934
Brisson, M. D., Eolen, Ga., 24010
Britton, J. D., Everett, Wash., 20562
Bromsfield, G. C., Louisville, Ky., 17414
Bromley, Geo. A., St. Louis, Mo.
Brooks, H. C., New Iberia, La., Life, 15
Brower, Chas. E., Memphis, Tenn., 20939
Brown, Allan, Goodpine, La., 23009
Brown, D. A., Alberta, N. C., 23010
Brown, G. R., Little Rock, Ark., 1011
Brown, H. H., Fort Smith, Ark., 24757
Brown, J. D., Portland, Ore., 20045
Brown, Joseph L., Globe, Ariz., 15639
Brown, J. F., Anadarko, Okla., 6348
Brown, S. J., Paducah, Ky., 14311
Brownson, C. W., Portchester, N. Y., 12407
Brunson, F. B., Haultonville, La., 529
Bruce, J. W., Sanford, Ala., 9260
Buchanan, A., Sandersville, Ga., 15056
Buettner, E. W., Chicago, Ill., 12268
Buhmann, F. G., Ayden, N. C., 7790
Burden, G. H., St. Louis, Mo., 24262
Burgers, F. W., San Francisco, Cal., 8395
Burdette, J. H., Inda, Miss., 12990
Burks, R. P., Midlothian, Tex., 19308
Burmestee, F. G., Portland, Ore., 16199
Burnett, C. L., Tulare, Cal., 24440
Burnett, G. C., Tulare, Cal., 17675
Burriss, Alex., Merrill, Wis., 1316
Busing, J. W., Elma, Wash., 23623
Butler, M. K., Moultrie, Ga., 24203
Butts, C. K., Hollywood, Mo., 14760
Hyles, F. W., Melbourne, Wash., 17309
Byrd, H. O., Atlanta, Ga., 22172
Byrne, Frank T., St. Louis, Mo., 6548
Byrnes, Geo. H., Shreveport, La., 9888
Cadenhead, J. W., Manistee, La., 17993
Caldren, Burt, Denver, Colo., 5345
Cale, Chas. H., Uniontown, Pa., 23193
Calhoun, T. H., Beach, Ga., 15669
Call, H. L., Minneapolis, Minn., 9959
Callicott, G. B., Jayton, Texas
Callow, A. L., Elma, Wash., 23624
Cambre, G. H., Alexandria, La., 17994
Cameron, Jas. O., Victoria, B. C., 24705
Campbell, T. J., Leetonia, Pa., 22602
Campbell, W. C., New Orleans, La., 13035
Canavan, J. J., New York, N. Y., 1947
Candee, H. S., Cairo, Ill., 5603
Cannon, James, Geneva, Ill., 16604
Carlin, F. E., Spokane, Wash., 16483
Caughey, Albert, Desher, Neb., 8862
Carls, K. L., Onaska, Tex., 24493
Carlson, C., Everett, Wash., 24282
Carmichael, Little Rock, Ark., 8041
Carr, Howard, Tacoma, Wash., 18616
Carr, Jno., Dayton, Wash., 16464
Carroll, A. J., Leavenworth, Wash., 23833
Cartier, G. R., South Bend, Wash., 4178
Cavin, J. E., Roswell, Mexico, 11710
Cazes, P. A., New Orleans, La., 22409
Chadwick, A. C., Yellow Pine, La., 20307
Chaftay, R., William, W. Va., 13582
Chambers, F. H., Huntington, W. Va., 21176
Chandler, A., Seattle, Wash., 23220
Channell, P. C., Alexandria, La., 23011
Chapman, F. F., Morgan City, La., 19778
Chase, C. H., Jackson, Miss., 8959
Chess, Chas., Fresno, Cal., 21966
Chilton, J., Campbellsburg, Ky., 16292
Choats, W. L., Los Angeles, Cal., 2105
Christensen, R. P., Grand Rapids, Mich., 21625
Christian, Ed A., San Antonio, Tex., 24366
Cind, G. H., Portland, Ore., 23042
Claborne, J. H., Jr., San Francisco, Cal., 1757
Clark, E. L., Pine Prairie, La., 24545
Clark, Louis V., Birmingham, Ala., 1159
Clark, W. L., Johnson City, Tenn., 12490
Clegg, W. E., Chicago, Ill., 8283
Clemans, E. E., Beards, Kans., 10271
Clement, W. L., Greensboro, N. C., 24159
Cleveland, G. W., Horatio, Ark., 1084
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Clore, J. O., San Angelo, Tex., 23606
Clynick, Geo. H., Bonner, Mont., 20999
Cochran, F. C., Sedalia, Mo., 8507
Cockran, J. A., Burlissa, La., 19973
Collin, F. E., Vancouver, B. C., Can., 17310
Colborn, J. A., Lake Odessa, Mich., 17226
Collins, A. D., Essex, Iowa, 11656
Collister, W. H. R., Vancouver, B. C., Can., 17936
Coloma, R. J., Baltimore, Md., 15993
Colquitt, S. B., Roswell, N. Mex., 20619
Conness, W. J., Itasca Sta., Superior, Wis., 2729
Conaway, A., Partex, W. Va., 9434
Condit, C. C., Azusa, Cal., 22035
Converse, Frank, Portland, Ore., 4549
Cook, H. E., Shelbyville, Ill., 15690
Cox, Jno. T., Murfreesboro, Tenn., 12678
Coram, Jas. A., Kallspeil, Mont., 14777
Cordell, J. H., El Dorado Ark., 13948
Courtney, E. S., Philadelphia, Pa., 2673
Craig, D. C., Piedmont, Cal., 21929
Crain, C. F., Chattanooga, Tenn., 14767
Cronc, Albert, Chicago, Ill., 7304
Council, F. S., Jackson, Miss., 6457
Cowles, C. A., Atlanta, Ga., 4253
Craig, G. C., Winterburn, W. Va., 22945
Crank, F. M., Bearden, Cal., 6133
Christopher, T. P., Baltimore, Md., 22261
Cristy, Jas. C., Detroit, Mich., 6200
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Crowthait, H. K., Hamilton, Ont., Can., 20692
Crowell, D. J., Buffalo, N. Y., 11276
Crowell, Lincoln, Ogden, Utah, 20348
Crull, C. G., Des Moines, Iowa, 14211
Crumbly, J. S., Portland, Ore., 16480
Cubbedge, R. W., Bluefield, W. Va., 7869
Cudabac, N. M., McLain, Miss., 5012
Cudlipp, P. S., New Orleans, La., 22116
Cullen, Chas., Cincinnati, O., 23668
Cunnigham, J. H., Loveland, Col., 23859
Currow, C. H., San Francisco, Cal., 19732
Currier, W. C., Tulsa, Okla., 23434
Curtis, Frana, J., Scotia, Cal., 16652
Cusack, J., Jr., Portland, Ore., 16941
Cutler, F. S., Columbia, Mo., 22534
Daffey, F. C., Wilkinsburg Pa., 19154
Dallas, G. W., New Iberia, La., 7017
Lana, G. C., Wakefield, Kans., 3882
Danaher, C. D., Tacoma, Wash., 21271
Daniel, L. F., Beaumont, Tex., 15899
Daniel, A. D., Atlanta, Ga., 24458
Danzler, L. N., Biloxi, Miss., 2629
Davenport, W. A., Alberta, La., 12393
Davis, B. R., Houston, Tex., 20621
Davis, C. A., Greencross, Wash., 20981
Davis, Frank D., Getchell, Wash., 22413
Davis, G. A., Fayette, Iowa, 12441
Davis, S. B., Sedan, Kans., 8796
Daw, H. L., Roanoke, Ky., 9922
Day, Albert C., Bowe, Tex., 19762
Dean, S. J., Ranger, Tex., 12464
DeBaillon, Chas., Lafayette, La., 21617
DeBlieux, John, Kentwood, La., 23664
DeCoux, Leo, Kentwood, La., 23653
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DeLaney, S. H., Minneapolis, Minn., 16987
DeMun, G. K., Garfield, Kans., 15147
Demuth, F. E., Ellsworth, N. C., 8427
Denny, C. H., Greensboro, N. C., 8019
Denison, J. B., New York, N. Y., 8019
DeVoss, S. A., Greensburg, La., 23013
Dickerson, F. F., Scribner, Neb., 7839
Diels, A. F., Ann Arbor, Mich., 8932
Dobson, R. T., Yazoo City, Miss., 8416
Doiton, W. H., Cincinnati, Ohio, 3659
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Duffy, Geo. W., Spokane, Wash., 20983
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Dunbar, W. C., Victoria, La., 7045
Duncan, E. A., Warren, Pa., 8224
Dunlop, J. H., Cascade Locks, Ore., 12134
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Dunn, T. R., Winnipeg, Man., 12395
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Dyer, W. W., Columbia, Tenn., 2677
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Eberhard, H. H., Salina, Kans., 5645
Eckhardt, O. E., Enid, Okla., 7284
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Edmonton, G. H., Platten Villa, La., 24221
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Elden, Jas. M., Mayer, Ariz., 24692
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Elliott, J. A., Tremont, Neb., 12963
Elliott, B. R., New Orleans, La., 18260
Elliott, J. H., Ft. Worth, Tex., 19768
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Enochs, M. S., Jackson, Miss., 10603
Enochs, M. S., Reubens, Idaho, 18517
Erickson, E., Chicago, Ill., 22847
Erlhoff, J. T., Nashville, Tenn., 10171
Estes, F. L., St. Paul, Va., 17152
Eustier, C. H., Thomasville, Ga., 7953
Evans, E. L., Albuquerque, N. M., 20909
Evans, J. O., Decatur, Ill., 16370
Everett, S. S., San Francisco, Cal., 1761
Everitt, W. L., Denver, Colo., 23864
Ewen, A. S., Denver, Colo., 23865
Ewing, E. H., Marianna, Ark., 21957
Fairfield, O. D., San Francisco, Cal., 23399
Fall, J. G., Waco, Tex., 19760
Farrar, F. W., Pawhuska, Okla., 22537
Fassett, G. H., Grand Rapids, Mich., 24346
Faust, L. H., Paducah, Ky., 16780
Faust, C. L., Paducah, Ky., 14313
Fay, Frank E., Willow Lake, 16090
Fawcett, J. B., Hampton, Tex., 12539
Fellows, A. S., Ashdown, Ark., 23216
Ferguson Donald, London, Ont., Can., 11280
Ferguson, Charles, London, Ont., Can., 18353
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Fetzer, L., Cascade Locks, Ore., 14521
Fetzer, Henry A., Shreveport, La., 16793
Field, Geo. A., Des Moines, Iowa, 17238
Flier, E. T., Chicago, Ill., 5453
Fletcher, L. L., Benton Harbor, Mich., 7399
Fletcher, Henry, Marcola, Ore., 17634
Fletcher, Archie, Grand Rapids, Mich., 24347
Fisher, C. W., Francis, Okla., 24619
Fitch, C. M., New York, N. Y., 23811
Fletcher, J. T., Ft. Paso, Tex., 19421
Folsom, H. L., Dorchester Center, Mass., 2312
Fontaine, P. C., Antrim, La., 5027
Forbes, W. A., Garvin, Okla., 12353
Ford, W. E., Hedgesville, Mont., 23705
Foraker, R. E., Goldbar, Wash., 6029
Forsythe, E. H., Dunlevie, W. Va., 24047
Forsyth, R. A., Los Angeles, Cal., 7453
Foster, D. M., Lake Charles, La., 10912
Foster, Geo. W., Kansas City, Mo., 2903
Foster, W. A., Seattle, Wash., 1319
Foulds, A. H., Carnduff, Sask., Can., 13864
Fox, D. B., Overt, Miss., 19101
Fraser, W. J., Knoxville, Tenn., 20545
Frazier, G. V., Pinna, Ohio, 9926
Frazier, R. M., Coweta, Okla., 22114
Franks, R. A., Ora, Miss., 22424
Freller, Carl L., Ora, Miss., 22424
French, W. M., Knoxville, Tenn., 4193
Frogman, Geo. E., Bensonville, Ill., 21166
Friedlander, Jos., St. Landry, La., 6670
Froyman, John, Dyersville, Iowa, 5787
Fry, Clarence H., Crescent, Idaho, 22650
Fuller, H. B., Aberdeen, S. Dak., 16142
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Fyler, G. H., Dallas, Tex., 8322
Gahringer, C. U., Scotts Bluff, Neb
Gaines, H. B., Bristol, Wis., 10377
Galehouse, G. W., Doylestown, O., 20803
Galdiner, H. M., Chicago, Ill., 634
Garrett, C. R., Grand Rapids, Mich., 22764
Garrod, L. H., Seattle, Wash., 21278
Garsell, A. J., Gate, Wash., 15502
Garvin, R. W., Indiana Harbor, Ind., 24032
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Know the Stars in the Dragon.

Winding in and out between the stars of the Great and Little Dipper is the constellation of the Dragon. The tip of the tail lies between the pole star in the Little Dipper and the pointers in the Great Dipper, but much nearer the latter and only a few degrees below the pointers. The rest of the constellation, outlined with faint stars, curves downward and around the Little Dipper, when, with a final coil, it terminates with the two bright stars, Gamma and Beta, which mark the head of the Dragon, or, in fact, its eyes. Aratus, in describing the constellations, speaks of

the Dragon as "with eyes oblique retorted, that askant cast gleaming fire."

Its leading star, Alpha, near the tail of the Dragon and half way between Mizar (the middle star in the handle of the Great Dipper and the lowest star in the bowl of the Little Dipper, is known by the name of Thuban. Four thousand years ago it was the pole star.—Mary Proctor, in Chicago Tribune.

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 "Root."—Newark News.

Proving His Endurance.

T. R.'s splendid teeth, says a Toledo dentist, are responsible for his mental and physical ability. But isn't a man with such teeth liable to bite off more than he can chew?—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

An American and a Highlander were walking one day on the top of one of the Scotch mountains when the Scotchman, wishing to impress his boastful "cousin," produced a famous echo to be heard in that place. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the proud Scotchman, turning to the Yankee, exclaimed:

"There, now, ye canna' show anything like that in your country."

To which the other replied, "I guess we can better that some, stranger. Why, in my shooting lodge in the Rockies, when I go to bed I just lean out of my window and call out, 'Time to get up; wake up!' and eight hours afterward the echo comes back and wakes me."—Truth.

Chronicle Hero.

At first glance the novel's title, "The Rainbow," seemed to be lacking in significance, but as it afterward developed that the hero blushed crimson, was blue with the cold, had his lips grow gray, was seized by a black rage, fell into a brown study, grew green with envy, purple with indignation, livid with fear, yellow with chagrin, and scarlet with embarrassment, the title proved to be entirely apt.—Puck.

"And so, Miss Alma, you reject me! Well, to humble your pride a little, I'll tell you that you are by no means the first."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"So you don't guide hunting parties any more?" "Nope," was the slow rejoinder from the man whittling in front of the village store, "got tired of bein' mistook fer a deer." "How do you earn your living now?" "Guide fishin' parties. So fer, nobody aint mistook me fer a fish."—North Beach Cynosure.

One Last Chance.

A polite and obliging salesman in a department store had had his patience sorely tried by a fastidious shopper, who, after causing the salesman to take down from the shelves every bolt of cloth except one on the top shelf, finally glanced at her watch, saying:

"Oh, I must be going. I was merely looking for a friend."

"In that case, madam," replied the unhappy salesman, "I'll gladly get down the last bolt if you think she is in that."—Brooklyn Life.

In an English town a gentleman and a countryman approached a cage in the traveling Zoo from opposite directions. This cage contained a very fierce-looking kangaroo. The countryman gazed at the wild animal for a few minutes with mouth and eyes both open, and then turning to the gentleman, he asked, "What kind of animal is that?" "Oh," replied the gentleman, "that is a native of Australia." The countryman covered his eyes with his hands as he exclaimed in horror, "Well, well! my sister married one of them!"

The First Horse—Well, there's one indignity they'll never put upon us.

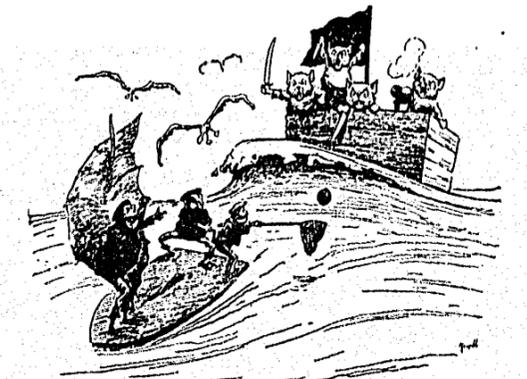
The Second Horse—What's that?

The First Horse—They'll never call on us to drag a stalled airship out of a soggy cloud.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How Did He Happen to Have It?

Treed by a cow moose, a Massachusetts man started to play a phonograph, and the moose thing was just six seconds jumping over two barns and four haystacks and losing itself in the woods.—Boston Herald.

A Chicago preacher says "sunstroke is religious appendicitis" and should be cut out.—Indianapolis News.



OFF THE CATALINE ISLANDS. PURSUED BY PIRATES.

"Susannah," asked the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for better or for worse—"

"Jes' as he is, pahson," she interrupted, "jes' as he is. Ef he gits any bettah Ah'll know do good Lawd's gwine to take 'im; an' ef he gets any wusser, w'y, Ah'll tend to 'im myself."—Youth's Companion.

Up-to-Date Hat Measure.

Just when we think we have seen the largest hat that any girl dare wear, along comes another that will hold three or four quarts more.—Toledo Blade.

The Difference.

Teacher—Now, do you see the difference between animal instinct and human reason?

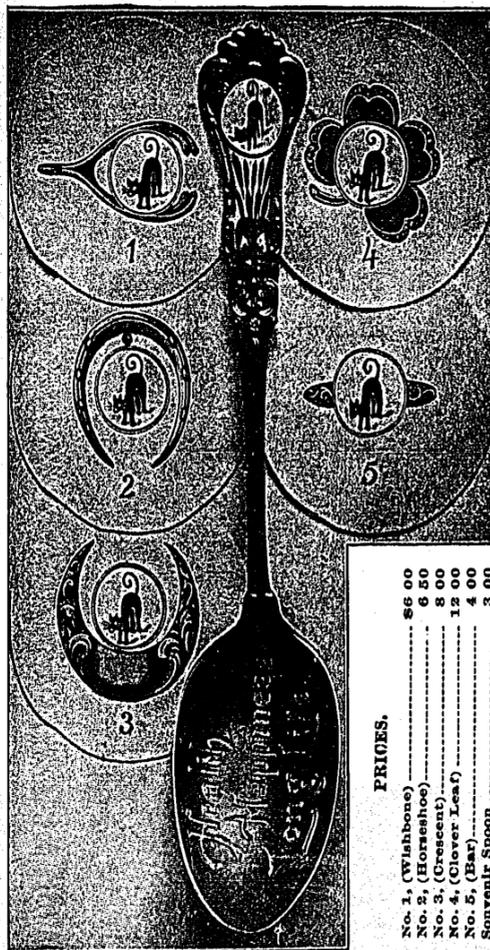
Bright Boy—Yes'm. If we had instinct we'd know everything we needed to without learning it, but we've got the reason and have to study ourselves mos' blind or be a fool.—Chicago News.

Spencer, D.
 Sproule, B.
 Spurrer, J.
 Stabler, J.
 Stack, W.
 Stanger, V.
 Stanton, J.
 12419
 Stark, E.
 Starmer, C.
 Starmer, C.
 Starr, W.
 Stearns, F.
 Stephan, C.
 20816
 Stevens, J.
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 Stewart, J.
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 Stigler, H.
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 Stillwell, J.
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 Strauss,
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 Swartz, J.
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 Switzer,
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 Sweet, C.
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 Sweet, H.
 Swift, D.
 Swinford
 Tall, D.
 18812
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 Tate, J.
 Taylor, R.
 Telfer, J.
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 Temple,
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THE HOO-HOO JEWELRY



PRICES.

No. 1. (Watchcharm)	\$6 00
No. 2. (Horseshoe)	6 50
No. 3. (Crescent)	8 00
No. 4. (Clover Leaf)	12 00
No. 5. (Bar)	4 00
Souvenir Spoon	3 00

THE HOO-HOO GRIP TAG.

This, also is guaranteed to bring good luck to any traveling man and to keep him from journeying on the downhill road towards failure or disaster. It will be seen that lost grips with this tag on them will probably be sent in to me. In every such case the greatest secrecy will be maintained as to the contents. If your bag contains only a collar button and your other pair of socks, nothing will be said to humiliate you. Price 99 cents, and cheap at the money.



THE LADIES' PIN.



I have yet to see a lady, old or young, who did not want one of these pins the minute she saw it. To have these pins in the hands of pretty women—and a good Hoo-Hoo knows no other sort—is the best possible advertisement for the Order. Every Hoo-Hoo ought to buy one of these pins, have his number engraved on it, and give it to some good woman. Price \$1.50 by registered mail—\$1.25, flat, if taken f. o. b., Nashville. Loosen up, boys, and give the women a chance.

THE HOO-HOO WATCH CHARM.

The new design being alike on both sides, it will never hang "wrong side out." The edges are smooth, which is also a great advantage. We once had a most beautiful design, to which we thought there could be no possible objection. It had, however, some sharp points, and numerous kicks began to reach us from married brothers who said the charm "scratched the baby's legs all up." This watch charm is perfectly harmless, as well as very beautiful, besides being appropriately suggestive of Egypt, the birthplace of Hoo-Hoo. That part of the design which looks like the top of a gate or door represents the "Propylon." The Propylon was the great gateway erected in front of the temple of Osiris. It was massive in proportion and rich in sculptural design and inscriptions. In shape it was like the Pylons of the temple, from which it took its name. It served as a kind of introduction to the temple, and beyond it was sacred ground. From beneath its portal, on account of its position, the temple in all its glory was seen. Leading from it was the sacred way, bordered on each side by the recumbent sphinx. Once a year, when the earth in its circuit around the sun had reached a certain point in the ecliptic, the rays of the rising sun, cutting across the desert, shone through the great Propylon down the avenue of sphinx into and down through the temple until it lighted up the place of the Most Holy and glittered on the gilded horns of the sacred bull—and the Egyptian new year had begun. The rest of the design is made up of a continuous border of the lotus, symbolical of the resurrection—the lotus sleeps and awakens. The Egyptians believed that their spirits would return to earth after a lengthy sojourn elsewhere and that they would inhabit their old bodies—hence mummies. (You don't have to remember all this, if you buy the charm, but ought to.)



PRICE \$7.50 PREPAID.

Now, then, none of this Hoo-Hoo jewelry will be sold to other than members in good standing, and only for cash. There is a profit in it to the manufacturer, but none to Hoo-Hoo. It is handled for the accommodation of our members and the good of the Order. None of it will be sold without the buyer's number. Address all orders to J. H. BAIRD, Scrivener, Nashville, Tenn.

THE SOUVENIR SPOON.

The cut gives but a faint idea of its beauty and artistic elegance. In addition to bearing the Hoo-Hoo emblem, it is adorned with nine cat-tails, such as grow in the marshes in the South, enameled in the natural color of brown, with green leaves. The workmanship is of the highest quality. It is no cheap affair, but is hand-painted, and hand-enameled. This spoon itself is sterling gilt, which means that it is sterling silver, plated with gold. To all intents and purposes it is a gold spoon. The price is about right, I think, considering what you get.

THE HOO-HOO BROOCHES.

In addition to being artistic and beautiful, these are all "lucky" pins, and I guarantee them to bring success to the purchaser and make his wish come true, provided he wishes for the right thing, and is willing to work.

The simple "bar" brooch is recommended as a present to a practical-minded girl. It carries with it a suggestion of solid worth and is calculated to impress her with the idea that you are about as good a chance, all things considered, as she will be likely to get. The WISIBONE design was made with a view to marrying-off the confirmed bachelors of Hoo-Hoo. THE HORSESHOE PIN is the luckiest of all. It will be observed that this horseshoe is not the old-fashioned kind, such as a common "plug" would wear, but is the up-to-date shoe worn by a running horse. It is, therefore, symbolic of the speedy realization of the purchaser's brightest dreams. THE CRESCENT PIN is intended for presentation to a romantic maiden, and may be accompanied by a speech about the moon—"the inconstant moon that monthly changes in its orb"—and entreaty that her love be not likewise variable. THE CLOVER-LEAF PIN is for widowers with children, who are trying to marry young girls. It is absolutely frostbite—"a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The clover-leaf has a border of Roman gold, with the center enameled in the natural clover green. Any one of these pins would make an appropriate present from a man to his wife. The horseshoe pin might prove of, festive as a present to one's mother-in-law, as it would carry with it a delicate hint to "walk away."

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

THE SUPREME NINE.

SNARK OF THE UNIVERSE—Harry J. Miller, Index, Wash.
SENIOR HOO-HOO—Jeff B. Webb, Grand Rapids, Mich.
JUNIOR HOO-HOO—G. A. Griswold, Portland, Ore.
BOJUM—A. J. Russell, San Francisco, Cal.
SCRIVENER—J. H. Baird, Nashville, Tenn.
JABBERWOCK—Chas. P. Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.
JABBERWAX—J. H. Sheip, Philadelphia, Pa.
CUSTODIAN—F. Judd, St. Louis, Mo.
ARCANOPHER—T. H. Calhoun, Beach, Ga.
GURDON—T. H. Calhoun, Beach, Ga.



THE HOUSE OF ANCIENTS.

CHAS. H. McGARRET, (Deceased).
B. A. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.
W. E. BARNES, St. Louis, Mo.
J. E. DEFFENBAUGH, (Deceased).
H. H. HEMENWAY, Colorado Springs, Colo.
A. A. WHITE, (Deceased).
N. A. GLADDING, Indianapolis, Ind.
GEORGE W. LOCK, Lake Charles, La.
W. H. STILLWELL, Savannah, Ga.
A. H. WIGLE, (Deceased).
W. H. NORRIS, Houston, Tex.
ED. M. VIETMEIER, Sandusky, Ohio.
C. D. ROUBKE, Urbana, Ill.
R. D. INMAN, Portland, Ore.
A. C. RAMSEY, Nashville, Ark.
J. S. BONNER, Houston, Tex.
PLATT B. WALKER, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. A. HADLEY, Chatham, Ont., Can.

THE VICEROYENTS.

Alabama—(Northern District)—J. C. Osborne, Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama—(Central District)—W. S. Fleming, Lock Box 638, Montgomery, Ala.
Alabama—(Southern District)—E. L. McTowin, Mobile, Ala.
Arizona—E. A. Goodrich, Phoenix, Arizona.
Arkansas—(Northeastern District)—J. H. Stannard, Nettleton, Ark.
Arkansas—(Central District)—E. L. Rodgers, 215 W. 2d St., Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas—(Northwestern District)—L. R. Putman, Fayetteville, Ark.
Arkansas—(Southwestern District)—H. E. Bemis, Prescott, Ark.
Arkansas—(Southeastern District)—George P. Darby, Pine Bluff, Ark.
California—(Southern District)—Brown Higman, 350 West 57th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
California—(Northern District)—R. A. Hiseox, 351 Berry St., San Francisco, Cal.
Canada—(Eastern District)—Thomas Patterson, 81 Victoria Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Canada—(Central District)—E. D. Tennant, care The Rat Portage Lbr. Co., Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Canada—(British Columbia)—A. J. Hendry, B. C. M. T. & T. Co., Vancouver, B. C.
Canada—(Alberta)—L. P. Stranahan, Box 1700, Calgary, Alta., Canada.
Colorado—W. L. Clayton, Greeley, Col.
Cuba—P. P. Best, Box 765, Havana, Cuba.
District of Columbia—O. H. Smith, 1703 Kilbourne Place, Washington, D. C.
England—(Southern District)—Edwin Haynes, 164 Aldergate St., London, E. C., England.
England—(Western District and Wales)—J. P. Stephenson-Jelle, 28 Baldwin St., Bristol, England.
Florida—(Southern District)—W. L. Blocks, Tampa, Fla.
Florida—(Eastern District)—W. E. Gullett, 414 Dyal-Upchurch Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
Florida—(Western District)—Geo. W. Ward, De Funiak Springs, Fla.
Georgia—(Northern District)—W. H. Frye, 71 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia—(Southeastern District)—J. W. Newman, 203 National Bank Bldg., Savannah, Ga.
Georgia—(Southwestern District)—J. C. Fulford, care Albany Mill Supply Co., Albany, Ga.
Idaho—(Northern District)—P. M. Lachmund, Pocatello, Idaho.
Idaho—(Southern District)—C. B. Channel, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Illinois—(Northern District)—
Illinois—(Southern District)—E. B. Eckhard, Carbondale, Ill.
Indiana—(Northern District)—Louis G. Buddenbaum, Fine & New York Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.
Indiana—(Southern District)—Henry Kolker, Jr., cor. Main and Iowa Sts., Evansville, Ind.
Iowa—(Northern District)—D. H. Devins 1206 Iowa St., Dubuque, Iowa.
Iowa—(Southern District)—J. M. Furlong, Keokuk, Iowa.
Kansas—(Eastern District)—E. D. Whiteside, Columbus, Kas.
Kansas—(Western District)—N. H. Huey, care National Hotel, Salina, Kas.
Kentucky—(Central District)—L. G. Herndon, 709 Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Kentucky—(Eastern District)—B. L. Blair, Catterburg, Ky.
Kentucky—(Western District)—H. S. Wells, 14th St. and Caldwell Ave., Paducah, Ky.
Louisiana—(Southern District)—George H. Cambre, Hotel Bontley, Alexandria, La.
Louisiana—(Northern District)—F. G. Snyder, Shreveport, La.
Louisiana—(Eastern District)—J. A. Hilliard, Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.
Maryland—(Eastern District)—Wm. T. Kuhns, 7 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
Maryland—(Western District)—R. W. Oswald, Cumberland, Md.
Massachusetts—Herbert A. Fuller, 11 Doane St., Boston, Mass.

Mexico—(Southern District)—DeWitt Hammond, Avenida Cinco de Mayo 5, Mexico City, Mexico.
Mexico—(Northern District)—J. W. Derby, Box 264, Monterey, Mexico.
Michigan—(Western District)—Fred J. Verkerke, care Marquette Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Michigan—(Upper Peninsula)—W. A. Whitman, Marquette, Mich.
Minnesota—(Southern District)—James C. Melville, 741 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Minnesota—(Northern District)—Geo. A. Sherwood, 2 Lyceum Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
Mississippi—(Southern District)—T. L. O'Donnell, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Mississippi—(Western District)—A. F. Wortman, Jackson, Miss.
Mississippi—(Eastern District)—T. J. Childow, Box 418, Meridian, Miss.
Missouri—(Eastern District)—R. B. McConnell, care Huttig Sash & Door Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri—(Western District)—E. A. Wright, 412 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Missouri—(Southwestern District)—E. E. Ennis, 1105 N. Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.
Montana—L. F. Russell, Billings, Mont.
Nebraska—J. W. Chase, The Ohio B. B., Lincoln, Neb.
Nevada—W. A. Viney, Reno, Nevada.
New Mexico—E. L. Evans, Albuquerque, N. M.
New York—(Western District)—J. M. Briggs, 792 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
North Carolina—(Central District)—Clyde McCallum, Fayetteville, N. C.
North Carolina—(Eastern District)—F. G. Bunmann, Ayden, N. C.
North Carolina—(Western District)—Robert A. Gaither, Box 207, Statesville, N. C.
North Dakota—Frank A. Taylor, Grand Forks, N. D.
Ohio—(Northern District)—F. T. Felch, 13th Floor Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Ohio—(Central District)—F. J. Bielle, 1021 South High St., Columbus, Ohio.
Ohio—(Southern District)—R. McCracken, 1010 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oklahoma—(Western District)—B. H. Miller, care Consolidated Saw Mill Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oklahoma—(Northeastern District)—T. B. Page, Box 602, Muskogee, Okla.
Oklahoma—(Southeastern District)—H. T. Chiles, Caddo, Okla.
Oregon—(Northern District)—
Oregon—(Southern District)—I. J. Simpson, North Bend, Ore.
Pennsylvania—(Northern District)—W. P. Barker, St. Marys, Pa.
Pennsylvania—(Central District)—A. W. Mallinson, Williamsport, Pa.
Pennsylvania—(Eastern District)—
Pennsylvania—(Western District)—W. T. Carroll, care Carroll Lumber Co., Uniontown, Pa.
Scotland—James Lightbody, 8 Gordon St., Glasgow, Scotland.
South Carolina—J. W. Allen, Sumter, S. C.
South Dakota—
Tennessee—(Eastern District)—E. M. Vestal, care Vestal Lbr. & Mfg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
Tennessee—(Central District)—S. Cecil Ewing, 1001 First National Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee—(Western District)—Geo. O. Friedel, 1014 Sledge Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Texas—(Northern District)—C. E. Gillett, Waco, Tex.
Texas—(Southern District)—James Shelton, 608 Theatre Bldg., Houston, Texas.
Texas—(Western District)—R. A. Whitlock, El Paso, Tex.
Utah—J. J. Stewart, Box 43, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Virginia—(Western District)—L. E. Hunter, Graham, Va.
Virginia—(Eastern District)—R. H. Morris, care The North Carolina Phe Association, Norfolk, Va.
Washington—(Western District)—T. M. Shields, 119 Jackson St., Seattle, Wash.
Washington—(Eastern District)—E. E. Engdahl, 817 E. Indiana St., Spokane, Wash.
West Virginia—(Eastern District)—J. W. Brazier, Elkins, W. Va.
West Virginia—(Central District)—Clarence D. Howard, Cowen, W. Va.
West Virginia—(Western District)—O. F. Payne, 804 Kanawha St., Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin—W. R. Anderson, 304 Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wyoming—P. M. Backus, 420 S. Linden Ave., Sheridan, Wyoming.
Australia—W. G. Boorman, E. S. & A. Bank Bldgs, King & George Sts., Sidney, N. S. W.

THE JURISDICTIONS.

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