

NEED OF FOREST RESERVE

JUDGE LOWELL STATES CASE IN REGARD TO BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Government Action in Public Interest and Opposed for Selfish Reasons—Investigation Welcomed.

PENDLETON, Sept. 17.—(To the Editor.)

The determination of the trustees of the Portland Chamber of Commerce to investigate the subject of the proposed Blue Mountain forest reserve, as announced in the Oregonian of this morning, must be my excuse for presenting at this time what I am led to believe, from contact with men in all walks of life, to be the prevailing sentiment in this section of the state upon the question.

As upon every proposition which touches and conflicts interests, and which, of necessity, changes the current of local development, opinion varies both as to the purpose, and as to the reserve area. It appears to come largely from three classes, the timber operators, who view the forests solely from the standpoint of their intrinsic monetary value; the miners, who fear that their necessary lumber supply may be cut off, and a few men who see in the plan a diminution of homestead entries, and consequent cessation of growth in the population and business of towns.

With these exceptions, the proposition finds general support among men who do their own thinking, except in individual cases where private interests are a factor. Of course, as is true in all abstract matters, there are large numbers of people who have given the matter no consideration whatever, and neither press nor entertain any opinion on the subject.

Lines Need Changes. All with whom I have conversed agree that there must probably be radical changes in the lines of the forest before the order permanently establishing it is promulgated. Especially is this true in Grant County, whose people have just grounds for antagonism to the plan.

The first class of opponents above mentioned, however, finds little sympathy, and is entitled to none; the second will have just cause for complaint, if the government fails to respond by proper mining concessions and timber permits; and the third will learn by a study of the experience of the past, and a candid consideration of the peculiar conditions obtaining in a semi-arid region that they are taking a view of the situation much too narrow.

Need of Preserving Moisture. The question is one of far-reaching importance, and entitled to consideration upon broad grounds, and so accepting it, the mass of the people favor the establishment of a permanent reserve in the belief that it is the only way to preserve the forests and avoid the denudation which has been the sad experience of older states. That some will suffer inconvenience and others loss of prospective profits, and that some settlements will be adversely affected in growth and trade, none seek to deny, but the problem can be solved only with reference to the future and the general welfare of the greatest good to the greatest number.

No section of the country has greater need of conservation of moisture than the Eastern portion of our own state, and science and experience have demonstrated beyond controversy that destruction of forests means the creation of deserts. We are in a transition state. The pastoral period, the raising of stock upon the public lands, is surely passing. The stock-raising industry is slowly giving way to agriculture, as it has done in every country before, and as a distinctive occupation must soon disappear. The hope of the future lies in the establishment of such irrigation systems as will insure the reclamation of arid lands, and the establishment of homesteads.

Bonanza farming, which characterizes this section at present, cannot be permanent, and is not desirable. The ideal condition is that of the Colorado and Utah irrigated districts, where upon small farms of 10, 20 and 40 acres families are being reared in comfort, and a profit found with a minimum of labor. However much we may differ upon religious opinions and the merits of the Mormons, it must be admitted that they have come near solving the problem of agriculture, and that they have done it by devotion to the idea of small land holdings faithfully worked by the occupant. They have made Utah the Garden of that ever-receding area once known as the Great American Desert.

How to Realize Possibilities. The magnificent possibilities of this trans-Cascade section of Oregon, the cow country, are not appreciated either at home or abroad, or can they ever be realized under present conditions. Their fulfillment lies in the complete conservation and utilization of the streams, the discovery of artesian water, and in the drainage of water now running to the ocean in the freshets of Spring upon the policy of the Government, necessarily supplemented by its forest protection, will insure some day to this region, a vast, happy and prosperous population. Here is a soil unsurpassed in fertility, requiring only moisture to make it produce in luxuriant abundance all the products of the temperate zone. It is a climate equable, healthy and adapted to the development of a progressive and vigorous race. We are in the zone of power, unbroken by the storms of Atlantic Winters and never debilitated by the oppressive heat of Eastern Summers. The lands once deemed waste are demonstrating their value wherever irrigation has been applied, and great the morning sun where grasshopper was once supreme.

MEMORIAL FOR THE FAIR

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY INDORSSES PROJECT.

Site Suggested for Building in Honor of Lewis and Clark in City Park.

A memorial building is suggested by the Oregon Historical Society for the Lewis and Clark Fair.

The society will advise that influence be brought to bear as soon as possible to have the National Government make an appropriation for a memorial building. To this end it is suggested that an effort be made to have President Roosevelt mention the Lewis and Clark Exposition in his next message to Congress.

It is Proposed to Transport it to the St. Louis World's Fair. LONDON, Sept. 16.—Interest in the home of George Washington's ancestors, at Banbury, in the English county of Northamptonshire, about 80 miles from London, has been increasing, owing to the report that the St. Louis Exposition authorities will buy the historic establishment and transport it bodily to the United States.

ANCESTRAL HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.



WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED FROM BANBURY, ENGLAND, TO WORLD'S FAIR.

new form part of what is known as the "Sulgrave estate," would certainly be effective amid the surroundings of an American exposition. It is too bad that the 213 acres of land accompanying the house cannot be taken across the Atlantic too, for the estate itself is picturesque and typical of the best country places in England.

The house, while small, compared with many residences of the English gentry, is well arranged and comfortable. It is built mostly of stone, has a stone roof and square porch of stone imbedded in which are some interesting antique carvings. One of these it is supposed the Father of His Country took the design for the original American flag, on the ground floor of the house is a dining-hall, 23x17 feet in length, also a tiny breakfast room. The dining-hall contains a huge open fireplace and oak beams form its ceiling. On the first floor above is the drawing-room and two bedrooms. The next floor is occupied by one big bedroom with an adjoining dressing-room and still above there are three attic bedrooms.

Should the exposition authorities carry out their scheme and buy the Washington house, the remainder of the estate—which includes the home grounds, stables and farm land—will be left on the market. To buy the property would cost \$2,500, and the proprietor of the Sulgrave acres holds the ancient and picturesque title of "lord of the manor."

The idea of carrying the Washington house off to America is creating some alarm lest having once made a beginning, Americans will be wanting to gather in other old English homesteads with associations interesting to the people of the United States. A Canadian wherein a United States Senator, having identified an ancient manor house as the home of his ancestors, bought and took home with him its front door—whereupon another, but humbler member of the same family, promptly came over and bought the back door.

Germany's Love of Shakespeare. Pall Mall Gazette. At Welmar, where Rietchel's famous double monument of Goethe and Schiller stands, Shakespeare is soon to have his place. Subscriptions for his statue are at present going on. The very active German Shakespeare Society has just issued, in its "Year Book," a statistical survey of the representations of the works of the great English dramatist on German stages last year. It appears from it that 163 theatrical associations have given, during 1901, not less than 879 representations of 25 dramas of Shakespeare, namely: "Othello," 124 times; "The Merchant of Venice," 115; "Romeo and Juliet," 82; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 70; "Taming of the Shrew," 70; "Much Ado About Nothing," 46; "As You Like It," 44; "Winter's Tale," 42; "Macbeth," 40; "King Richard III.," 33; "King Lear," 28; "Comedy of Errors," 21; "Julius Caesar," 21; "King Henry VIII.," 19; "King Henry IV.," first part, 8; "King Richard II.," 7; "King Henry IV.," second part, 5; "The Merry Wives of Windsor," 5; "Measure for Measure," 4; "Anthony and Cleopatra," 3; "King John," 2; "King Henry V.," 1; "Timon of Athens," 1; and "Coriolanus," 1.

Knit Goods

"We Are Out of the High-Rent District"

Sweaters, 48c

We place on sale tomorrow morning a very large line of high-class sweaters, Shawls, Capes, Boots, Hoods, etc., made of wool, ice wool and silk.

Prices asked barely cover cost of material.

The materials used in these sweaters are the very choicest in quality. The finish and style leave nothing to be desired. There's a great variety to select from—not a taste in existence but what can be gratified.

Real \$5 to \$7.50 Waists, \$3.48  
Real \$9 to \$11 Waists, \$4.98

The sale of women's sample Coats, Suits and Skirts continues! Never in the local annals of trade have such bargains been chronicled.

Two Great Sales of Silk

Waists at \$3.48 and \$4.98

Begin Here Tomorrow!

The prices alone will attract wide attention, but the waists themselves will fix it and make it impossible for you not to buy one or more.

The materials used in these waists are the very choicest in quality. The finish and style leave nothing to be desired. There's a great variety to select from—not a taste in existence but what can be gratified.

Real \$5 to \$7.50 Waists, \$3.48  
Real \$9 to \$11 Waists, \$4.98

The sale of women's sample Coats, Suits and Skirts continues! Never in the local annals of trade have such bargains been chronicled.

A Great Showing of the New Fall Styles in the

Celebrated "Perfect-Fitting" Clothing

It's the only ready-to-wear clothing that equals in every respect the very finest custom-made garments—the only ready-to-wear clothing in this country that is made as a first-class custom tailor would make a garment.

Materials are identical with those shown by merchant tailors at prices from one-third to one-half more. Proofs:

Men's \$13 Suits—\$10

Made of all-wool brown-mixed fancy chevot, with dainty green stripe effect. Extra heavy Italian cloth linings, double-stitched welted seams. Vest is of the very latest high-cut front variety, with notched collar.

Men's \$16 Suits—\$12.65

Made of all-wool gray cassimere, with very faint green and red plaid effect. Best Italian lining. Coat in latest half-round cut, slanting breast pocket, fancy double-stitched-welt seams. Very dapper.

Men's \$19 Suits—\$15

Made of all-wool fancy unfinished worsted, best serge lining. Three-button half-round sack coat, well padded. The high front vest has full notched collar.

Men's \$24 Suits—\$18.50

Made of all-wool fancy hard-twisted worsted. Four-button round cut sack coat with military back and shoulders. Fully padded and stiffened. High cut vest with full-notched collar. Best of linings. Workmanship and style fully up to highest custom-made standard.

Men's \$9 Overcoats, \$6.95

Made of dark gray, extra heavy Kersey, single-breasted, velvet collar, extra heavy linings. A splendidly tailored garment.

Men's \$11 Overcoats, \$8.40

Made of high-grade, all-wool Kersey, invisible check on dark gray ground, Italian lining, side pockets.

Men's \$13 Overcoats, \$10

Made of superb quality of all-wool beaver, either blue or black, single-breasted, velvet collar, fancy sleeve lining.

Men's \$13 Ulsters, \$9.45

Made of heavy all-wool black Irish frieze, high storm collar, iron frame sleeve lining, heavy serge lining.

FROM ENGLISH VIEW POINT

Consul Laidlaw Tells of Conditions in the Northwest.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 18.—(Special.)—The Treasury Department has just received copies of the annual report of the British Consul-General at Portland in which he reviews conditions in the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho for the calendar year 1901. The report is replete with statistics of the commerce of these states, and of their leading cities, as well as statements of the products of each state for the year referred to. These figures are now well known, and need no repetition, but some of the comments and suggestions of Consul Laidlaw are worthy of note.

He particularly calls the attention of the British Government and people to the Lewis and Clark Centennial. After explaining its purposes, he adds:

"Subventions are expected from the State of Oregon and neighboring states and the Federal Government. British merchants and manufacturers might find this a good opportunity for increasing their trade with the Pacific Coast States."

Commenting generally upon North Pacific commercial conditions, Consul Laidlaw says:

"The general trade of this district during the year 1901 has been in an exceedingly healthy condition. Crops of all the great staples were large, and there was continued improvement in the mining and timber interests. The carrying trade of the district has materially improved and dairying and agriculture show great development."

"Money has been plentiful during the year, and good securities are sought after at low rates of interest, he adds. 'The amount of money on deposit in banks has largely increased, particularly in Washington.'"

The report contains an elaborate table on the shipping of the district, following which Consul Laidlaw says:

"It will be observed that the proportion of foreign tonnage is increasing at the expense of the British flag. The large increase noted in the bounty-free French steamer, the foreign steam trade is rapidly increasing in this district. Reference is then made to the 'crimping abuses' of which the following was said:

"The position as regards desertion and crimping of sailors in the ports of Oregon and Washington is no better than it was a year ago. The bonus paid is certainly not even more. My experience convinces me that nothing short of a general United States law, drafted in its provisions, and firmly enforced, rendering such bonuses illegal, coupled with the compulsory arrest of all deserters, will have any effect in curbing the evil. The percentage of desertions to numbers of crews at this port (Portland) was 23.46 per cent in sailing vessels. As most of the steamers carry Chinese or Leacur crews, which are carefully watched by the United States authorities to prevent their landing, desertions were small, only 1.32 per cent, and these generally Europeans."

Somewhat extended reference is made to the impressment of men from the Columbia River, and of the channel at Portland, it being stated that outbound vessels drawing up to 24 feet can now reach the mouth without much of any delay, the only difficulty being experienced in crossing the bar. By quoting the

REPORTS OF THE ENGINEERS, CONSUL LAIDLAW SHOWS WHAT PROGRESS IS BEING MADE LOOKING AT PORTLAND IN WHICH THE BRITISH BAR, AND IMPROVING THE RIVER TO PORTLAND.

In touching upon the rapid increase in population of the Northwestern States, the following significant comment is made:

"Steady immigration is coming into this district. The State of Washington is better advertised and is receiving a larger share than the other two states, but all are increasing their population more rapidly than for some time past."

The British Consul says that Oregon and Washington are the greatest timber producers in the world, and quotes figures to sustain this statement. Commenting upon the remarkable development of the dairying industry he says: "Production of butter and cheese has now reached a point where the supply is sufficient for home consumption, and an export trade must be established. Quantities of cheese are sent to Alaska, but farmers are looking for trade with Japan, China, the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands."

Turning to stockraising, he says: "Year by year the free range is being restricted more rapidly in the State of Washington more than in the other two states. It may, therefore, be expected that the number of stock on ranges will be lessened. The time has nearly gone past when the ranges without provision being made by raising hay for that purpose, and in some districts the runs are overstocked. There appears to be more money in cattle than in horses, and the tendency is to give more attention to the former and less to horse breeding."

"There continues to be a good and increasing market in Scandinavian countries for pickled horseflesh. During 1901 579 range ponies were slaughtered here. This meat is packed under Government inspection, and is perfectly sound. The skin and offal of the animals is all utilized, nothing is wasted. The packers have orders ahead and expect to double the business for the year 1902."

"For two or three years past there has been a scarcity of unskilled labor and farm hands. Building and allied trades have been very active, and the number of dwellings and business premises built and under construction in Portland is larger than for many years past. There has been a continued scarcity of domestic servants. On the other hand clerks and salesmen usually find it difficult to obtain employment."

The report says that slowly but surely American earthwarren is superseding that of British make on the Pacific Coast. There was a heavy increase in the importation of British jute bags by the

grain and hopraisers. Other lines of British goods are finding it harder and harder to compete with those of American make, although certain lines of British linens, gloves, etc., still hold their own.

Vice-Consul Cherry at Astoria noted a falling off of 25 per cent in the British shipping at Astoria, attributing the decline to the fact that larger ships are being employed, which find difficulties in entering that port.

Vice-Consul Klockner, of Port Townsend, complains of the general deafness of that port, attributing its backwardness to its lack of railroad connections. He refers to the general activity along the Pacific Coast in shipbuilding, particularly the modern lumber vessels, which are driving foreign lumber carriers out of the trade, as those of American make have greater capacity, and are moderately equipped for handling lumber to better advantage than the British ships.

Acting Vice-Consul Goeghegan, at Seattle, reports general commercial and business activity at that port, showing its increasing commerce, and its phenomenal fishing industry. He refers to the work being done at the Puget Sound navy-yard, which, he says, is the only yard in the United States docking vessels of the merchant marine.

Vice-Consul Alexander, at Tacoma, says statistics of that port show a marked increase as compared with the last few years. He also calls attention to the new steamship lines now running from Tacoma, because of the railroad connections there afforded. This port, he says, is building up a large trade with Hawaii and the Orient.

Darwin and Spencer. American Medicine.

Throughout his life Darwin was a great sufferer from ill-health, and spent a not inconsiderable part of his time in hydro-ratic institutions and treatment. As a vague cure-all for vague complaints these institutions at this time had a great vogue, and at first Darwin had a more profound faith in the efficacy of the "treatment" than facts warranted. The proprietor of his favorite establishment, however, made his diagnoses by means of "clavivants," or "mediums," and his medical treatments of the patients, so far as water, baths, "packs," etc., were not all-efficacious, were by means of mesmerism and "infinitesimal doses." Darwin's eminently inductive and careful mind was not swayed from its conservative balance by this folderol, and despite the failure of hydrophaty, or any other pathy to cure him, he never indulged in any anti-medical dogmatism and prejudices. In his last book, "Facts and Com-

ments," as great a thinker and scientist as one may admit him to be, Herbert Spencer exhibits the views which some claim dogs the footsteps of his entire system of philosophy—that of the essentially deductive mind, the conviction as to a theory before thorough consultation of the facts, and consequently he does great violence—at least in his last book—to the facts about which he writes. In musical and in a number of other matters he also "has his fling" at the world, but in a way that the world smiles sadly at the author ultra crepidam. The "sanitary class," the military class, the state clergy, are all a bad lot, their acts being motivated on self-interest of the lowest possible kind. He is again against many things medical, but chiefly against vaccination, apparently regardless of facts, and even if it does produce immunity to smallpox, on the ground that the vaccine interferes with the order of nature and must produce "other effects," such as measles, influenza, etc. A dose of castor oil, as suggests our contemporary, the British Medical Journal, also causes "interference with the order of nature."

Will the Car Abolished? Rochester Democrat.

The glory that the Car desires to add to and is, indeed, determined to do so in a certain not unlikely contingency is decidedly improbable. No monarch is European with the possible exception of the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination. But the European monarch who abdicates without some special reason to justify him is regarded nowadays like an army officer who resigns under fire. He shows himself a coward and a weakling. So a sense of his duty to the Sultan of Turkey, has a more trying and unpleasant job than the Car's, and, no doubt, the monarch of all the Russias sometimes wishes that it were possible for him to shirk his work and live the rest of his life in peace and comfort, free from care, responsibility and the dread of assassination