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NEITHER EXTREME VIEW RIGHT.

THERE ARE TWO VIEWS of the Chinese exclusion question. One may be called the New England view, or the doctrinaire view, or the dilettante view. From this view any degree, form, or method of exclusion, even of laborers, is academically and philosophically wrong and unjust, and should not be resorted to under any circumstances or for any reasons. This view may be dismissed with the remark that for sufficient and excellent business, industrial and social reasons generally understood not only on this coast but throughout the country, the exclusion law, as it applies to Chinese laborers en masse, is a settled policy of the country and will not be abandoned. The reasons for this are plain and patent to every practical man, and need no restatement for the academicians and doctrinaires and dilettantes who would learn no profit thereby.

The opposite extreme view is gained through Chinaphobia spectacles. There are those, though their number is becoming less, who because an influx of an unlimited and almost countless number of Chinese cheap workmen to this country would be injurious and is not to be tolerated, would exclude every Chinaman of whatever class, would affront and insult and deny those entitled to admission, and would have nothing to do under any circumstances with China or the Chinese. This view is as impracticable, untenable and intolerable as the other.

It is charged, and it appears with reason, that the laws are enforced not alone with such rigor but with such a lack of tact and judgment that Chinese entitled to admission to the country are humiliated to the last degree. There can be no justification for such conduct and there should be just as little chance for difference of opinion that the classes of Chinese who are not excluded by law should have the same right of egress and ingress, and decent even hospitable treatment, as is accorded to the people of any other country. Thus far everything is clear and plain sailing, but beyond this the proposition to take off even the top bar of the exclusion act is something which should be carefully discussed in all its bearings. The eastern sections of the country are now being outraged through the admission of classes of immigrants that have no proper place in this country and at the bottom of much of the evil are the steamship companies whose greed causes them to violate the spirit if not the letter of the law.

HOW LONG WILL RUSSIA LAST?

THE TERRIBLE RIOTS in the cities of Russia and their bloody suppression inspire the hope in generous minds that this state of popular insurrection may involve the whole Russian people and compel the concession of a constitutional form of government by the czar. Count Tolstoi, a Russian Liberal of genius, says that there is no hope of enlarged popular freedom consequent upon these terrible riots, stamped out as they are by the iron heel of the army which is fanatically devoted to the czar as the pope of the Greek church. The czar and his circle of autocrats are absolutely secure at home so long as the Russian standing army is not disaffected. This army is recruited from the Russian peasantry in whose ranks there is no taint of nihilism or rebellion. The workingmen in the cities of Russia are rebellious only because the Russian autocracy side with the capitalist employer to make the lot of the artisan wretched in the matter of hours and conditions of labor. The military massacre in Warsaw was not a slaughter of revolutionists; it was the cruel suppression of a possible labor riot. The dangerous nihilists and revolutionists of Russia have never come from the rank and file of the army, which is absolutely loyal to the czar. The revolutionists in Russia have come from the ranks of the university students, from the educated classes, from the Jews sometimes, who have been maddened by the persecution of their race and religion, but the Russian autocracy has been no more disturbed by these sporadic assassinations and riots than our government was by the Chicago railway riots of 1894.

Russia has about 126,000,000 of people, according to her last official census, only two thirds of this being Russians. The total number of persons classified as Russians is 83,993,567. Of the Russians only 30.6 per cent of the males can read and write. The adherents of the orthodox Greek church number 87,123,604. This population includes 96,916,644 peasants, who furnish all the recruits for the standing army. It is the universal illiteracy, religious superstition and low intelligence of the Russian peasantry which, reflected in the standing army, makes a constitutional, parliamentary government for Russia a romantic political dream. Russia has sent 500,000 men into Manchuria to defeat Japan, it has been beaten beyond redemption on sea and land. It has suffered a dangerous loss of political and military prestige, not in Europe, but in Asia, where it has imposed on China, Persia and Afghanistan. With this loss of political and military prestige it is probable that Russia is nervously anxious to make peace? We do not believe it. This loss of military and political prestige is irretrievable. The present prospect is that in the next serious battle the Japanese will beat the Russians, but granting that Russia could continue to keep up an interminable and expensive state of war, and it is not likely that it is serious today in its professions of willingness to accept peace. Russia is not morbidly anxious for peace, because it really has not the slightest fear of revolution at home. A great political revolution implies a high popular intelligence; it implies a people that are not the blind slaves of priests or princes. In Russia we have none of the conditions of successful revolution; we have an absolute military despotism giving the hand to the hierarchy of the Greek church.

Out of such conditions no successful revolution ever arises. The great English revolution of 1642 was successful, because the sword, the purse, the parliament, were in the hands of the revolutionists. So in the great French revolution of 1789; the uprising was a success from the start, because the army, both regular and militia were infected with revolutionary ideas. The army went over soon to the revolution and it became an accomplished fact.

So in the English revolutions of 1642 and 1688 they succeeded at once because the army was at once with the revolutionists. But Russia is a pure military despotism and has no fear of a domestic revolution.

Russia will not easily make peace with Japan, because Japan is too astute to be cheated out of the spoils of victory. Russia did not undertake this war with Japan through any belief that because a Russian winter forced Napoleon the Great to retreat, Russia was the victorious game-cock of Europe. Russia, since the day of Peter the Great, has among the great powers of Europe,

its soldiers have been stubborn and brave but it has not been brilliant in war; its army has always been a dull, heavy, cumbersome, corrupt military machine. Its great empire is like that of China, difficult of invasion, a huge political elephant, not easy to capture or destroy, but Russia has never been successful in war against a foe of equal arms or numbers. It has beaten Turks in Europe and Tartars in Asia, but it was beaten badly by England and France in the Crimean war of 1854-56 and forced to make peace on most humiliating terms. It may continue to burn up its armies in fatal war with Japan, fearless of domestic revolution, because it knows that its standing army is true to the czar and his autocracy of corrupt nobility and cunning priests.

Fearing nothing at home Russia will not soon make peace except on most advantageous terms, so long as it can get money to wage war. It can get men enough and until the money shoe begins to pinch its foot Russia will continue to defy defeat in the field and industrial riot at home. If its army were disaffected the Russian empire would tumble tomorrow, like a house of sand, but with its army true the czar is sure of his throne.

SPEED AND SAFETY IN TRAIN TRAVEL.

THE OWNERS and operators of the speeding trains between New York and Chicago have explained to the public that the rate of speed had nothing to do with the recent horrible catastrophe in which many people were killed and maimed, but a careful consideration of the subject cannot lead an impartial person to this conclusion.

An inspection of the wrecked engine and of the track showed that the engineer saw that the fatal switch was open when he was 200 yards distant. He did all he could to stop the train within that distance; he shut off steam, put on the air, turned loose the sand, and threw the reverse lever fully forward. The dumb witnesses of engine and track told that plainly. But the train was running at a speed just then of 70 miles an hour, and could not possibly be stopped within 200 yards; the farthest distance that the watchful engineer could discover the open switch. So it is clear that the speed of the train—whether or so ever it may have caused the open switch—is partly responsible in this case for the catastrophe. If the train had been running at a speed of 50 miles an hour—railroad men say—it could have been brought to a standstill within a distance of 200 yards.

This fact, now apparent, seems a strong argument against running trains at such an excessive rate of speed, at least except over a surely and absolutely clear track, with no switches to pass. Yet there is another view to take of this matter, and that relates not to the speed of the train but to the open switch. That showed, in a word, a lack of proper precaution on a road carrying a train running at a speed at places of 70 miles an hour. From this point of view it may be said that the disaster was not due to the speed of the train but to criminal carelessness in not being sure that there was no open switch.

People get killed, too, on slow trains. The railroads of the United States killed 10,000 and injured 75,000 persons last year, and most of them on comparatively slow trains. The whole cause may nearly all be summed up in a word—carelessness and disregard of human life. On British railroads only 1,150 people lost their lives on account of railroad accidents last year, as against 10,000 in this country; and Great Britain carries nearly as many passengers as are carried in the United States. In Great Britain there are 26 employees to every mile of railroad track, on an average, and in this country only six. That is the main reason why there are so many more accidents here than there.

Trains may run fast safely, if due precautions are taken, if the railroads will employ enough good men to see that there shall be no accidents. But in this connection it may be said that England has another tremendous advantage in sunken or raised tracks which give the railroads a full right of way with which ordinary traffic cannot interfere.

A LONG-NEEDED REFORM STARTED.

AMONG the president's attempted reforms, he has set in motion an investigation into the methods of transacting business in the public departments and bureaus, to see if it cannot be relieved of the red-tapism and loading that have become chronic and scandalous. He has selected certain heads of departments and bureaus—Hitchcock, Murray, Garfield and Pinchot—at work on this job, and if they go about it in earnest they can no doubt work out a great reform. The investigation outlined in the president's letter of instruction to these subordinate yet in a large sense executive officials includes equalization of salaries, buying supplies, changes in methods of bookkeeping and accounting, cutting short of endless rolls of red-tape, and the redundancy of clerical help, which enables most clerks to loaf most of the time, or at least several hours a day when business men in private life are hard at work. The president says, among other things, that "a resolute effort should be made to secure brevity of correspondence and the elimination of needless letter-writing. There is a type of bureaucrat who believes his entire work, and that the entire work of the government, should be the collecting of papers in reference to a case, commenting with eager minuteness on each, and corresponding with other officials in reference thereto. These people really care nothing for the case, but only for the documents in the case."

Any one who has had business with the departments knows that this criticism is well founded. The whole business has been absurdly institutionalized. Most of the clerks are under the civil service law, and seek to make a short job of close work a long, dilatory and easy one. They try not only to take life easy but to impress people doing business in the departments with their great superiority and immense importance. All this, if the president's ideas are carried out, is to be changed. Clerks are to work, not loaf, and work a reasonable number of hours—perhaps eight. And business is to be done not by unwinding an interminable roll of red-tape, but as a great corporation does business, promptly and with an economy of effort combined with a high degree of efficiency.

The stand-pattens will have the best of it in congress. The American people believe in the protective tariff. Salem Statesman. Rot, you fossil. The stand-pattens are running to cover now, all over the United States. The present tariff law is simply robbery of the people, and everybody with any sense knows it, and all honest men acknowledge it.

SMALL CHANGE

No, it won't rain all summer. Better be moistened than scorched. Still the Panama job won't run smoothly.

New and interesting people coming every day. The Sheas are the worst enemies of organized labor.

The weather doesn't pay much attention to the almanac. Tom Lawson seems to be wound up for a continuous rampage.

Mr. Carnegie could get rid of a good large lump of it in Russia.

The art exhibits are worthy of careful and prolonged inspection.

It looks as if old General Linievitch was either mistaken or bluffing.

Now youth, beauty and wisdom are turned loose from the colleges.

Kaiser William will think a few things yet before going to war.

If Oyama isn't held back there may be no need of a peace pow-wow.

If Norway and Sweden can't agree, they can call in a college graduate.

Admiral Enquist congratulates himself that he is not the subject of an inquest.

Municipal housecleaning is going to be one of the greatest of American industries.

The Chicago strike is nearly as devoid of interest as Cashe Chadwick or Nan Patterson.

Paul Morton declined the presidency of the subway to do underground work in the Equitable.

Because Norway can probably get a divorce easily is no sign that Ireland could do the same.

Perhaps after awhile we will have only six months of school a year and about four hours a day.

While Nicholas is making promises to the semestovists, they are likely to point fingers at Treppoff.

Bargain days have necessitated the addition of a hospital department to a New York department store.

It is to be hoped that the teachers who are going to marry do not wish to keep on teaching as a necessary means of support.

Because co-operative colonies have generally failed to not proof positive that one might not succeed. The world is progressing.

Rizels and Japan should get together, says the New York Tribune. Thought the desirable thing was to get them apart.

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Hessian fly doing some damage in Yamhill county.

Almost everything in Dallas and vicinity getting phoned.

Fourteen drummers were in Sherwood at one time last week.

Yield of vetch in Washington county is phenomenally heavy.

Coyotes are increasing rapidly in portions of eastern Oregon.

A neighborhood of Coos county is appropriately named Remote.

Many Willamette valley farmers are making many improvements.

Eight-mile (Morrow county) farmers are organizing to get a railroad.

One Hay creek stockman, after selling a lot of sheep, has 30,000 left.

Randon has a Law and Order league, striving for "better and higher conditions."

Dufur water commissioners are digging for an underground river, or some source of water supply.

Deer are a nuisance in portions of Douglas county on account of their visits to gardens at night.

A Union county man who a few years ago purchased a farm for \$20 an acre sold it last week for \$25.50 an acre.

A Freewater man has an underground ditch furnishing 100 miners' inches that will irrigate 40 acres of small fruits and berries, or 80 acres of fruit trees.

Albany Democrat: That was an unkind remark of mine to wait until after the Democrat had gone to press before swarming near the front door of the office.

Hillsboro Independent: A couple of Gray fortune tellers came out from Portland Saturday upon request of residents of this city. Their appearance indicates that they are intelligent, refined women.

A man living near Pilot Rock has some out of the sheep business, and into the chicken and egg industry. He has over 1,200 chickens, young and old, and will soon have spring fries for those who can afford the luxury. Eggs are worth now from 15 to 20 cents per dozen, and he gathers daily about 15 dozen. The cost of maintaining the 1,200 and odd chickens is about \$1 per day.

Replying to a statement about himself in the Pendleton Tribune, the editor of the Pilot Rock Record says: "The editor of this paper is not now, nor has he been, nursing a 'very sore pate,' as a result of a mixup with one Sturtevant and two Sturtevants, or any one else. The editor of this paper is capable of protecting himself and will not hesitate to take even chances with any man in this county or in this state. As the editor of this paper will meet him at any time and under any circumstances, in case any exception is taken to the publication of these facts."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Legislation and Municipal Improvement. Portland, June 26.—To the Editor of the Journal: Shortly before last election I addressed a communication to the editor of the Oregonian on the subject of a proposed charter amendment providing for a penalty of 15 per cent on delinquent improvement assessments. The object of the communication was to correct certain misstatements by several of the South Portland meeting and not without some difficulty I succeeded in having it published. Then came an "answer" from Mr. Ralph R. Dupuy, a specialist in assessment, contest cases, and matters of this kind, in which he made most extravagant assertions were made, indicating either that Mr. Dupuy had never read the proposed amendment or, as I do not wish to believe, was purposely misrepresenting the facts. Thinking a good way man that I was, that the editor of the Oregonian had enough sense of justice and fair play not to deny me an opportunity to reply to Mr. Dupuy's misstatements, I addressed a second communication to the Oregonian in which I took up each and every one of the propositions set forth in said answer and explained the errors contained in the answer. My article was published, and the proposed amendment could not possibly be a scheme of contractors or brokers to get 15 per cent penalty in addition to the principal and interest of the improvements. The amendment itself stated in plain language that the penalty should be collected for the benefit of the city of Portland. I said many other things, the truth of which would be profitable to repeat at this time. This communication the Oregonian failed, refused and neglected to publish, but on the contrary sagely observed in its editorial column that the amendment was a plan on the part of contractors to cheat the taxpayers. This statement was made in the face of the fact that the same paper at about the same date published in its editorial column a bustle of articles, all lying evidently on the carelessness of the casual reader. The Oregonian deliberately and maliciously aimed to mislead the voters, and succeeded. I think it well that the people of this community should know this, so that in the future they will be more careful about their source of information and subjects of public interest. The referendum can never be a success until we can carry on having a free, honest and intelligent discussion of the subjects referred. A majority of the voters at the June election allowed themselves to be fooled by people who misrepresented in the business of collecting street assessments whenever and wherever possible, and the amendment aimed to improve the standing of the city's warrants as commercial paper was voted down. To add to the ridiculousness of the thing, the city of Portland has mills was voted for bridges whose estimated cost is \$15,000 or more. Now we have the spectacle within the last few days of the contractor who has been putting his money into the South Portland bridge, quitting because he sees no money in sight; and the further spectacle or object lesson of the city advertising for bids for the construction of wooden bridges to be paid for out of a fund created by an assessment ordinance, and no bids being received. From my point of view it is a disgraceful fact that the city should ask for such bids under present conditions. The thing should be done by warrants, and no sensible man would have anything to do with them. Our own contractors have learned this by experience, and it is like a bunko game to invite an outsider here to do such work and then give him pay checks which carry with them, maybe, years of litigation.

There has been much loose talk of late about "grafting" in city contract work. It is a word which has a widespread misunderstanding of the real condition of affairs. I have made some little study of our improvement assessment laws and have been in a position to experience their operation, and I wish to say, here and now, that I am not altogether sorry that the 15 per cent penalty amendment did not carry, because its adoption might have done more harm than good. I am convinced in my own mind that if we are to carry on our municipal undertakings in a businesslike manner, it will be easy enough for the new administration when it takes office to prevent grafting in city contracts, but it will find that there is another side to the subject more difficult to handle. As some great man has said this will suffice for the present. There will be more to say later.

ROBERT J. O'NEIL.

A Word for the Agent. Portland, June 27.—To the Editor of the Journal—On reading the article published in your paper last evening, "The Epidemic," I felt that a great injustice had been done. While, of course, there are in that line of business as in any other line some who are dishonest and some fakers, but a great many are not. I am a person who perhaps do not enter the business by choice, but not finding work, rather than resort to low, degrading methods, try to make an honest living in this way. What if we as housewives have to pay for the cost of the goods we use in this world to help others. Of course, we cannot purchase from every one who comes to our home, but a few kind words cost nothing, and I think it well to help the burdens of, perhaps, a few wage earners.

A CITIZEN.

The Beef Paradox. Discussing "The Greatest Trust in the World," Mr. Charles Edward Russell says, in the July installment in Everybody's Magazine, that the value of the beef in the United States declined \$147,000,000.

"I call attention to this fact, officially reported. It is pivotal. The whole discussion turns upon it.

"The value of the beef has declined. Has the price of meat to the consumer declined?"

"The retail markets of different cities do not show that meat has become cheaper. They show that it has become steadily more expensive."

"Here, then, is the great, significant truth we are to face: The cost of the raw material has diminished. The price of the finished product has increased."

"In the history of commerce, no such condition has existed without designed and abnormal control and manipulation. Without abnormal manipulation no such condition would be possible. If the cost of the raw material and the cost of the finished product had kept some measure of relative pace, one ignorant or blind to the operations of this trust might assert that raw material and finished product together had merely taken part in a world-wide movement of rising prices. No one can say that now. The discrepancy is too

glaring. The raw material is cheaper; the finished product is dearer. In view of this fact, what shall be done? The laborious arguments by which a government department tries to show that this trust is not a trust, that the packers' profits are very small, that the public has no reason to complain? Where do the packers' profits lie? Will explain cheap cattle and dear beef? And of what value are any reports against the certain plain dollar-and-cents experience of every householder in the country?"

A PUZZLE IN PRICES OF COMMODITIES

Mr. Charles Edward Russell, in the July installment in Everybody's Magazine, of "The Greatest Trust in the World," relates:

"The news that a federal grand jury was to investigate the beef trust and its alleged violations of the Grosscup injunction was published early in March. At the time the supplies of cattle were good, in fact, a little more than normal, running at Chicago from 57,000 to 64,000 a week. Hence, as the Lenten season was at hand, when the demand for meat is usually lessened, a decline in the cattle market was easily foreseen. The oldest observers in the market were astounded, therefore, when immediately after the announcement of the coming investigation the price for cattle began to ascend. The first week saw an increase of 25 to 40 cents a hundred-weight. The following week this advance was repeated, notwithstanding increasing indications that the price for cattle would advance, until when the grand jury after March 20 was fairly at work, the average price of medium grade cattle was \$1.50 higher than before the rise began. And this in spite of the fact that the cattle receipts for March were the largest ever known in that month."

"In August, 1904, the department of commerce and labor was engaged in an investigation of the packing industry, subsequently embodied in the Garfield report. One of the agents of the department, a man named Robertson, came to Chicago to investigate the matter of the stockyards. He seems to have been under the impression that what was wanted was facts. He applied himself assiduously to gathering facts, and especially to ascertaining a violation of the injunction. Mr. Robertson collected a great many facts that were damaging evidence. As in the case of the other agents of the department—every movement made was closely watched by trust detectives. Among the many departments of the packing industry, not the least efficient, as I have had much reason to know, is the department of information. From my own experience I have no doubt that when Robertson went and whom he talked with, and an outline of what he gathered, were fully reported day by day to the packers. Suddenly, in the midst of the investigation, Robertson was taken to Washington and Chicago saw him no more. Of the information he collected, some of it most important and instructive, there is not a trace, not a hint, in the Garfield report."

"Why was Robertson recalled? I don't know. It has been publicly charged that he was called at the joint demand of the National Republican committee and Mr. Charles G. Robertson, manager of the Republican campaign in Chicago, the genius of the packing industry. And these gentlemen have been challenged to deny the charge. And they have never denied it."

"On April 9, 1904, the newspapers reported that the interstate commerce commission was to go to Boston to investigate the relation and private car abuses, particularly among the farmers. On the morning of April 10, the auditor of the Boston department of Armour & Co. received from headquarters a long letter, full of instructions. Immediately thereafter the commission was ordered to pack into barrels all letters, telegrams and records that might be a matter to show the existence of the other houses of the trust. No hint of hot haste, and that afternoon the barrels were shipped to South Framingham, where the Armour company has a rendering plant, and there the contents were buried in the furnace. No hint of this interesting event is to be found in the unofficial mind it would seem of considerable significance. Subsequently, the commission proved a false alarm; the commission did not go to Boston. But the work of destroying the papers had been done in so much of a panic that the documents essential to the proper operation of the house burned with the rest, and I understand that for some time afterward the branch must needs be conducted largely on faith without works."

"To see the extent of the consumer's interest in these matters we must remember that to him come home at last, not only all the manipulations of the cattle and beef markets, but all the transactions of the Great Yellow Cattle and vegetable growers complain. Every dollar of the unjust price of the commodity must be paid by the consumer; and the bedeviling of the dairy products' market is, in the end, his sole affair. That it costs \$34 to raise a cow from Tennessee to Chicago is really nothing to the tomato grower in Tennessee. The man that gets the tomatoes is the man that pays the extortioned tribute."

"I may not take space to follow the intricate details of the growing articles, but I refer for a moment to one of the typical and malitiae. Take fertilizers. To the north these are of no overwhelming importance; to the south they are indispensable to the growing crops. Fertilizers almost as much as the quires sunlight. Of the fertilizers available for use on the cotton fields the beef trust is, practically speaking, the sole source. In the last four years the price of such fertilizers has increased 30 per cent, but the cost of making fertilizers has not increased. They are composed of cheap chemicals brought from abroad and of the refuse of slaughtering. The price of the chemicals has not varied, the cost of slaughtered animals has decreased. But the price of the fertilizer has advanced, and again the burden that this entails, falls on the farmer and not on the packer, comes at last to the people that buy and wear cotton goods."

Two Minutes in Parliament. From the London Mail.

"I pray leave," said Sir William Hart Dyke, "to ask the prime minister, in the possible event of his giving facilities for another deputation, if he will make an appeal to the leader of the opposition to offer some expression of regret—(there comes of dissent from the opposition)—for the obstruction—a ripple of Radical 'oh's'—an insulting cry of 'sit down'—levelled against a minister of the crown."

Panama's Navy. From the Arkansas Gazette.

The Republic of Panama has a navy. The ship is a steam yacht which was bought from a New York man. She will be armed with two three-pounders and two automatic rapid-firers, which will give her an armament as heavy as at least one-hundred and thirty guns usually carry. And she is commanded by an admiral from Kansas City.

LATEST NEWS FROM RABBITVILLE

From Irrigator. Major Fairplay's gambling rooms will hereafter be closed during church hours on Sundays, both morning and evening. The major said this at the instance of the dominie.

The Rabbitville brass band may give a blowout on July 4. They are practicing assiduously to get another piece learned but it is all slow work for the fellow who plays the drum is the only one of 'em who can read music notes. The others all play by ear, so the drummer has to keep whistling the new tune to them till they learn it. But they can play two pieces pretty good.

Some of our men folks are talking about organizing a gent's aid society. They say the women has so much fun at the social work for the fellow who plays the drum is the only one of 'em who can read music notes. The others all play by ear, so the drummer has to keep whistling the new tune to them till they learn it. But they can play two pieces pretty good.

There will be some big night at the Buncos house Monday night next week. They are coming to get a party and carry away. They will be a party and carry away. They will be a party and carry away. They will be a party and carry away.

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