

THE JOURNAL

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The full cost and made the gift. It is a reference to the century of the middle ages, when a citizen of Bruges, or Antwerp, or Ghent, or Florence, or Pisa, or Milan, from pure love of the city in which he was born or nurtured—where he had worked and grown rich—counted it an honor to be allowed by the fathers of the city to build a market house, or city gate, or to set a statue in the city square, or to set a captured fountain in the market place—whereon would be carved in the days of faith, "for the glory of God and for the honor of the city."

A SPLENDID SUGGESTION

A public meeting at Salem Tuesday, President Kerr of the State Agricultural college suggested that the best plan for underwriting state educational institutions is on a basis of a millage tax.

There is no doubt of it. The educational institutions should not be a biennial issue before the legislature. Funds for them should not be debated every two years, and every two years be a question over which votes are swapped and log rolling practiced.

It is as easy to have their maintenance settled and remain settled as to have them perpetually unsettled. A millage tax providing for all their needs, economically administered, should be adopted. Once in operation it would provide for their growth by the increase in the taxable property of the state. The institutions would know each year what to depend on, and would make up their budgets to fit.

The plan would be far better for the institutions and far better for the taxpayers. The institutions would not be starved one year and rolling in funds the next, as is often the case. They would know one year what to provide for as to facility or equipment the next, for the amount of their income would be definitely fixed. Nor would there be the biennial spectacle of referendum or threats of referendum of educational appropriations, a fact that would afford infinite relief.

It would be far better for the taxpayers, for as long as legislators legislate, they will log roll. It is as natural for one legislator to exchange his vote for another legislator's vote on their respective bills as for ducks to swim. The day that the educational bills are taken out of the legislature by use of the millage tax system, one issue will be taken out of the legislature and one further step be made for bettering legislation.

SOLID CREDIT

THE Imperial Chinese government five per cent Hukwang railway's sinking fund gold loan bonds were offered for public subscription and were sold at 97 and accrued interest.

After six months of revolution—when the Peking government has lost its hold on practically every province, when not only the Peking treasury but the revolutionary treasuries are empty and actually without funds to pay their soldiers, when armed bandits overrun the whole country, when the imperial dynasty has retired with all its adherents into private life, when private business is throttled by anarchy, when three million of the inhabitants are starving to death and pestilence stalks on the heels of famine—when, lastly, the whole structure of government is rocking still—what is the verdict of timid finance on the current value of Hukwang five per cent gold bonds? They are worth, and are standing firmly at 94.

THE SUSPECT

TWO members of the auto party identify H. E. Roberts as the assailant who shot George Hastings and Donald Stewart.

There is in addition, strong circumstantial evidence which seems to indicate that Roberts is the man wanted by the authorities for the murder.

It is, however, the function of a court of justice to weigh the evidence and pass on the question of guilt. The point here is to say that Sheriff Stevens and his deputies are to be given credit for quick and effective work in pursuing the very slender clues that finally led to the arrest. There are so many failures in trailing down criminals that the prompt work of Sheriff Stevens and his men is especially reassuring.

If Roberts proves to be the right man, the cleverness of the sleuths will be made more apparent. Even if he escapes conviction, there will still be satisfaction in the diligent and laborious efforts of the authorities.

CAPITALIZING MEN

THE Rock Island Railway System has very recently issued a bulletin to its employees in which a man is regarded as an investment by his employers. It is quoted in the Railway and Engineering Review. The amount is taken as the capital sum that would be required, if invested at 4 per cent, to produce annually the wages of the man. So a wage earner of \$1000 a year is estimated to be worth \$25,000.

The circular proceeds that the company willingly pays interest on \$25,000 for the use of the energy and faculties of the man that earns the \$1000.

The sermon to the men on this text is that the man by improving his time and feeding sensibly both body and mind—especially mind—can earn more money for himself and thereby increase his investment worth for his employers.

But there is another side to this calculation. Let A be the workman, who being sober, industrious and capable, earns not \$1000 a year, but \$600 a year for the period he stays in the corporation service, which is probably nearer the average fact. He earns it for the corporation on his showing, and it values him as a 4 per cent investment at \$15,000. The service-securing power of the \$15,000 remains constant for the company during the man's working lifetime, say 20 years, and it is

worth as much at the end of the 20 years as at the beginning.

How about the man, A? His working capital, that is, his earning power, is not less than 60 per cent exhausted. All he has to show for his life work is that sum which he has saved from his wages and invested. The rest of his capital or investment value has disappeared so far as the man is concerned in the work he has done for the company. The corporation has had the profit of the work.

During the time of service the man and his family have had to live. Lloyd George's saying recurs to the mind, that the man living in poverty "is whose earnings have to be entirely spent in providing for his family the bare necessities of life. The surplus living for such an one as A only begins when the necessities have been provided for and savings are begun.

It would be a good idea if the Rock Island people would get out another circular showing the worth of the investment to A when he has completed his service, soberly, diligently and sensibly, for the term of his physical ability.

This suggestion should be recommended more particularly to the English railroads whose men went recently on strike.

LIFE SPANS

THOMAS MOUNTAIN, for more than half a century a resident of Portland, celebrated his ninetieth birthday Monday week before, Rev. John Flynn, also a resident of Portland, passed his ninety-fifth milestone at Brownsville, James Blakely will, if he survives until next November, attain the distinction of having lived a century.

There is high authority for the belief that by proper living the average length of life in the United States could be increased 14 years in a generation. Confirmatory evidence is the fact that the Swiss, whose average life span in the seventeenth century was only 31.2 years, is now 39.7 years. The present average length of life in India is 33.

The means of lengthening the life period is pure foods, pure water, good sanitation and preventing preventable diseases. An instance of what can be accomplished by combating preventable diseases is the record of yellow fever in Havana. In 1870 the number of deaths per 100,000 of population was 300. In 1896 under Spanish occupation with miserable sanitation, it was 639 in every 100,000 of population. In 1902, under American occupation and proper sanitary regulations, the number of deaths per 100,000 was zero.

In the United States the average length of life in 1890 was 31.1. In 1900 it was 35.2 years.

BENIGHTED CORVALLIS

APPARENTLY, there is a great work for the I. W. W. to do at Corvallis. Unless something is done, that beautiful but naughty city is hopelessly lost to the great cause of revolution.

Planting his soap box in front of the town drill hall, an orator of the red flag began a thrilling bugle call to revolution. He sounded the alarm for the Corvallis slaves of the republic to throw off their chains, and lo, the unfeeling bystanders laughed.

He shouted to the down trodden to throw off the yoke of tyranny and smite the powers of pillage, but the hard hearted Corvallisites jeered. He pointed to the Corvallis militiamen, declaring that they are schooling themselves in the use of arms so they could go out and shoot labor, and thereupon the stony-bomed Corvallis hosts of capitalism assaulted him with a shower of cruel soft-soled eggs.

What a reception for one who strove to save the enslaved Corvallisites from the jaws of the octopus. Are they going to insist on following the stars and stripes in servitude and slavery when the red flag of anarchy temptingly offers them three square meals a day without the bother of working to pay for them?

It is Corvallis, benighted Corvallis, that most needs missionary endeavor by the chieftains of the I. W. W.

Fourteen honor men are at large as a result of escapes since Governor West's prison policy was inaugurated, nearly a year ago. There were 28 escapes of prisoners from the penitentiary under the old system, the year before Governor West assumed office. So far, the record is decidedly in favor of the West plan, without taking into account the work done for the state by the honor prisoners.

There are signs that Portland will make an effort this time to select the best possible officials. The people seem determined not to permit themselves to be bamboozled by unfit candidates with flying, glittering platforms. Most platforms are torn up after election. They are usually a mere device to get in on.

It is but two weeks until the primaries. Mostly, the primaries settle the question of who are to be the officials, and the officials run the government. If the citizen wants good government he can get it. He has the ballot.

Every boy in Oregon should be impressed by the case of Temple Alexander. He is in prison now. It is because he loved the lights, loved fast living, and tried to travel in a

two-thousand-dollar-a-year path as a two-thousand salary. All such ultimately take the toboggan.

If you don't go to the polls two weeks from tomorrow, don't howl afterward about high taxes and bad government. It is the stay-at-home who help make bad government and high taxes.

Letters From the People

The Minimum Wage Remedy. Portland, April 2.—To the Editor of the Journal: I have just perused the article of Mr. Anghill and David Lloyd George. I infer that you favor the principle of the minimum rate of wages. In a limited way its efficacy has been recently demonstrated in England. Why not propose it to the operators and unskilled officials as a means of settling the present coal strike? It is the proper remedy for the settlement and prevention of industrial strife and the alleviation of the laboring masses.

It is in no sense revolutionary, nor will it tend to intensify class hatreds. The protective tariff policy, by prohibiting the importation of cheap, unskilled labor and fostering class hatreds. The minimum rate of wages will soothe labor and dissipate class hatreds. Its adoption in England was only another instance of the evolution and development of municipal law by the recognition and protection of a natural right of man.

God made man a creature of conscious responsibility, and endowed him with a free will, which is essential to meritorious works, and thus evinced the divine intention of rewarding man according to man's works. The disobedient man who disobeys the law of God, and at the same time resists the law of man, is incapable of formulating a perfect system of law. This was made possible by divine revelation; but it devolves upon man to incorporate the moral precepts of the divine law in a municipal code. By the adoption and enforcement of the law of God, the life of a nation is preserved and perpetuated, by the adoption and enforcement of false political doctrines the life of a nation is menaced and destroyed.

Before the fall of man God instituted the family and blessed it with fruitfulness, which is the procreation of the human race to be governed by God in his providence and subjected to his order of justice. "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread," was addressed to Adam as a breadwinner. It imposes a duty and confers a right. The duty to work is enjoined, and the right to labor, his wages, are conferred. His wages should be sufficient to maintain his family with the ordinary comforts of life. If judiciously expended it is sufficient for that purpose and the resulting distress is widespread and lasting, it then becomes the duty of the state to recognize and protect the right of such an enterprise, a minimum rate of wages.

Wants Roads But Not Bonds

Ritter, Op., April 3.—To the Editor of the Journal:—While I live in a country where we have nothing more than cow trails for roads, I am not in favor of any good roads bill that will burden our children or future generations. We have now, it seems to me, gone the limit on bonding, and if future generations ever pay what bonds are already standing against them I miss my guess. I am in favor of such good roads as can be built on the basis of a tax levied to pay two or three times in interest what the roads will actually cost to build, to some one who has nothing to do with road building, will never see the roads, and perhaps never know they are getting a rakeoff from that source. This idea, which I call the "rotational" bill, is not in the least revolutionary, but it is nothing more than we have been allowing the favored few to do for many years.

My plan is for the state of Oregon to go into the banking business. We can elect our bank officials just the way we elect our school board officials; issue \$10,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, with or without interest; deposit them in the treasury of the United States and get currency issued on them same as banks do at present; do a general banking business; loan money not needed immediately at 5 or 6 per cent and deal with our road building as we see fit.

With this arrangement the interest on the money so loaned will take care of the bonds in 20 or 25 years, we will have our good roads built, and we will not be out a dollar for their construction.

I am aware that the banks and moneyed interests of the entire United States would throw all possible obstacles in the way to defeat any such measure. But why should the public which has the bills to pay, consider the wishes of those who will benefit our not getting their money or \$20,000,000? And doing the same business that they will object to others doing? Why should we be compelled to pay the moneyed interests two or three times what it will cost us to actually build our roads when we can do it without their money and assistance by the simple plan of issuing bonds? Yours for good roads at cost. L. F. RESING.

District Attorney and Sheriff.

To the Editor of the Journal:—Your editorial in last Sunday's Journal on the subject of the Sheriff's office, was well taken and to the point. I am not a fan of the law, but I am a fan of the law as it should be. I am not getting their money or \$20,000,000? And doing the same business that they will object to others doing? Why should we be compelled to pay the moneyed interests two or three times what it will cost us to actually build our roads when we can do it without their money and assistance by the simple plan of issuing bonds? Yours for good roads at cost. L. F. RESING.

One Kind of Lawlessness. Portland, March 30.—To the Editor of the Journal:—The party who makes this kick is a lover of flowers; has taken considerable pains to grow a nice bed of hyacinths which are now in bloom; some are in a fenced yard out of reach from the sidewalk, and are admired by all who pass by.

Last night a fellow comes along with a small kid; he wanted them. Instead of coming to the house and asking, any gentleman would have done, this petty thief lifts his kid over the fence to steal some of them. Now I want to know "what rights I have in such a case?" This is not the first time it has happened. Suppose I were to inject a liberal dose of fine shot into the above mentioned petty thief, is there any law by which he could be either prosecuted or persecuted?

I am thinking seriously of trying this method. If we are to have a "City Beautiful" the flower lover must have some rights, and such petty thievery must be stopped, else they will get disheartened and raise a mob of thousands. ROSS STREET.

The Maiden Avenue Job.

Portland, March 31.—To the Editor of the Journal:—I have read with much interest the several articles which have appeared in the Journal recently in regard to the bids for paying Maiden Avenue. I wish to compliment you on the activity you have shown in bringing before the property owners of Portland the fact that the men they have entrusted to transact their public business in the most economical manner consist with the welfare of the public. I stand accused of wanting to be paid for the bid of the lowest responsible bidder. In asking for bids for public work, the city of Portland requires, that each bid be accompanied by a certified check for an amount sufficient to act

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Major April, there is much rain over the city. The rain is much needed. The rain is much needed. The rain is much needed.

OREGON HIGHLIGHTS

The authorities of Baker are considering the question of substituting the oil engine for the sprinkling cart of an anti-dust device.

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The New York Primaries

From the New York Herald. The primaries in New York state were a far cry as Mr. Roosevelt desired. That the primary law enacted last year by the legislature was not all that it should have been was thoroughly understood in advance.

The Roosevelt people by carrying their grievances into the courts contributed to the confusion attending the first trial of the new primary system and delayed the necessary official preparations up to the last moment.

The board of elections was altogether inefficient in the performance of its duties. In a number of instances ballots were delivered at the wrong polling places, or delivered too late, or not delivered at all. In certain localities the public who would have voted if they had had the opportunity were unable to cast their ballots.

But there is no reason to suppose that if ballots had been properly provided at every polling place in the city, if everything had gone smoothly, Mr. Roosevelt would have fared any better than he did in the returns. They are conclusive proof of the local weakness of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy.

The primaries were not a farce because Mr. Roosevelt was badly beaten. It is a scandal for his followers to set up any such claim. It is not necessarily "wicked" or "criminal" that Mr. Roosevelt should be defeated.

So far as the count goes, it shows that of the Republicans who took the trouble to go to the polls, only about one in three supported Mr. Roosevelt in his third-term ambition. In the county that the Roosevelt workers concentrated their efforts, spent their money freely and Mr. Roosevelt took the stump, in this county there was the least success for him because of the distribution of ballots. The failure to deliver ballots affected principally the other boroughs, in which the Roosevelt faction made few contacts.

There are about 40,000 enrolled Republican voters in the state. Only 10,000 voted at the primaries. Of these about 10,000 voted for Mr. Roosevelt and over 10,000 for Mr. Taft.

In 1902 the Taft vote in this county was 25 per cent. In 1904 the Taft vote in this county was 25 per cent. In 1906 the Taft vote in this county was 25 per cent. In 1908 the Taft vote in this county was 25 per cent. In 1910 the Taft vote in this county was 25 per cent.

How is this city ever to have a full expression of Republican opinion, for which the Roosevelt headquarters is clamoring, if Republican voters will not enroll, will not go to the primaries, and when they do, will not vote unanimously for Mr. Roosevelt? He is the whole people going to govern if an active campaign, liberally financed, results in only one fourth of the Republican voters expressing their choice of presidential candidates at the primaries? How is "gentle" democracy to be attained when so small a minority, not only of the whole people but of the Republican voters, takes an interest in direct primaries?

SEVEN FAMOUS TRAITORS

James, Duke of Monmouth.

Monmouth's tragic history has been recounted from contempt to a person who was naturally a mediocrity and something of a fool. He was the eldest natural son of the young exiled Charles II and was brought into prominence as a beautiful boy at the Restoration.

There was always a hankering notion that a secret marriage had existed between Charles II and Lucy Waters, the mother of Monmouth. Charles took great pains to declare the contrary to be the truth, but nevertheless, the love the king had for his handsome son, and perhaps a few suspicious facts, kept alive the idea in the young man's heart.

The suppressed dissenters took him up as a champion of their cause. If legitimacy could be established, it was no wonder, when his essentially weak character is considered, that he should have set up pretensions to the throne against his uncle, James II.

His ill-starred expedition in June, 1685, the rebellion he headed, his defeat at Sedgemoor, and the subsequent circumstances, have all been rendered familiar to the present generation by the animated narration of Macaulay.

Monmouth's Rebellion is one of the most interesting efforts in English history of an attempt, by reason of birth, to dethrone a king and place the leading conspirator in his place. Monmouth's treachery against James compelled him to flee England and take up a residence in Holland. When it was finally decided to undertake the dethroning of James, Monmouth started for England, with a small following, on June 11, 1685. He was well received and was not in England 24 hours before he found himself at the head of 1600 men.

But though popular among the common people, he received no support from the upper classes. Even the support of Whigs thought him an attempt ill timed and fraught with danger.

This is the kind of a man you want, Mr. Voter, and we stand ready to prove to you that this is the kind of a man Mr. Bird is. The Journal has correctly argued in its editorials that we should look to the man rather than to his platform and should look to his past record in order to get a correct criterion on his future action. This is the correct and only method which should be employed by each voter and we ask that you employ this method in selecting a sheriff and district attorney for this county. ANDREW G. THOMPSON.

As a bond of good faith and to guard against any loss occasioned should the contractor fail to enter into a suitable contract. In making this demand it is intended by the contractor that the city pledge its word to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. When, however, such conditions arise in making the contract, as on Maiden Avenue, the honest contractor will cease to bid, thus stamping out competition (the duty of trusts) and placing the property of the public, and shall continue to be a paying interest. The duty of which we know from past experience.

I have been a reader of The Journal since I have been a resident of Oregon, and for three years. I have always admired the attitude taken by your paper, in safeguarding the best interests of the public, and shall continue to be a reader as long as these are your policies. F. P. RAWSON.

Has No Use for the I. W. W. Coquille, March 27.—To the Editor of the Journal:—I have to work. I was taught to work. I feel it a part of my religious duty. I have lived out the best part of my days, but still there is something for me to do yet. But I would not join one of those gangs of I. W. W.'s that are howling around the street corners. If I have to walk to work while another man is riding in a fine auto, putting on style and getting the fruits of my hard labor, whose fault is it? Is it the man's fault or the government's? Why, the man's of course. This has been one of the best governments that man ever lived under. I have no use for the I. W. W. W. R. FOOGE.

Tanglefoot By Miles Overholt

Meanwhile Monmouth advanced to Taunton, where, vainly thinking to attract the nobility, he assumed the title of king. But difficulties already began to gather around him. He was in such want of arms that, although rustic, he was still obliged to send away many volunteers. The militia were closing in upon him in all directions. On the fifth of July, Monmouth was advised to undertake a night surprise and did so, the sixth. The night was not unfitted for such an enterprise, for the mist was so thick that at a few paces nothing could be seen.

But fate was against the pretender, he was put to flight and was shortly apprehended in the New Forest in the neighborhood of Ringwood. He petitioned abjectly for his life, but in vain. He was executed on the fifteenth of July.

The spot in the forest where Monmouth was captured was for several centuries indicated with precision by a tree, which was called Monmouth's tree. It was with some difficulty that he was identified, so great was the change which the mean attire and three days of personal neglect, starvation and terror had wrought upon his once graceful form. The woman, Parliament, who had given the information to the king's troops regarding his entering the island, was considered by the peasantry to have never thriven after her ungracious act.

The failure of Monmouth's attempt to seize the throne was followed by the most terrible cruelties. The number of men killed is computed by some at 2000 and others at 300; a disparity, however, which may be easily reconciled by supposing that the account takes in both who were killed in battle, while the other comprehends the wretched fugitives who were massacred in ditches, corn fields and other hiding places the following day.

Tomorrow—Count Julian.

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PSYCHOLOGY

Show me the man who is wan and sad. And I'll tell you the reason why. Show me a woman who's gay and glad. And I'll name you the cause of it. O, it's Easter time and she has her hat. But her husband's purse has lost her hat.

Show me a guy with a whining voice. And a natural, inborn groan. Who wouldn't work if he had a choice. Who'd be a slave if he had a slouch. Know who he is? He's the guy who knocks.

Show me a man with a smiling face. And a hand that is on the shirt. Who tells the folk that he's in the race. With more than an even break. You've guessed the answer the first time, mate. He is the perennial candidate.

Show me a maiden with gracious mien. And her every motion a song. With her age somewhere about sixteen. And I'll name you the cause of it. What is the matter with her, you pig? Nothing, by heck; not one blamed thing.

Most anybody can read the mind. And the face of folk he'll meet. The grouchy, the mean, the selfish and. They can also tell when they read this. That the guy who writes it is somewhat punk. P. R.—Take notice: And maybe drunk!

Pointed Paragraphs

A man may not be able to do his own cooking, but he can roast the cook.

As yet the suffragettes haven't charged the politicians with Adam's downfall.

It's easier to induce some men to run for office than to walk a block to secure a job of work.

Talent in the kitchen and a balance in the bank should form a combination for generating domestic bliss.

A good thing about summer is your appreciating it when the mercury is flirting with the zero mark.

The Beef Trust

The foreign wrestlers seek this shore and say they've come to wade in gore. They want to show us what a botch is our great champion P. Gotch, and Farmer Gotch rears up and cries: "Brother, tackling me, dad-ding your eyes, you'll have to throw this huaky Turk—so shed your rage and get to work!" And then the foreign athlete tall, and say that isn't fair at all. "My d'ing grumpy one explains, 'when in her final throes and pains, obtained my sacred promise that I'd name you Turk upon the mat.' 'Meet Mahmood! He's a wonder one, 'd'eed! I don't indorse his church or creed; his grammar's rotten and they tell that he can hardly read or spell.' 'I am,' says one, 'the whole blamed Turk.' 'They stripped poor old man out of town and made a burden of the lives of fifty-five of his wives. I'd be indorsing such a game if my church or Mahmood's frame.' And scornfully lit photographs, and hands out threats both loud and deep, and makes the sporting public weep. 'I'm tired of boys and their roars, the show, from the sign shores, who show, when they've growed a few, they're only for rabbit stew.' Copyright, 1911, George Matthew Adams, Overholt.