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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1908

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

As announced heretofore, the
Guard of the first of October was
compelled to withdraw the offer of
the St. Louis Republic free with
every cash in advance subscription. Owing
to the raise in the price of paper
the publishers were forced to advance
their price to us to such an extent
we can no longer give the paper
away as a premium.

We are, however, offering the Ore-
gon Agriculturist or the American
Farmer (your choice) free with each
cash in advance subscription. Or we
will give the Semi-weekly Oregon
Journal, the best newspaper in Ore-
gon, with the Weekly Guard for only
75 cents extra, of \$2.25 for both the
Guard and Journal. We will send
the Guard and the Weekly Oregonian
for \$2.50.

Splendid Premiums.

To those who do not wish to take
advantage of these clubbing offers
we offer the following splendid pre-
mium to Weekly Guard subscribers:

FOR ONLY TWO DOLLARS we
will send the Weekly Guard one year,
and give as a premium a set of six
silver spoons, butter knife and sugar
shell (Rogers make).

A kitchen set consisting of one
carving knife and fork, one
bread knife, one cake knife, one paring
knife (American Cutlery Co.
make), one pan cake turner and one
egg spoon, a very useful thing to
have in any family.

Or a pretty mantel clock that
keeps good time.

These premiums we have in stock
and are prepared to deliver them
promptly. We know they will please
you.

Any one of them costs you only 50
cents in addition to the regular sub-
scription price of the paper.

Address
GUARD PRINTING CO.,
Eugene, Oregon.

TWO VIEWS OF
THE FARMER'S WIFE

of a farmer's wife come out of the
of a farmer's wife come out of the
Middle West. A vague statement in
some "woman's column" by a senti-
mental writer "that it is a fond
dream of mine to become a farmer's
wife and meander down life's path-
way" drew this comment from a
country editor: "Oh, yes, that is a
nice thing, but when your husband
meanders off and leaves you without
wood and you have to meander up
and down the lane pulling splinters
off the fence to cook dinner with;
and you meander around in the wet
clover in search of the cows until
your shoes are the color of the set-
ting sun and each stocking absorbs a
plate of water, and when you meander
out across twenty acres of plowed
ground to drive the cows out of the
buckwheat and tear your dress on a
wire fence, and when you meander
back to the house to find that the
goat has butted your child until it re-
sembles a pumpkin, and find the old
hen and sixteen chickens in the par-
lor, the cat in the cupboard and the
dog in the milk, you will realize, dear
girl, that this meander business is
not what it is cracked up to be." The
other view, the optimistic one, can
be set forth as follows: A cheering
person can picture farm life so idyllic
—that the farmer, on rising in the
morning, does not disturb his wife,
but says good morning into the bou-
quet of his phonograph. He may add
that as to what he would like to have
for his breakfast when he returns
from his automobile ride about the
farm. At 8 o'clock the maid calls
the farmer's wife, and by half past
nine she has a telephone call from her
husband, over on the northwest quar-
ter, saying that he will join her in
five minutes. At breakfast the daily
papers are read, having come by
rural delivery a few minutes before,
and the wife announces the program
for the day. It may be French, mu-
sic, physical culture or clubs. A
package of the latest novels, a ride
across the country on a blooded mare,
skating in winter, golf in summer,
lecture on art in the village hall—
all these things are set forth as pos-

sibilities for the plutocrat farmer's
wife in this state. And in the evening
the pianola puts Beethoven or
Handel at the lady's finger tips. The
children are put to bed, the govern-
ess dismissed and a telephone confer-
ence with the neighbors over the
day's gossip is begun. The farmer
reads his favorite poet and the night
glides on.

UNIVERSITY SUPPORT
FROM EASTERN STANDPOINT

The Guard today reprints an editor-
ial from the St. Paul Pioneer Press,
one of the leading papers of the great
Middle West, the section from which
Oregon is drawing a large percentage
of its immigration. It contains a bit-
ter arraignment of the people who are
opposing adequate support for the
State University, and takes this as
a reason for attacking the referen-
dum system of legislation now being
tried out in this state. Just as The
Guard predicted when the Linn coun-
ty grangers made their regrettable
move against the University, it is
bringing discredit upon the principle
of direct legislation by the people,
and will have a tendency to prevent
its adoption in other states, where it
is contended, as the Pioneer Press as-
serts, that it places in the hands of
a few cranks the power to hold up
for two years the most important and
beneficial of legislative acts. The
grangers profess to be, and no doubt
are, staunch supporters of the initia-
tive and referendum system, and for
that reason alone should have been
very careful in the invoking of its
powers, at least until its meritorious
features were fully recognized and
its potency for good generally admit-
ted.

As far as the University question is
concerned, the Pioneer Press' view
may be accepted as reflecting the
sentiment of a vast section of the
United States. It has emphasized
the fact that Oregon has been very
niggardly in the past in its support
of its leading educational institution,
the regular appropriation being less
than \$50,000 a year, and is apparent-
ly unwilling to increase the allow-
ance to meet the growth and devel-
opment of the state. Already the
referendum has done the state in-
calculable injury and should the ap-
propriation be voted down the news
will be scattered broadcast through-
out the East, retarding our strenuous
efforts to induce the better class of
immigrants to come here and make
homes among us.

GENERAL CONDITIONS
RAPIDLY IMPROVING

The Washington Post in a recent
issue calls attention to the fact that
the relation of the money lender to
the borrower has been reversed in
the past few months and that the
lenders are now out in the markets
seeking after a place to put their
surplus money. Prior to the curren-
cy panic hoarding had been going on
everywhere, and the banks, to meet
the demands on them were compelled
to call on the clearing house associa-
tions for relief. It is roughly esti-
mated that upward of \$300,000,000
in bank notes and silver and gold
went into hiding.

The money thus hoarded has been
coming back into the channels of
trade of late like a tidal wave. In
parts of the country money has been
released to such an extent that it has
caused a glut in the money market.
A leading bank in Washington re-
ports that it has received \$600,000
more in deposits during January than
in the same month in former years.

Things are decidedly on the mend,
and prudent people are laying new
and safe foundations for future
profit. As the Post suggests, it is
much easier to stop the wheels than
to start them again, but everything
points to a full return of prosper-
ity, with this difference, that it will
be based on honest methods and more
prudent investment.

The business world will come to
acknowledge that the temporary
check to our prosperity, coming as it
did and when it did, was one of the
greatest of national blessings. Had
the business world gone on under
the methods which obtained before
the currency panic, the structure
must have toppled over later of its
own weight and the disaster would
have been incomparably greater.

HIGHER EDUCATION
FOR THE RICH ONLY

W. H. Odell, of state land board
fame, opposes any appropriation at
all for the University. In a commu-
nication to the Salem Statesman he
says:

"My contention is to build up the
common schools and let the college-
ate students and their friends pay for
what they want."

This is a frank avowal of adher-
ence to the old-time idea that higher
education and all the advantages ac-
cruing to it are for the well-to-do
only. The boy whose parents are poor
has little show to work his way
through the aristocratic universities
of the country, but has no trouble
in meeting the expenses of a free tu-
ition institution like that of the Uni-
versity of Oregon. It is the poor boy's
school and places within his reach
advantages equal to those enjoyed
by the scions of the rich and influen-
tial.

It is a noticeable fact that Govern-
or Chamberlain, who vetoed the U.
of O. appropriation, sent his son to
the Washington and Lee Universi-
ty, where he received his own educa-
tion, and that Editor Hofer, of the
Salem Journal, the only newspaper
in the state fighting our own Uni-
versity, has his son in Stanford Uni-
versity, in California. These men, able
financially to send their own sons
to the best institutions of the country
and pay their way, are not broad-
minded enough to stand by and help
build up a state institution in Oregon
that will give the farmer's boy the
workingman's son the same oppor-
tunities their private means en-
abled them to bestow upon their own
sons.

Some of these men are too politic
to give the real reason for their
opposition to popular support of the
University, but Odell, the exposure of
whose connection with the state
school land ring has shown his disre-
gard of public rights, makes a plain
statement of the case. Education
and all it means to the young man
and young woman, he contends,
should be only for those who are
able to pay for it—for the wealthy
families and not for the "plain peo-
ple."

PANAMA CANAL
MAY PAY FOR ITSELF

There have been plenty of surprises
from the region of the Panama canal
zone, chiefly in the exhibition of
American celerity in making the dirt
fly, but the greatest of all is contain-
ed in the announcement that ore con-
taining gold, silver and copper has been
discovered in the Culebra cut.

Envious critics have been inclined
to ascribe much of the success of the
Yankees at Panama to pure luck, al-
though there is a certain class, in-
cluding Poultney Bigelow and a few
members of congress, which refuses
to give countenance to the present
evidence of progress. But the luck
theory now has substantial support
unless the assayer goes back on his
figure or the pay streak plays out.

The Los Angeles Express calls at-
tention to the fact that at a recent
senatorial hearing at Washington
Colonel Goethals confessed to his in-
ability to tell within \$50,000,000
what the canal would cost. This im-
plies that the colonel has passed
sleepless nights in wrestling with
the problem and that worries of finance
are to perplex him in the future. He
may now rest easier. There may be
landslides in the Culebra cut to upset
his calculations, and the foundations
for the Gatun dam may give him
trouble, but these are negligible ob-
stacles in the face of the fact that
the dirt in the cut is yielding precious
metals.

The American people take kindly
to mining propositions, as the sale of
stocks bear witness. With the devel-
opment of this prospect hole on the
Isthmus it may become a matter of
indifference what the canal costs. It
may pay for itself.

PHYSICIANS DECLARE
ELECTRICITY HARMFUL

The Illuminating Engineering Soci-
ety of Chicago held a meeting the
other day and invited a number of
oculists to be present and tell them
what they had discovered in latter-
day methods of lighting dwellings,
offices and stores. They were in-
formed by the eye-doctors that the
much-talked-of advance in methods
of illumination introduced in the last
century had been in many ways a re-
trograde movement.

The doctors strongly condemned
the incandescent light bulbs and as
strongly recommended the old-time
kerosene lamp of our fathers. Ac-
cording to the authorities represented
at this meeting, our country leads the
world in the brilliancy of its illu-
mination, and it also leads the world
in ocular exhaustion, discomfort and
congestion. When gas came into
general use these troubles began to
increase, and a further increase was
evidenced, when the incandescent

electric light became the fashion all
over the land.

Both in America and the European
countries the oculists agree that the
old kerosene lamp is the least harm-
ful artificial illuminant and it is al-
leged that the incandescent lamp has
given rise to more chronic eye degene-
ration than any other light used for
night work.

All the doctors said that the incan-
descent light could be made with a
little trouble as harmless as the kero-
sene light, but nobody seems to
want to take the trouble. The de-
mand is for more and brighter lights
and the whole trouble is with the
eyes and not with the light. The il-
lumination is entirely too bright and
will in time lead to partial, if not
total blindness.

Everybody has noticed the great
increase in the number of people
who are using glasses during the past
few years. This is true particularly
with the young. While no doubt a
portion of this is due to the fact that
many adopt the use of glasses because
they have an idea that they add dig-
nity to their appearance, the majority
are using them through necessity. It
is a matter which is growing upon
us as a people, and is really alarming.

All the timber in the United States
will be cut within the next 23 to 33
years. This, at least, is the startling
statement made by Appleton's Maga-
zine in an article on national waste
which is to appear in the March num-
ber. To back up its assertion it
quotes figures. The present consump-
tion of timber is approximately 100,-
000,000,000 feet a year, and the annual
growth is about 40,000,000,000
feet. The estimates of the present
total supply vary from 1400 to 2100
billion feet. Taking the former fig-
ure it is found that by 1932 there
will be practically no merchantable
timber left in the United States,
while, even if the larger estimate is
correct, it will all be gone by 1942.

The moral pointed by these statistics
of course is the need of immediate
action if the nation is not to be rob-
bed entirely of one of its most im-
portant natural resources. The Apple-
ton article points out that other
sources of national wealth are being
depleted in the same way as the for-
ests, although in these other cases
the limit of actual exhaustion is not
so near at hand. The assertion is
made, however, that the coal supply
will last not more than another hun-
dred years; that over a billion tons
of fertile soil is washed away yearly
by rivers, due to the denudation of
forest lands, and that the sources of
agricultural wealth are being under-
mined by improper methods of culti-
vation and neglect of fertilizing. The
remedy proposed for this state of af-
fairs is to arouse the interest of the
club women of America in a move-
ment to combat national waste of all
kinds and to urge the conservation
of the natural resources of the coun-
try.

Business is slowly but surely im-
proving, and by the early summer
months commercial affairs will be
in much the same condition that pre-
vailed before the financial flurry
swooped down upon the United States
and engulfed everybody in gloom.
While the movement of real estate
has been somewhat slow of late, still
it is getting better all the time and
dealers in Eugene and the other Wil-
lamette valley towns are looking for
good business with the opening of
spring. Men with money to invest
are going to play a safe game hereaf-
ter and will put their surplus coin in
city and suburban property rather
than take a long chance by invest-
ment in other property. In this man-
ner they will be taking no risks and
there is every probability that they
will double their money by the rise
in values within a year or two. Real
estate is always safe, no matter what
the condition of the money market
may be.

Here is a pointer for Eugene and
other woolen mills in the Willamette
valley: Statistics show that a large
trade in rugs and blankets is opening
up in China, which is constantly in-
creasing, and should serve as an out-
let for American-made goods. The
class of blankets which is most popu-
lar throughout Shantung and north
China generally is a light weight
blanket, which is being imported
principally from Japan. Shanghai is
the largest market for cotton blank-
ets, where 275,705 pieces were im-
ported in 1906. Newchwang follow-
ed with 246,219, while Shantung
province (through the ports of Tsing-
tau and Chefoo) consumed 128,895.
The blanket trade of China is valued
at 1,192,213 hiwan taels, in which
the United States has practically no
share, and this notwithstanding the
fact that much of the wool and cot-
ton with which these goods are man-
ufactured originates in the United
States.

According to a feature writer the
senate has 21 multi-millionaires and
11 millionaires, and the house eight
of the first and six of the last, their
combined wealth being \$293,500,000.

It's dollars to pumpkin seeds that
these guesses are not based on the
tax books of the states these gentle-
men represent.

Taft and Cannon has been sug-
gested by the Baltimore American,
and we suppose the editor is prepared
to attempt to convince Joe that he
should give up his present autocratic
job to play second fiddle. If he does
attempt it, he would spare his feel-
ings some by stuffing his ears—Joe
can do a sizzling "cussing" stunt,
notwithstanding publications to the
contrary.

When a New York grand jury in-
dicts a high financier, even a "bust-
ed" one, for grand larceny, it cer-
tainly looks as though things were
settling down to their proper level.
Several years ago, even if the in-
dictment could have been procured,
the crime would have been given a
milder sounding name.

Putting it on a business basis it
only what the latest "busted" holder
of a title did when he engaged a law-
yer and announced that, having fail-
ed to put Monte Carlo out of busi-
ness, he was open for bids for him-
self and title. That gives all the
fools of swollen fortune an equal
chance at him.

Too much must not be expected of
poor human nature. Because con-
gress occasionally talks economy is
no indication that a majority of its
members will consent to a reduction
of their perquisites, which many of
them manipulate so that they amount
to 25 per cent of their salaries.

Imaginative writers speak of our
being called on by China to drive the
Japanese out of Manchuria as confi-
dently as though they had seen a
written contract binding us to ob-
y any call than China makes for us
to do her fighting.

If any old physician, wise or oth-
erwise, thinks the talkative can be
scared into keeping their mouths
shut by the germ bugaboo, he has
several more thinks coming to him
and would better be getting busy
right away.

A daughter of the late Tom Keel,
who opposed and ridiculed woman
suffrage, is at the head of a band of
women who are nagging congress
for an equal suffrage amendment to
the constitution. Evidently not a chip
off the old block.

We may be wrong, but the attitude
of some of our high financiers to-
ward the public strikes us as being
something like: "We'll only allow
you to work and earn a living on
condition that you say nothing, if you
get on to our stealing."

No shortage of cash in the Stand-
ard Oil Company's till. It has just
declared its regular quarterly divi-
dend of \$15 per share, payable on
March 14. But it has not indicated
any intention to pay the fine.

Sneers at the widow who was so
happy on the eve of her re-marriage
that she divided half of \$60,000,000
among her most hated relatives, may
be the result of envy. What we'd
like to know is how "hubby" feels
about it.

Wonder who did Speaker Cannon
mean to hit when he said: "There
will be sensible legislation, but what
is done will not be influenced by
those who start the air vibrating with
their vocal chords."

If Frank Hitchcock can live up to
the advance advertising given him as
the greatest political manager that
ever roped a delegate to a national
convention, he'll be one of the
world's wonders.

Oklahoma will have a boom in cot-
ton and china, if the bill passed by
the lower branch of the legislature,
requiring hotels to furnish 9-foot
sheets and uncracked table china be-
comes a law.

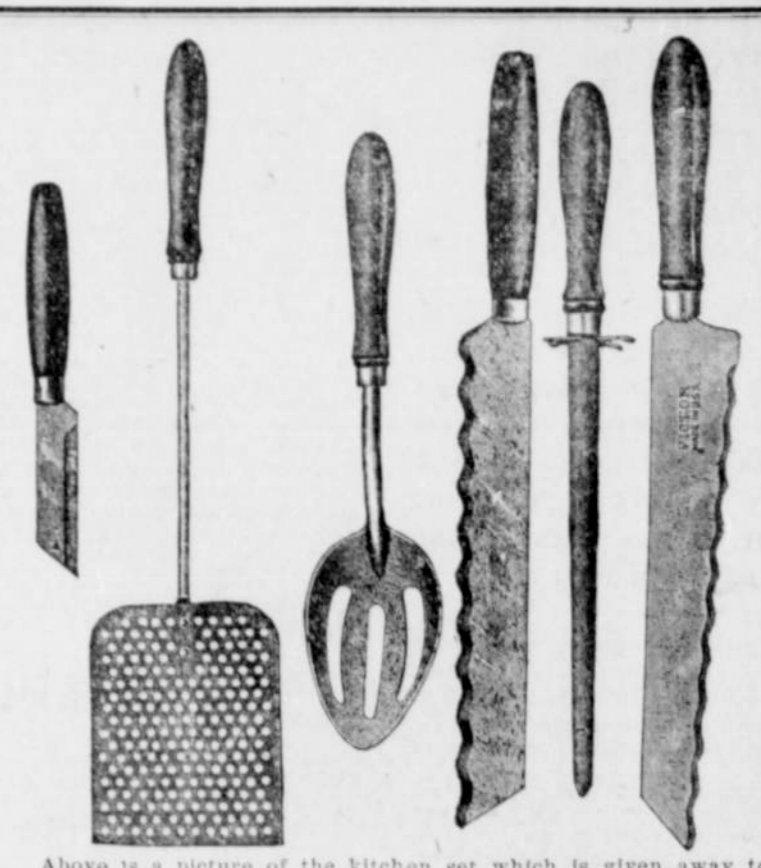
A pink ball is scheduled by New
York society, at which everything,
even the men's coats, is to be pink,
which is another proof that yellow
backs are again circulating freely in
Spenderville.

There is evidently a large number
of patriots in Crook county willing
and even anxious to serve the public.
The Prineville Journal contains two
columns of candidated announcements.

Salem has raised a "booster" fund
of \$15,000, while Eugene has but
\$12,000. Well, it is harder to boost
the capital city, and naturally more
money will be needed.

We read a lot about the "general
moral awakening" of the people, yet
on analyzing home conditions we find
that a great many men are still dodg-
ing the payment of their just debts.

Salem's council, at its meeting on
last Friday night, raised the liquor
license of saloons from \$400 to \$1-



Above is a picture of the kitchen set which is given away to sub-
scribers of The Weekly Guard who pay \$2.00 a year for the paper in ad-
vance. It is a very useful present for the housekeeper.

000, on beer halls to \$800, and levied
a license on four stores dispensing
liquors on other than a physician's
order of \$300.

What's the use of worrying because
the two Philippine commissioners,
who are allowed seats in the house,
can't understand the proceedings?
They understand the \$7500 per they
get, and are doubtless willing to let it
go at that.

Well, it is after all about the usual
thing for men headed off in their
rush for the public pie counter to
abuse the man who did the heading,
though such abuse counts for mighty
little with the public.

Maybe it isn't our butt-in, but any-
way, we'll say that the bunch of Indi-
ana school teachers who signed a peti-
tion for the immediate release of
Harry Thaw might easily have found
more useful work at home.

A connecticut man arrested for ordi-
nary forgery pleaded "financial in-
solvency" as a defense, which somehow
seems an infringement of the vested
rights of our high financiers.

Speaking of possibilities, what a
splendid team of old-fashioned re-
volutionists Roosevelt and Bryan would
make working in double harness.

ABUSING PRIVILEGES

(Pacific Outlook.)
That a privilege, an institution or a
statute, created for a beneficent pur-
pose, may be abused, perverted and
diverted from its intent until it be-
comes a palpable evil, goes without
saying, for it has been multitudinously
demonstrated. The initiative and
referendum principle is one of the
best examples. Created for the pur-
pose of checking extravagance and
circumventing corruption, it may be
made the means of blocking progress
and inflicting damage upon valuable
industries and institutions. We say
this having in mind the hold-up of
the university appropriation bill.

In behalf of the University of Ore-
gon it is set forth that it has over
400 students, most of whom come
from the homes of the common peo-
ple, and over 60 per cent of whom
are working their way through col-
lege. The professors receive the
smallest salaries paid to state uni-
versity faculties anywhere, and the
equipment is entirely inadequate. As
a result Oregon now sends more stu-
dents to institutions of outside states,
in proportion to its population, than
any other state in the Union.

THE REFERENDUM AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN OREGON

(St. Paul Pioneer Press, February 10, 1908.)

One of the beauties of the referendum
as demonstrated in the experi-
ence of Oregon is the embarrassment into
which that device has enabled a
few narrow-minded cranks to plunge
the University of that state. That
institution has apparently never been
treated as it ought to be treated. It
has been getting only about \$47,500 a
year, and with this ridiculous sum
it is undertaking to care for about
400 students, practically all from fam-
ilies of moderate means; for those who
can afford it, rather than to send
their sons and daughters to an insti-
tution so handicapped by stinginess
and shortsightedness, naturally send
them to well-equipped universities and
colleges in other states. The result is
that Oregon sends to institutions be-
yond its borders in proportion to its
population more of its young people
than does any other state in the Union.
That it retains only those who can-
not afford to go elsewhere is indicated
by the fact that 60 per cent of the
students of its university and many of
the young women are working
their way through, supporting them-
selves in order to get the education they
want. The only way the University can
make both ends meet is by doing
without really necessary equipment and
by paying its faculty less than any
other state pays—and every one knows
that professional salaries are at best
disgracefully low.

In other words Oregon is denying to
the very class that has most luck
and ambition, the very class that as
the history of this country demon-
strates has been of most value to it,
and been its greatest glory, a fair
chance as compared with that offered
the same class in most other states.
It has pretended to maintain a uni-
versity and has thereby suggested to
these young men and young women
that they could get there the higher
education which they longed for. But
it has only placed at their disposal the
meager instruction and equipment
which less than \$50,000 a year affords.
It robs them, under false pretenses,
of a certain part of the years they
spend there by giving them short
measure.

The last Oregon legislature and the
thoughtful people in Oregon evi-
dently recognized the folly of exciting
and detaching the sympathies of
those young men who desired a higher
education and could afford to get it
elsewhere, and of denying the best to
the more earnest and ambitious
but less well-to-do. For the last leg-
islature almost unanimously raised
the annual appropriation to \$125,000,
a niggardly sum, to be sure, but al-
most three times better than what had
been previously allowed.

At this point, however, the referen-
dum "got in its heels." A group of
ignoramuses whose conception of the
value of education evidently begins
and ends with the three R's, took
advantage of the referendum law to
demand the submission of the Uni-
versity appropriation to the people
and consequently tied up the funds of
the University until next June, al-
though at that time it is probable that
the law will be overwhelmingly ap-
proved.

This is another example of the mis-
chief a small group of cranks can
make with the referendum as their
instrument. The wisest of laws and
those of the most pressing importance
can be suspended for months and
then subjected to the attack of a band
of enthusiastic and organized lunatics
while the sober-minded trust blindly to
the common sense of others and by
neglect put in jeopardy needful leg-
islation.

UNIVERSITY SUPPORT.

(Astoria Budget.)

The last session of the Oregon leg-
islature passed a bill appropriating
\$125,000 annually for the support
and maintenance of the University of
Oregon, erection of buildings and
purchase of land, apparatus, library
books and supplies. A referendum
was invoked upon the bill, so it will
not become a law unless it is ap-
proved by the voters of the state at
the coming election, as it undoubtedly
will be. The state university is
an educational institution in which
everyone in Oregon should take a
personal interest and should use his
endeavor to see that it is given
proper support. It is true the leg-
islature sometimes makes appropri-
ations for objects that are foolish and
useless, but a reasonable sum set
aside for the maintenance of an in-
stitution where the youth of the
state can be educated is not one of
them. The University of Oregon is
now receiving the smallest appropria-
tion for maintenance of any state
university in the union. The present
appropriation for this state amounts
to \$47,500. In addition to this, the
University receives about \$12,000 a
year from interest-bearing funds
and registration fees. The Uni-
versity of Washington receives \$200,-
000 per year for maintenance; the
University of Idaho \$71,150; the Uni-
versity of Montana, \$74,550; the
University of Colorado, \$145,000;
the University of Nevada, \$85,000;
the University of Iowa, \$230,000;
the University of Wisconsin \$721,-
000; the University of Nebraska,
\$235,000, and the University of Cal-
ifornia, \$558,035. Many of these
states are also spending large sums
for buildings and improvements. The
last legislature of the state of Wash-
ington appropriated \$600,000 for
new buildings at the University of
Washington. Besides these large
sums spent for the support of their
universities, the people of Washing-
ton, Utah, Colorado, and Montana,
are supporting their agricultural col-
leges in a most liberal manner, and
the people of Colorado and Montana
are each supporting a state school of
mines.

THE PESSIMIST.

Nothing to do but work;
Nothing to eat but food;
Nothing to wear but clothes;
To keep one from going nude.
Nothing to breathe but air;
Quick as a flash, his zone,
Nowhere to fall but off;
Nowhere to stand but on;
Nothing to comb but hair;
Nowhere to sleep but bed;
Nothing to weep but tears;
Nothing to bury but dead;
Nothing to sing but songs;
Ah, well, Alas, Alack!
Nowhere to go but out;
Nowhere to come but back.