



Ireland Cannot Starve With Such Crops as These.

# Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

### How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

## SAVING RURAL IRELAND

Dublin, Ireland.—Poverty and distress and squalor and hunger is still present in the slums of some of the larger cities of Ireland. But over the richer rural parts of Ireland has come intelligent organized industry and enthusiastic energy which makes it as rich and prosperous as the richest portions of the great middle west in America. Rural Ireland is unquestionably a regenerate Ireland. The process of regeneration is progressing. Prosperity is crowding out poverty and invading even those regions which have heretofore been considered the natural strongholds of poverty.

How Prosperity Came to Ireland. There are several contributing causes for this changed condition. The land tenure laws have done wonders. Under the conditions the slightest indication of prosperity upon the part of the tenant, if it were only a new cap or the wife a clean apron, meant a raise in rent. It was to the advantage of the tenant farmer to seem more prosperous than he was. The system put a premium on squalor and raggedness and slovenly farming. No one could safely whitewash his cottage or plant a tree or cultivate a flower. Now all is changed. Three hundred thousand farmer tenants are now purchasing their holdings under a beneficent law, which permits the purchase of the land without the advance payment of a cent. The only obligation upon the purchaser is that he pay annually 2% per cent, upon the value of the little farm as interest and at least one-half per cent as an installment upon the principal. Under this law the entire tenant class are acquiring their homes by the annual payment of sums aggregating considerably less than the former rent.

Plunkett Teaches Co-operation. There can be no doubt that rural Ireland is making a business success of farming. But it is not doing its business in a business-like way because of any spontaneous impulse on the part of the Irish farmer. It is rather because business-like Irishmen went about organizing the business procedure of rural enterprises in a most business-like way. The leader of these business-like Irishmen is Sir Horace Plunkett. To him is due the credit more than that of any other man in the cause. Business-like Irishmen went about organizing the business procedure of rural enterprises in a most business-like way. The leader of these business-like Irishmen is Sir Horace Plunkett. To him is due the credit more than that of any other man in the cause. Business-like Irishmen went about organizing the business procedure of rural enterprises in a most business-like way. The leader of these business-like Irishmen is Sir Horace Plunkett. To him is due the credit more than that of any other man in the cause.

He Encounters Difficulties. There seemed to be most excellent reasons why he could not succeed. The Irish people were dispirited and discouraged. They were suspicious and afraid of all new movements. Sir Horace Plunkett himself belonged to the despised landlord class, with which the people had been long in constant conflict. As Father Finlay says: "In religion he was a Protestant and his appeal would be to a people predominantly Catholic in a country where religious antagonisms pervade every sphere of social life. In politics—so far as he was a politician—he was a Unionist, and those whom he proposed to influence were Nationalists by a vast majority, keenly suspicious of any policy which threatened to divert the mind of the nation from the political aims on which it was passionately bent."

It is not surprising, therefore, that it was only after more than a year of strenuous efforts and after more than fifty public meetings had been held, that in 1889 a body of Limerick farmers finally consented to establish a co-operative creamery. It was again over a year before a second one followed suit. By the end of 1891, however, seventeen creameries were at work, and at the end of 1893 thirty had been organized. Thereafter the co-operative societies were organized more rapidly. Now co-operation and good business method prevail throughout Ireland. There are 980 co-operative societies upon the island. With an aggregate paid up share capital of about a million dollars their annual turn-over is twelve million dollars.

The Irish Homestead. The great co-operative movement is not without its press organ. The Irish Homestead announces itself as "the organ of Irish agricultural and industrial development." Such it undoubtedly is. It does not, however, confine itself to teaching the doctrine of co-operation, but contains departments dealing with all phases of agricultural development. The number before me has articles or comments upon the following subjects: "The Plea for the Middleman," "Seed Germination and Growth," "Live Stock Notes," "Fruit Culture," "Poultry," "Creamery Management," "Pages for Irish Countrymen." It also contains a column devoted to the interests of "The United Irishwomen." The Irish Homestead

Puzzle in Electricity. It is amazing what a tremendous electric shock a man may receive and yet not be killed. No less amazing is it how small a shock will kill. It all depends upon the circumstances of the shock. To kill, the shock must pass through the brain, heart or upper part of the spinal cord. A shock from a weak current, if received over a large area of the body, will do more damage than a shock from a powerful current that affects only a small and vital part of the body.

is edited by George W. Russell, a brilliant writer, the clarity and force of whose editorial comments extend the subscription list to many who are not of those directly interested in the agricultural subjects which are the mainstays discussed in the journal. The United Irishwomen. In all his efforts for improving the conditions of rural Ireland, Sir Horace Plunkett makes constant use of the formula, "Better farming, better business, and better living."

It is true that "better living" is placed within the reach of many an Irish family because of the returns guaranteed from the better farming and better business which come through co-operation, but as Father Finlay says in the article heretofore referred to, "At an early stage of the movement a scheme of what was called 'home-brightening' was put into operation in certain centers. There were established co-operative societies had been established. Educated ladies who had experience in peasant life in the more advanced rural communities of the continent were settled in model cottages and the women of the locality and taught them such elements of housekeeping as would enable them to turn the resources of house, garden and farmyard into best account. Later they became more intimate in their relations with the women and became instrumental in the preparation of the family meals, suggested reforms in the matter of cleanliness and order, brought about the larger use of garden fruit and vegetables and taught methods of preserving."

Soon the men of the family, becoming interested, co-operated in the process of home brightening. Simple improvements were made, whitewash liberally applied, a kitchen garden cultivated, trees and flowers were planted, and the men of the family went against the wall. The cost of this home brightening scheme was at first defrayed by Sir Horace Plunkett, who devoted to it the salary attached to his office of vice-president of the department of agriculture. He realized that it was essentially a women's work and should be in their hands. This led to the organization of "The United Irishwomen." As Miss Pilkington, one of their leaders, says: "The work which the United Irishwomen propose to do in rural Ireland may be considered under three heads—agriculture and industries, domestic economy, social and intellectual development. Home dairying can be much improved, and it is of immense importance that a sufficient supply for every household should be available. Many girls are employed in shops at bookkeeping, but few ever try to keep their father's accounts for him, although quite capable of doing so when they first learn school bookkeeping. The branch committee of the United Irishwomen in co-operation with the county committee under the department of agriculture, and assisted by the farmers' societies, could do for the farmer's wife what the Irish Agricultural Organisation society does for the farmer."

Splendid Social Center. A member of the Kilknee branch of the United Irishwomen writing to an American interested in the movement says: "Our neighboring branch at Doonaha (about five miles from this) has combined in all products. They either purchase a disused creamery and make it into a parish hall, where we will hold classes under the various instructresses supplied by the congested districts board, the department and others, and where we will have dancing, plays, concerts and all the other things which make life happy for the country side. "Our branch here had an entertainment on November eve, which is an old Irish festival, as perhaps you know. We had games of various kinds, and dancing, including Irish jig. We now have a teacher of plain needlework sent by the congested districts board, in Doonaha, and hope to get her for Kilknee later on. "Tomorrow we open our Girl club for winter evenings in Kilknee, and in the same rooms we provide hot breakfast for the farmers and drovers who come in with cattle, on fair days, at cheap rates. We also serve hot cocoa to the school children who need it, every day at luncheon hour. And at the salvation of Ireland is after all being worked out by a big co-operative scheme in which local societies, the wholesale society, the agricultural department of the government, the I. A. O. S., the United Irishwomen all are playing important parts."

It Happened With Harrigan. Some years ago when Harrigan and Hart were located at 314 West Broadway, they had occasion to use the services of the late Johnny Queen of Queen & West, but Queen refused to accept the engagement unless his partner, Billy West, whose death occurred a few months ago, could be placed. The managers finally agreed. For farmers were more versatile in those days than at present, so when Harrigan accented West and said, "Bill, can you play a Dutchman?" West was much affronted. "Can I play a Dutchman?" said he. "Can I? Well, do you just happen to recall anyone at this present moment that could play it better?" Finally the piece went on, and both stars stood in the wings anxiously watching West to see how he would come through. When the latter came off from the first scene Harrigan took him aside and said: "Say, Bill! For heaven's sake play it straight, will you?"

Would Save Precious Bottle. Two Scotchmen had been having a good time on the heather doons of a little island, and were rowing back home across the firth, says a traveler, when the boat capsized. Angus had clung to the boat, and Jock, who had clung to the bottle, was floundering bravely in the deep. Although a poor swimmer, he struck out for the skiff, holding the bottle in one hand. After a few strokes he became exhausted. "Angus," he cried, "I dinna think I can mak it." "Well, if ye canna mak it, Jock, throw it," called back Angus.

WORE OVERCOAT FIFTY YEARS. York, Pa., Man Gets Good Service Out of Garment—Now on Exhibition. New York.—Fifty years is a long time for an overcoat to serve its owner, but such a case has been discovered. The coat was purchased of a York (Pa.) firm in October, 1853, according to the Clothier and Furnisher. It was worn continuously until March 23, 1908, when it was exchanged by the firm for another coat. It has since been on exhibition in their store as a relic. The original purchaser of the garment was Jacob Wambsguth of York, who is still living and is nearly ninety years old.

King's Speeches Canned. Copenhagen.—King Christian X. talked several of his public speeches into a phonograph and the records will be preserved among archives of Denmark. Ruled Husband Was "Hespecked." Baltimore.—When John E. Wynnan was brought to court for failing to pay his wife \$3 a week, Judge Elliott ruled that the woman did not need support, the husband appeared "hespecked," and should therefore pay but one cent a week. Oldtime Journalist. High among unconventional writers stands William Pryzme, a London journalist in the days when a bulky pamphlet took the place of a letter to one's favorite newspaper. Pryzme published about 200 of these pamphlets, and is said to have averaged a sheet of print a day throughout his life. And he worked in a quilt cap coming over his eyes to shield them from the light, and stuck at his table all day, being served with a roll and a pot of beer every three hours. And he reaped the rewards of his literary efforts in the branding and pillory and ear cropping that every political writer risked in that age. Too Much Uplift. "This uplift gets my goat." "How now?" "The world is getting too uplifted. Went to a party the other night. Instead of playing blarney games they sat around and discussed ethical questions."

# CZAR FERDINAND OF BULGARIA WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES

### One of the Leading Factors in the Recent Balkan War Coming to America With Queen Eleanor, the Princess Eudoxia and an Army of the Leaders of His Country, to Study Our Methods and Absorb New Ideas.

New York.—Czar Ferdinand is coming to the United States. The man who would be king when he was and is king, and what is more, czar, is coming to America with Queen Eleanor, the Princess Eudoxia, and many of the leaders of his country. He is looking for new ideas, American ideas, for this ruler is the apostle of modern ideas to his people and in full sympathy with them. There was a time when the world thought Ferdinand would never be anything more than the Man Who Would Be King. When the young prince of Saxe-Coburg was considering the offer of the Bulgarian leaders, Bismarck succinctly remarked to him: "Take it, young man, it will always be a pleasant reminiscence."

But when 27 years ago when Ferdinand first began to rule the Bulgarians and the experience isn't a reminiscence yet. Every year there are rumors Ferdinand is going to abdicate, Ferdinand is tired of his job, and some power or other is going to give Ferdinand the experience of his predecessor, who was practically kidnapped by the Russians. But every January 1 Ferdinand is there on hand as usual, working full office hours, drilling his troops, scheming with his captains of industry, planning new railroads and ports, intruding in regal fashion, and altogether doing business at the old stand. Ferdinand ought to prove intensely interesting to America for one thing, if for no other. He is the world champion trust maker and magnate creator. Ferdinand came in 1887 to rule over what was sometimes called the Peasant state. It was a country of rough, capable, self-reliant farmers. There was no middle class (merchants) and no upper class (aristocracy). Ferdinand has created these two classes. He has caused Bulgarian life to be largely patterned on the rest of Europe. But his methods are

the American missionary, who was held by bandits for many weeks. He is a hard worker and a thorough student. Among other things, he has the distinction of being the only monarch who can talk Yiddish. Bulgaria has been freed of the curse of anti-Semitism which has thrown its dark shadow over Roumania and Russia. Ferdinand was the first royal personage to go aloft in a flying machine. On July 5, 1910, his majesty went for



Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

A flight with Delamaine, a Belgium aviator. Prince Boris, the heir-apparent to the throne, and Princess Cyrille, the king's second son, also flew that day. Besides these two sons, Ferdinand has two daughters. All four are children of his first wife, who died in 1899. His second wife was before her marriage Princess Eudoxia of Rouss. She was forty-eight years old when he married her and it is said he took this step in order to protect his daughters from court intrigues. This is not the first time that Ferdinand has seen America. In 1879 he visited his brother, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, who had married the younger of the two daughters of the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil. The princess made a long botanical voyage in the interior of South America and when Ferdinand returned to Europe he wrote it up in Latin that it might be read by all scientists. The visit of Ferdinand here eight years before he ascended the throne, did not attract much attention, and little was written about it.

When Ferdinand decided he would take the more high sounding title of czar instead of prince he was not arrogantly assuming something for which there was no basis in history and precedent. It was a reversion to what Bulgaria had been in the tenth century. At that time the Bulgarians, revolting from the Byzantine empire, established a new realm, of which the capital was the ancient city of Thessalonica. Bulgaria became a powerful state, extending to the Adriatic as well as to the Black sea, and its chief ruler, Symen, was crowned as czar. When the commissioners of the Panama-Pacific exposition visited Ferdinand, Bulgaria's became a powerful state, extending to the Adriatic as well as to the Black sea, and its chief ruler, Symen, was crowned as czar. When the commissioners of the Panama-Pacific exposition visited Ferdinand, Bulgaria's became a powerful state, extending to the Adriatic as well as to the Black sea, and its chief ruler, Symen, was crowned as czar.

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## TITLED SCULPTOR HERE EXHIBITING WORK

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, the famous Russian sculptor, is in America exhibiting some of the creations which have won for him a high place in the world of art. The photograph shows him standing beside a bust of Thomas F. Ryan. The prince's mother was an American and he is fond of this country.



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than from any other country on the best methods of developing the industries of his kingdom and propose to bring here with him, in addition to the queen and the princess, a number of his most able citizens, who, on their return to Bulgaria, will apply the lessons they have learned to the teaching of others.

## SEEK GOLD IN DESERTED CITY

Panning, Rocking and Sluicing Ruins and Sidewalks—Find Nuggets and Coins.

Reading, Cal.—The streets and ruins of the old town of Shasta, once the most prosperous gold mining camp in the state, are being mined for gold and coin. For weeks Perry Davis and Harry Paige have been making \$10 a day each.

They are panning, rocking and sluicing underneath the sidewalks, in the ruins of the brick buildings that line the west side of the "good old town" and in Main street itself. They recover not only gold nuggets and gold dust, but silver and gold coins. In the good old days one could scarcely walk up Main street of Shasta for the jam of pack animals and the crowd of miners on their way to the placer diggings near by. Gold dust was plentiful. The miners spent money like princes.

No one claims the brick buildings that have stood tenanted for years. Davis and Paige have ripped up the floors and worked over the rubbish they found underneath. Thrown into the sluice boxes or else panned out by hand, this rubbish has yielded nuggets and coins. Dimes by the score have been recovered, some of them dating back to 1814, and none of them being of more recent mintage than the early fifties.

## NO WAY TO COOL A CAT

Put on Ice, Pussy Leaps Into Bedroom in Fresno and Makes Wreck of It.

New York.—John Tonkes, proprietor of the Colonial hotel, Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, thinks looking a cat in a refrigerator by mistake is likely to make it wild. He reached this decision the other day.

Someone closed the refrigerator door on a big black cat. When it was opened two hours later pussy tore out in a frenzy. She made straight for the barroom. Here was a dozen men, among them Colonel Bambrich, a Civil war veteran. They got out—all except Colonel Bambrich. He took a chair and raised it to throw at the animal. The streak of fur rushed between his legs and upset him.

Wary of marooning up and down the floor, the cat took to the shelves, shattering out glass worth \$150 at every bound. Colonel Bambrich in his upset dislocated a hip.

## MOTOR HEARSE CAUGHT FIRE

Funeral of a Woman Interrupted by Blaze in New York—Thousands Witness Sight.

New York.—The sight of a motor hearse containing a body and ablaze from end to end, attracted thousands of curious pedestrians on Lower Broadway. Harry Durst, the chauffeur, awashed in a big fur coat, was slightly burned before volunteers stripped off the garment.

The body, that of a woman, was removed from the blazing hearse by the police. Firemen then put out the fire. It had caught from the motor.

Asks Police to Find Gold Teeth. Chicago.—Miss Tritle, 512, a vaudeville singer, appealed to the police to find her two gold teeth which she lost trying to eat a tough steak in a restaurant. "The teeth cost a lot of money," she said, "and I can't do my act without them."

# WHO'S WHO—and WHEREFORE

## MRS. JOSEPH E. RANSELL



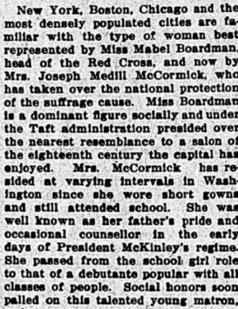
Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell.

Like President Wilson, Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana has tried out the number 13 and found it lucky. "To show you I always know what a good number it is," says the wife of Senator Ransdell, "I will tell you that I came into the world on the thirteenth child of my parents. In that day and time, it was held as a lucky number of children for parents to have. So, at any rate, I had the advantage of not regarding it with superstitious awe in my childhood."

Mrs. Ransdell is the recently elected treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She spends two mornings each week in her office at Continental Memorial hall at Washington. Here, the Tennessee, Maryland and California rooms are given over for the transaction of the large amount of business that passes through her hands, and she has a staff of nine efficient clerks. Every penny of the thousands of dollars disbursed is handled by Mrs. Ransdell, and the office is one that calls for business and executive ability.

Mrs. Ransdell has served as vice-president at large of the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors congress, and is deeply interested in the subject of the development of American waterways. "It there is any one good cause dearer to me than another, however," she says, "it is the cause of international peace. I am a member of the committee on international peace of the Daughters of the American Revolution and no phase of the patriotic work of this body interests me more deeply than does that."

## TALENTED YOUNG MATRON



Mrs. McCormick.

New York, Boston, Chicago and the most densely populated cities are familiar with the type of woman best represented by Miss Mabel Boardman. Here, the Tennessee, Maryland and California rooms are given over for the transaction of the large amount of business that passes through her hands, and she has a staff of nine efficient clerks. Every penny of the thousands of dollars disbursed is handled by Mrs. Ransdell, and the office is one that calls for business and executive ability.

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## AMERICAN, YET TYPICALLY SPANISH



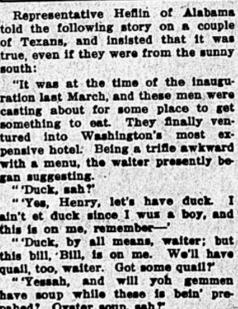
A Spanish woman.

An American woman who looks enough like a Spaniard to be mistaken for a native Castilian is the Senora Alicia Ward Riano y Gayangos, wife of the Spanish ambassador to this country. It is a strange coincidence—a quirk of fate as it were—that she should resemble so markedly in coloring and feature the countrywomen of her foreign-born husband. Every one, she says, is amazed when she acknowledges the United States as her birthplace and fatherland.

This country has much to be proud of when it views the senora, despite the fact that her exotic type reflects credit upon another clime. She first impresses one as being a mere girl, yet upon her youthful shoulders rest the responsibilities of an embassy. She is one of the most popular and efficient chaperones of the entire diplomatic corps. This is due, perhaps, to another of her personal qualities, that reveals itself after she had been engaged in conversation for some little time. She has a great amount of what might be called forceful spontaneity. In other words, she is delightfully enthusiastic about the joys and beauties of life and does not hesitate to express her pleasure; but balancing this youthful enthusiasm of heart is a well-developed intellect in the sensible, serious as well as what is fantastic.

This ability to reach out of her own personality and sense another's interest which may be kindred with one of her own, has much to do, no doubt, with her success as mistress of the Spanish embassy.

## SAW TO IT HIMSELF



Representative Hefflin of Alabama.

Representative Hefflin of Alabama told the following story on a couple of Texans, and insisted that it was true, even if they were from the sunny south:

"It was at the time of the inauguration last March, and these men were casting about for some place to get something to eat. They finally ventured into Washington's most expensive hotel. Being a trifle awkward with a man, the waiter presently began suggesting: "Duck, sah?" "Yes, Henry, let's have duck. I ain't et duck since I was a boy, and this is on me, remember—"

"Duck, by all means, waiter; but this bill, Bill, is on me. We'll have quail, too, waiter. Got some quail?" "Yessah, and will yob gemmen have soup while these is bein' prepared? Oyster soup, sah?" "Yessah, we will, we'll have a nice stew—"

"When they had finished, Henry reached in his pocket, took out a wallet amply filled and, extracting a crisp one-dollar bill, handed it to the almost sinking waiter, with the remark that he could have what was left out of it after the bill was settled. "Henry was told that the bill was \$9.65. Being men of few words, the Texans said nothing until they had reached Pennsylvania avenue. And then Bill remarked solemnly and fervently, as he looked at the upper windows, 'Them people 'll be punished for that outrage!'"

"Bald Henry: 'They already are, Bill. Feel them dozen silver spoons in my pocket!'"