TULSA DAILY WORLD

Published Every Morning, Including Sunday.
BY THE WORLD PUBLISHING CO.

EUGENE LORDON ..... Owner and Founder
F. O. LARSON ..... Business Manager
F. E. STEWARD ..... Managing Editor
T. A. LAPIN ..... Chief Editorial Writer

Entered at the Tulsa Postoffice as Second Class Matter

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—DAILY AND SUNDAY

	Domestic		Domestic
One Year	$ [illegible]	Three Months	$2.[illegible]
Six Months	[illegible]	One Month	[illegible]

DAILY ONLY

	Domestic		Domestic
One Year	$[illegible]	Three Months	$1.[illegible]
Six Months	[illegible]	One Month	[illegible]

SUNDAY ONLY

	Domestic		Domestic
One Year	$[illegible]	Six Months	$1.[illegible]

BY CARRIER IN TULSA MAKE ORDERS TO REDBIRD AND SPERRY

Per Week	$ .15
Per Month (in Advance)	.65
Per Year (in Advance)	7.80

AVERAGE NET PAID CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1919, 31,[illegible]

[illegible] Business Manager, [illegible] that the average net paid circulation of the Tulsa Morning and Sunday World for the month of August, 1919, was [illegible] to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] Business Manager.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of September, 1919.
MARIE KEIM,
Notary Public.

My commission expires October 17, 1921.

PHONE 6000 FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS

Daily Biblical Quotation.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1919

He is near that justifieth me; who will contend with me? Isa. 50:8.

Praise the Lamb—his love unbounded,
Is the theme of praise in heaven;
On his death our hopes are founded;
For we know his life was given.
And we trust that by his blood
We are reconciled to God.
Let all those that put their trust in thee rejoice. Psa. 5:11.

AS STATED IN THE INDICTMENT.

We are indebted to the Manufacturers' Record for this extract from the president's speech at Des Moines. We did not catch it in the Associated Press resume, and yet it is of the most vital importance:

"I have not come to fight or antagonize any individuals or body of individuals. I have, let me say, without the slightest degree of affectation, the greatest respect for the senate of the United States; but, my fellow-citizens, I have come out to fight for a cause. That cause is greater than the senate. It is greater than the government."

In these unequivocal words the president pleads guilty to the most serious charge ever brought against the league—that it sets up a super-government in which the sovereignty and independence of the United States is lost. Heretofore the president has denied this. He denied it emphatically in his conference with the members of the senate foreign relations committee. He has denied it in interviews, and in practically every speech he has made while on tour he has denied it.

Yet to the people of Des Moines he dissembles no longer. "It is greater than the senate. It is greater than the government," he tells them. We can do no better than permit Editor Edmonds, of the Record, to close this paragraph:

"Is it indeed true that the league of nations is greater than the American government? We have suspected it and suggested it, but never did we expect a distinct affirmation from Mr. Wilson that between the league of nations and the American government the former is supreme. Do the people of America agree to that position? Lovers of your country, which do you choose—America or the league of nations? If you choose the league of nations, remember that Mr. Wilson places it as "greater than the government," and certainly no one is in a better position to judge than he. This is his statement, not ours."

WILSON VS. WILSON.

Believing that the president's desire that the people hear his words and views is a laudable one we take pleasure in aiding him in his undertaking. This feature will of necessity be continued from day to day:

January 8, 1915—"Do you not think it is likely that the world will some day turn to America and say: 'You were right, and we were wrong. You kept your heads and we lost ours.'"

January 20, 1916—"It has been very difficult for us to hold off and look with cold judgment upon such tremendous matters. And yet we have held off."

February 1, 1916—"America is called upon to sit in a seat of moral judgement on the processes of the war."

May 17, 1916—"There are two reasons why the chief wish of America is for peace. One is that they love peace and have nothing to do with the present quarrel. . . ."

May 17, 1916—"Since the rest of the world is mad, why should we not refuse to have anything to do with the rest of the world in the ordinary channels of action?"

December 5, 1916—"More than this, proposed at this time, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us."

April 1, 1917—"It is a war against all nations. The challenge is to all mankind."

April 2, 1917—"Our object is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power."

April 2, 1917—"We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretences about them, to fight thus for the ultimate freedom of the world."

May 12, 1917—"We go in because we believe that the very principles upon which the American republic was founded are now at stake, and must be vindicated."

May 11, 1917—"I say the honor of the country is in this war because I would not have gone into it if it had not been prepared."

April 2, 1917—"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty."

To Be Continued

WHO REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE?

The president has called a conference in Washington of the representatives of both capital and labor. The purpose is as unassuming as it is simple. It proposes an adjustment of the differences between these two organized factions of the state. The purpose is laudable. But who is to represent the vastly greater interest—the unorganized 58 per cent?

The question is not facetious. It is pertinent. It is vital. The American people are now engaged in determining how far they are bound as a result of an international conference in which their interests were handled about and engagements and accommodations made, but in which they were without counsel. Humanity at large and representation and every other people on the face of earth had representation. But the American people had none. They want no more of that sort of thing.

The forthcoming conference between the organized factions of American society is, in a way, fraught with as great peril as was the international conference referred to. The American people are willing for the conference to be held, but the unorganized 58 per cent demand that they have representation. Nor do they want that representation to be self-appointed.

A principle is involved here that must be given official recognition.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEED.

The world's greatest need is increased production. It is the solution of most, if not all, the economic ills we now complain of. How shall it be attained? The directors of British shipyards believe they have found a way. Negotiations have been opened whereby employers agree not to place any limit on the possible earnings of workmen paid by results and the trade unions on their part undertake to discountenance restrictions of output and to cancel any rules that limit output. It is said an agreement along this line seems probable.

Here is the rule of reason supplanting the rule of force. Here is a common ground that should prove easily tenable for employers and employes everywhere, in every trade. And if such an agreement could be reached in branches of industry and set functions at once, the greater number of our ills would disappear like dew before the morning's sun.

Labor would have its increased wages in every instance where it could justify it. And the high cost of living would speedily abate before a sound economic principle that could not possibly cause a dislocation of industry or shrinkage of values. No man would be displaced. For there is a shortage of labor as well as a shortage of the products of labor in the world today.

The plan is so simple—so thoroughly efficacious—that there should be no hesitancy in its adoption either by capital or labor. It abolishes the "dead level" of the wage system as set up by some unions—a rule that breeds caste and class as no other. But is that a defect?

We can at least hope the British idea will prevail in Britain and that it will spread to this country.

The unsophisticated, after reading the lurid stories of wife murder and husband murder appearing constantly in the daily press, might very well conclude that marriage is the worst of failures. But for every den of discord there are ten thousand shrines of love and devotion where an uncrowned queen reigns supreme, where the gossamer strands of unsullied affection are more potent than cables of hemp, where woman finds her greatest and most glorious expression, and man his highest ambition.

Japan is said to be elated over the future prospects of the empire. One of her statesmen has electrified the nation with the statement that "world leadership now in America is bound to later be transferred to Japan." At that time, we presume, Japan will announce the time of her withdrawal from Shantung.

"In all wars he is a conqueror who can believe a quarter of an hour longer than his adversary that he is not beaten." That settles it. Woodie is sure to win.

Senator Shields, of Tennessee, refused to sign either the majority or minority report on the league. The Tennessee senator evidently has a plan all of his own.

The pecan crop is unusually heavy and squirrels plentiful. Here are two articles of food that have not advanced—provided you get them yourself.

"Remove bolshevism cause, Wilson says"—Headline. The folks are going to remove one of the causes—a year from next November.

OKLAHOMA OUTBURSTS

By OTIS LORTON

One shortage that is not causing much anxiety is the limited supply of school books.

We have always looked forward to a ninth inning rally sometimes with hope and sometimes with trepidation.

The Oklahoma City Times believes the reason some men stay out late at night is because there is no place like home.

An old loger says he never appreciated the remark which passed between the governors of South Carolina and North Carolina so much as he does now.

We know several instances, notes Bill Diggler, when the satin woman was first in war and first in peace.

Here's a matter regulring immediate attention. A Claremore milliner offers a chance of any $5 hat to the couple who will agree to get married at the Dem county fair.

It has just about gotten so in Tulsa that when a married man stays into new pastures he can figure that it is reasonably certain his estate will have to pay an undertaker's bill.

There is another thing the observing reader has probably noticed. The sentiment of the home guard strike in Shawnee is considered more important even than the president's labor speech.

I wonder, remarked a gentleman who sat in at the city club luncheon Saturday and watched the demonstration of Mr. Thrift, the memory expert what ails he uses when his wife finds an unmailed letter in his socket which he has carried for three days.

Some shots from the Dallas News: There are some citizens in this town that would rob a cat of mouse if which it had to be kept in law. And every time we think we have captured a knocker at any deal it turns out to be a misnomer fellow—this on the screen. Also it may not be generally known that the Lizzing's band boy will discard this and a half for everything. Another reason why an eighteen-year-old girl shouldn't wear high-heeled shoes is because some men have enough trouble as it is keeping up with her. When a woman comes to the seventy-five-year-mark she wind a lot of time on her hands if she has her hair. Tillie Clinger says the authorities ought to make a waterfalls she would like to make a criminal accusation against the Bunning creek.

It's the Other Fellow"

BAROMETER OF PUBLIC OPINION

Profit Sharing a Delusion.

Editor World: As a solution for the present labor unrest, many so-called "liberal minded" thinkers are suggesting that labor share in the profits of industry. Mr. Baruch, whom the president almost religiously follows, says that labor is no longer to be content with the present wage system, and that labor must have a proprietary interest in industry, indeed, demands that it be represented on the boards of directors.

That profit-sharing as a solution for "labor unrest" is a snare and a delusion, is made plainly evident by the present Boston police strike. How are the police to share in profits? And, of the public, these teachers are at present the most aggrieved, and the most worthy of being heard, as they are the most entitled to complain.

The act of some factory owners in sharing profits with their employes is a fine example to others similarly situated. If an owner like Henry Ford, making enormous profits, chooses to distribute them among his employes rather than to build libraries and endow colleges with them, no one will applaud more than the writer. But not every industry, not every owner, is similarly circumstanced, nor so fortunate in making profits. Such examples, therefore, is not one of economic policy, but merely one of philanthropy.

Profit-sharing is not only economically a delusion, but it is fundamentally inequitable. According to fundamental principles, he who assumes the right to share in the profits of any venture must also (unless he pays in advance for this right) assume the obligation of sharing its losses. If there is to be any real partnership between employer and employe, the latter must be financially responsible and willing to bear his share of the losses. Any other course will permit the employe to sit back and calmly wait to see if there are any profits and, if there are, claim his share, but if there are losses, tell the owner he will have to bear them himself.

What justice is there in such a principle or course of action?

But, however much profit-sharing might be justified in theory, there will be many difficulties in working it practically, or in making its practical working attractive to labor.

(a) If all concerns in the same line of industry paid the same flat rate, there would be no question as to uniformity, at least in that line of industry. But suppose one concern has now either and better known in the business world, or has also of better salesmen, or because are point to better material, or founding of a secret of business and goodwill, or because of some arrangement of superior ability, or the ownership of patents, or for some other reason should make more profits, his profits, and another concern engaged in the industry, through some adverse circumstances manages to make only a small profit, or barely suffiecient to pay interest on the money and will not pay the employes anything, or even go into the "hole." Will it not be unfair to take from one of the latter workmen, say, $10 and give this to the former workman, spoil both morale and harmony and have a contented? Furthermore, will it not lead to eventually forcing those working harder, and at the end of the year, perhaps, to quit, because of the unfair treatment? Perhaps this is what you want, and until it is accomplished you will be dissatisfied and pessimistic. Is it not the whole world is not "Mr. Smith's garden?" Concerns are as individual as people are, and it is illogical as to reason it to be fair employes from a concerning "this industry" to be a share of the profits going.

(b) Advertising all industries will be the first and most important activity. Without some number of persons in a business there is no profits. There are some industries, for instance, where the profits are made by a few men, and the rest are only necessary to make the business go. Should such industries paying a higher profit? And this is not an idle question—for, in normal times, most public utilities pay but a comparatively small profit, and these are the very concerns in which the public has the most interest. And it may be further extended to a host of industries that make, in normal times, but a medial profit, not to speak of those that make none at all.

(d) To what concerns will this profit-sharing apply? There must be some arbitrary line of separation. The man who only employs one man in his workshop will never consent that man assuming the obligation of sharing the losses. Will the man who employs two, five or ten consent to such plan? Will it apply to storekeepers? To office men? To newspapers? To theaters? To hotels? Of course, not to households, for they earn no profits, but, perhaps, to boarding houses. How about charitable institutions, schools and the like? And about municipal, state and federal workmen? Will it apply to the farm, the stock ranch, the fruit orchard? The principle is not based, like workmen's compensation, on the hazards of industry, so it can't be confined to hazardous industries. I imagine the manicurist and bootblack in the barber shop will be entitled to share equally with the barber. And, of course, the lawyers office boy will share the fees with the lawyer after the latter keeps enough to pay his expenses. Under profit-sharing the office boy will come into his own. He will have as much right to talk about his share of industry as the high-priced watchmaker or specialist on scientific instruments.

(e) Of course, you will say this is outrageous. But where will you draw the line? The day laborer is the worst paid no doubt of all workingmen, and bears most of all his share of the profits. Yet the man who does most to make the profits is the more skilled and necessarily higher paid man. He makes or bears the product of the concern and consequently the profits. You where will you draw the line? If you proportion the share to the wages paid, the already highly paid man will get more, and the underpaid man will get too little to talk about. On the other hand, if you divide it equal, is among the highly-paid artisan and the day laborer and offer how the artisan will see no inducement to his working for the benefit of those who have little, if any, part in making the profits greater. The artisan will view this effort as altogether which seem and illusion. You will say this is the action view. But the world is ruled by self-interest and profound, after all, an enlightened selfishness is the best principle to follow in practical matters.

(f) But the question of who will share in the profits is not confined to classes of workmen, be they good, bad or indifferent. Another question is: How long must the workman stay to entitle him to share? A workman comes and goes when he listeth, at his own sweet will. No one will say that a workman who went to work for a concern the day an annual dividend is declared, is entitled to share as much as the man who has stayed with and stood by the concern, for say five years, in adversity as well as in more fortunate times, working faithfully and loyally to build up the concern. In fact, you would say that the men who went to work the same day ought not to be entitled to any share, for the probabilities are that he did nothing to help earn the profits. Would you, then, give a man who has been with the concern but a month a share, and if so, what share? Would you give the man who has been with the concern a year the same as the man who has been with the concern five years? If you adopt an algebraical basis, do you think this will create harmony and satisfaction among the workers?

(g) Of course, the whole idea is to bring about "democracy in industry." That is camouflage for socialism, without the courage to boldly name it. It is true that you can have profit-sharing without having labor represented in the management, but inevitably it brings forward a lot of questions which will entitle the profit-shared to a voice in the management. For instance, the manager cannot employ more men because it will reduce each individual's share. If he undertakes to lay off any man because of slack business, the men will have a right to object because they are cut off from their respective shares. The manager will not feel free to discharge a man in order to employ another whom he regards as more efficient, because the man threatened with discharge has an interest in the profits, and the question of his efficiency must be either litigated or submitted to a shop committee. The employes will have a right to complain that the profits are not large enough because certain expenditures are made or are not made. They will demand that certain policies be adopted to increase the profits, that certain expenditures be made, that the raw material should be procured from certain sources, that a certain salesman should be discharged, that other salesmen be employed, that certain advertising expenses be eliminated, or perhaps larger sums be spent on advertising, that the concern sell its product in certain fields, or that it withdraw from certain fields, in short, there is no limit to the amount of interference with the management in every detail. It might be a good thing to try this in order to convince some that good management results at least as well as any scheme of socialism.

The writer is not going to suggest a panacea in lieu of profit-sharing. Some exists, but harmonizing organization, coupled with thrift on the part of the workingman, might be tried. It labor is entitled to a greater share than it is getting now, it can get it in the shape of wages if the profits of industry will justify it. Then none of the foregoing questions can arise. The wage and salary system is still as good as any, despite Mr. Baruch, and numerous can also be the bone and sinew of industry, and, in fact, the bone and sinew of the nation, though the latter system has in part been condemned by some, yet it orders its affairs all the world and salary system depends upon the basis of the supply and demand, for combined with the application of the bonus and piece system it is sufficiently elastic to assign to each reward merited efficiency and production, and the worker, who will finally come to see this system, if honestly and efficiently, and production are, for a great extent, the measure as well as the cause of prosperity, both for himself and his employer.

A LOVER OF CONSTITUTIONS.
Tulsa, Sept. 14.

ABE MARTIN

Mr. [illegible] was in an [illegible] condition [illegible] week, said Lafe Bell today.

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

Clifford Is Told—in This Chapter.

I had given my promise. I knew it would be hard to tell Clifford I wanted to leave him; but HOW hard I had not dreamed. He came in early to dinner, and was unusually good-natured and talkative. I was uneasy, embarrassed, distrait; but he seemed not to notice, and chatted and played with Edith until Mandy carried her off to bed.

I decided to wait until after dinner. It was, I suppose, the natural thing to put it off as long as possible, yet I felt like a coward. I couldn't eat, and Clifford's real anxiety over my health, his kind inquiries as to the reason of my lack of appetite almost unnerved me.

Until my own unhappiness had driven me to think of divorce I had thought—if I thought at all—that people who loved or even each other were continually quarreling. I had not imagined that a man or woman could be on the verge of separation one day, and apparently good friends the next. That it was the long-drawn-out, the constantly recurring friction which induced a crisis.

A Difficult Moment.

"What would you like to see tonight, that is, if you feel able to go out?" Clifford asked as we rose from the table.

I looked up in surprise.

"I know I haven't taken you to the theater in a long time, Mildred, but don't look as if I never had done so. Your expression was laughable," and he smiled broadly.

"But Clifford I—why—I would like to go of course," I stammered, not knowing what to say.

"Run and get ready, then. Don't dress. I plan!!"

All the time I was getting ready I berated myself for my cowardly action in waiting, and in then consenting to go to the theater with Clifford. It is hard to understand just the degree in which I was dominated by my husband, just how difficult it was for me to refuse him, or to go contrary to his wishes when with him. The masterful way he always had had toward me often compelled me against my own judgment as well as my desires. I knew I should not enjoy any play. I would have to tell him before I went to bed.

"You look tired; the play will do you good. I have selected a light society drama. You didn't seem equal to deciding, and I have telephoned for seats," he said as I joined him.

Now, as so often before, the thought came, "Why isn't he always like this?" and as before I had no answer.

The Play.

Our seats were in the seventh row so very good. The play, what little I remember of it, had to do with a silly woman who drove her husband nearly insane by her constant flirting; then refused to divorce him. A bad good woman, if there is such a thing. Good morally, but bad in every other way. I wondered if such goodness, when perhaps there was no temptation, made up for sin in every other direction, then was my conscience touched that I should think of such a thing. Wasn't it better to be good morally, and fail in every other way, than to be immoral, and an angel in every other regard?

"Did you enjoy it, Mildred?" Clifford asked on our return; "you look better, anyway. Now hurry and get to bed."

"I have something to tell you, Clifford," I commenced, and I wished he would not be so kind this night of all nights.

"Well, hurry up; it's after 11 o'clock."

"You make it very hard for me," I said; then noting his look of surprise, I rushed ahead. "I want to leave you, Clifford; you care nothing at all for me; I am very unhappy most of the time, and we'll be better off apart."

"You want—what are you talking about, anyway?" he questioned, growing "Do you want to go home for awhile?"

"No—won't you understand, Clifford. I want to leave you for good; I want a divorce. I am too unhappy about you—things to stand it any longer. Please don't make it so difficult," I begged as he frowned down upon me.

Tomorrow—A Decision.

WHO'S WHO -:- IN THE -:- DAY'S NEWS

COUNT GREPPI.

"The secret of one's life is very simple, and that is why people will not follow it. It wholly consists of doing. Don't marry, don't live a gaudy life, don't have children; don't eat or drink too much; don't fall in love, don't worry."

This is the philosophy of Senator Count Giuseppi Greppi of Milan and Rome, the oldest diplomatist in the world, who completed his tenth year last March, and who still takes an active interest in Italian politics.

Count Greppi.

Seventy-seven years ago Count Greppi entered the Austrian diplomatic service under Metternich. His first post was at the papal court of Rome. When he began his career Austria ruled in Italy, the pope ruled in Rome. Three years before that he had been present at the coronation of Emperor Ferdinand I of the Hapsburgs, as monarch of Italy, too.

When Milan rose against the Austrians he was at Stockholm. He then left the Austrian service, becoming a subject of the King of Sardinia. The Greppis are of an old Milanese family. His diplomatic career ended 21 years ago when he left the post of ambassador at St. Peters burg. He had been in diplomatic posts in London, Berlin, Athens, Constantinople, Stuttgart, Munich and Madrid, where he was Italian minister in 1875.

He has known personally most of the great people in politics and society during the past 50 years. As a young man he knew Marie Louise Farina and heard the Duke of Wellington when he was a mature diplomatist. He knew all the kings and queens of a social world that is now extinct as the dodo. He danced at the royal court of Naples, dined on board the ship that took Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to Paris.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK

Boats.

No matter how deep the water is a good boat will always stay on top. When a frenzy car gets off of the track it was the pull back again and some just as if it had never went off, but when a boat once sinks there the last seventy, ever generally was of it.

A boy can have more fun all alone in a little row boat or a canoe than 100 could all alone in a big steam boat. The first thing a feller does when he gets a boat is start to think of a name for it. An element of knowing that as soon as he tells everybody he has a boat the first thing they will say is, "Is it in vaus?"

Most boats have girls names, such as Maud of Alice, instead of boys names such as Bill or Ben. This is probably the reason we people always use the sexes of him when they mention a boat.

The boat with the most work attached to it is a row boat, and the most expensive boat is a battle ship with the engines in going. A battle ship is a Man of War and a She at the same time.

A sailors life is very healthy as long as the boat dont sink. A sailor never knows wat minute a wave will come up on deck and wash him overboard. For this reason a sailor that knows how to swim has been made to be noticed than one that dont. It is a funny thing, an sailors that sail wattr is he cannot be sorry in, because was a sail sinks in the ocean it is authentic moments in sailing a long ways. For this reason was a sailor off of a sink boat seed a raft go by the generally always climbs on on it, he may feeled of waiting to see if another one will go past.

For a search petion, the any important part of a trip in a boat is the end of it.

HOROSCOPE

"The stars incline but do not compel."

Monday, September 15, 1919.

During the day unfriendly stars rule, according to astrology, but Jupiter is in benefic aspect in the evening.

After sundown the influences are propitious for planning or projecting banking, importing and commercial enterprises.

There is a most encouraging sign for banquets, especially those at which there is a guest of honor who wields wide power in state or business affairs.

Jupiter, the planet supposed to guide men who achieve success in great matters, is strongly favorable to college presidents, professors and instructors of every class. Honors will come to them.

In the business hours of this day sinister forces may destroy confidence and prevent initiative. Trance is in a place believed to encourage deceiving and misleading reports.

Saturn gives small comforts today to the aged or to those past middle life, for they are to be superseded in business as well as political affairs.

The stars indicate that in the national campaign the candidate most likely to be successful is not a man widely known in public life.

Amusement will assume a new importance in the life of the United States during the coming year, astrologers foretell, and many novel methods of entertainment will be introduced.

A water famine in a large city is foreshadowed and this will bring out facts regarding the American habit of daily bathing.

The West Indies is now subject to a rule making for discontent and trouble. Loss of life through uprisings and riots is foretold.

Increase of the birth rate, which will be great within the year, will bring to the population of the country children of extraordinary mentality as well as beauty, it is prophesied.

Persons whose birth date it is will have a successful year, if they exercise care. They should safeguard the health.

Children born on this day are likely to be generous and kind, but very mercurial in nature. These subjects of Virgo usually have many ups and downs in life.

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To My Butcher.

The coin I've spent on thee, dear heart,
Oh, that it might come back to me!
I count it over while the tear drops start,
Oh, mercy me!

You came to me an angel rare,
My system was with hunger wring;
You gave me chops and steaks for fair,
And I was stung.

Oh, memories, why don't you fade
Away? Let me forget my loss;
I wonder if we duks will ever learn
It makes me cross,
Oh, Butch,
It makes me cross.

Thoughts.

Blessed is the First who cuts his classes to go fishing, for she cut shall be returned verified.

Blessed is the Chapel Monitor who marks the absent present, for if such there are very few.

Blessed is the Coed who does not break a date, for she will ever be popular.

Blessed is the Chemistry who dances, for she likes to all and a dance?

Blessed is the waiter who spills the coffee down the other fellow's neck, for he is the cause of much merriment.

Blessed is the woman who tells personalities in the mirror, for she should her learn much, they never know before.—Penn State Froth.

Excited?

Excited student—Your son was reading a book when he dropped dead.

Absent-minded Professor—What was the name of the book?—Cornell Widow.