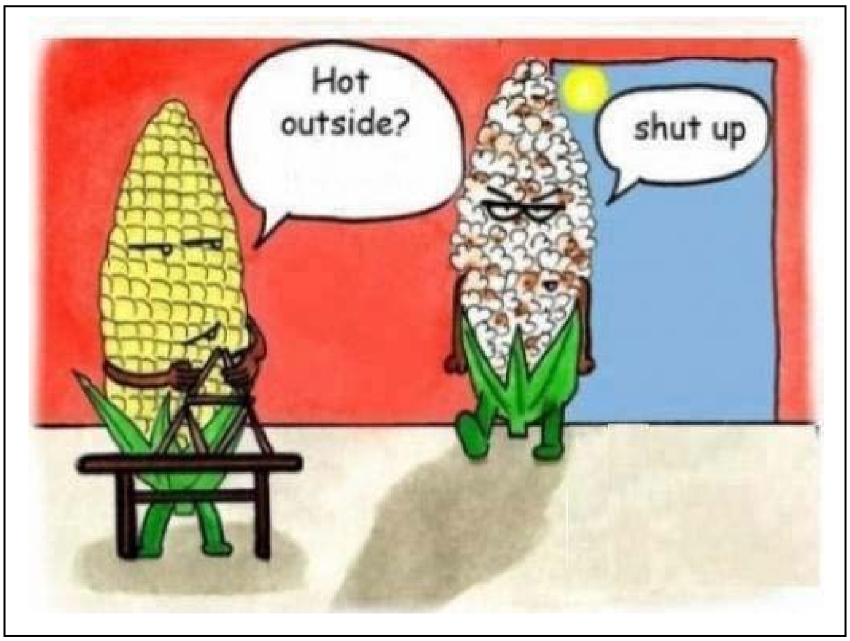
PERKINS
CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT, INC.

October 18, 2013

Dear PCM Clients and Friends:

We expect heat in the summer, but this year has really been a scorcher all over the U.S. and we got our share here in Minnesota. Then tough weather again as there were floods in the Midwest, fires in the West, drought in California, and on, and on. Maybe our climate is changing after all. The good news is that autumn is here and with it not only comes cooler weather, but the hunting season. This year, in Minnesota, the hunting season opened the earliest it has in years; September 21 for ducks. As we have mentioned previously, our hunting at the Hawick slough has been on a downhill slide for years as the character of the slough has changed, and the flyway has moved further west. This is the second year we have not hunted there, and with Dumbell Lake Lodge having been sold some years ago, Perk has been going with his friend, David Hyduke, to Sports Afield (formerly Jimmy Robinson's) to shoot on the Delta Marsh. This year the first trip (October 9–12) coincided with that of David Maass, the famous wildlife artist who lives just a few miles west of our office. This was his 36th year hunting at Sports Afield, and some of his work has featured scenes from his past Delta Marsh trips. In fact, there are originals of his work hanging in the lodge. This is the first time that our hunting paths have crossed, and it was very enjoyable spending time with the artist whose prints literally line our office walls, a gift years ago from David Hyduke. The experience was great as we all shot redheads, canvasbacks, bluebills and mallards. After his Canada trip, Perk, Dick, and Tony took their annual trip for the opening of the South Dakota pheasant shoot, which is always the third weekend in October.



Perk will be in Easton, Maryland the first weekend of November at the annual Waterfowl Festival, his favorite event, which includes a Guyette and Schmidt decoy auction. This is a terrific end to the waterfowl year in an exceptional part of America. Where else can you get fresh oysters at $1 each and Maryland crab as the entree, fresh out of the bay nearby?

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A MESSAGE FROM PERK

About ten years ago we wrote about rules—October 2004 to be exact. Rules by the rich and famous, Warren Buffet and Peter Lynch as well as Clint Eastwood, and Amarillo Slim, the poker player. Rules to live by that have helped them.

But the rule I am thinking about right now is the rule of 72, which says that if you divide a rate of interest into 72 the resulting number will be the number of years it will take to double your investment. For example, at an 8% interest rate it will take 9 years (72÷8=9) or at 12% it will take 6 years. Substitute a growth rate for an interest rate and you can see how long it will take for a company growing its earnings at X percent per year to double in value given a constant PE ratio. For example, if we can count on a company growing its earnings at 15% a year with a constant PE, the share price will double in 5 years. Of course, the key word here is "constant" for as we know stocks go up and down and PE ratios can go from high to low depending upon the psychology of the outlook for the market, and therefore, the premium (or discount) applied to earnings. However, over time, there is an equilibrium that is reached, so while at any given moment there may be a premium or a discount applied to earnings of that particular company, if it does grow over time at that rate, be it 10%, 15% or 20%, in the end it will be shown that using the rule of 72 combined with patience wins the day. This simple math is why it is so important to own companies that not only grow, but that have predictable growth, which in turn entitles them to not only a higher PE ratio but one that remains relatively constant because of the expectation of this steady growth. So, the search is not only for companies whose earnings grow, but those where the growth is predicable. Not an easy task, which is why so many people in the investment industry work hard at focusing on the long-term perspective, not just a short-term gain. We call it a rule and that makes it easy to remember, but it is really a mathematical principle.

Another "rule" is the 80-20 rule, but again really a principle, this one with a name—the Pareto Principle, a proposition which states that 80% of the effect of any set of circumstances is usually produced by 20% of the cause. The Pareto Principle was named after Vilfredo Pareto, an Italian economist, who noted in 1906 that 80% of the land in Italy was owned by just 20% of the population. This principle was looked at by other analysts in other fields of endeavor and they found similar 80-20 relationships. For example, about 80% of any country's population lives on 20% of the land, or that salesmen have found that 80% of their business comes from 20% of their clients. This same relationship can also be true for client accounts where 80% of the return in a given year may come from 20% of the stocks in the account, which again is why stock selection is so important. And as you look at the 80% part, which obviously included some that didn't do well—think about the bell curve—we make sure to look hard at identifying poor performers in an effort to remove them before they become losers. This is all part of improving that ratio, and if we work hard at it 100% of the time we will. However, remember the term 80-20 is only shorthand for the general principle at work, as in individual cases the distribution may just as well be 90-10 or 70-30. No matter, you understand the rule and no doubt can find its application in many, many instances other than those mentioned here.

THE MARKET SCOREBOARD

Ranked by Q3 Return Indexes	% Return Q3 2013
NASDAQ Composite	10.82
S&P Small-Cap 600 Total Return	10.73
Russell 2000 Total Return	10.21
Value Line Composite	7.84
S&P 500 Composite Total Return	6.70
Russell 3000 Total Return	6.35
Russell 1000 Total Return	6.02
Wilshire 5000	5.83
NYSE Composite	5.58
Dow Jones Industrial Average	1.48

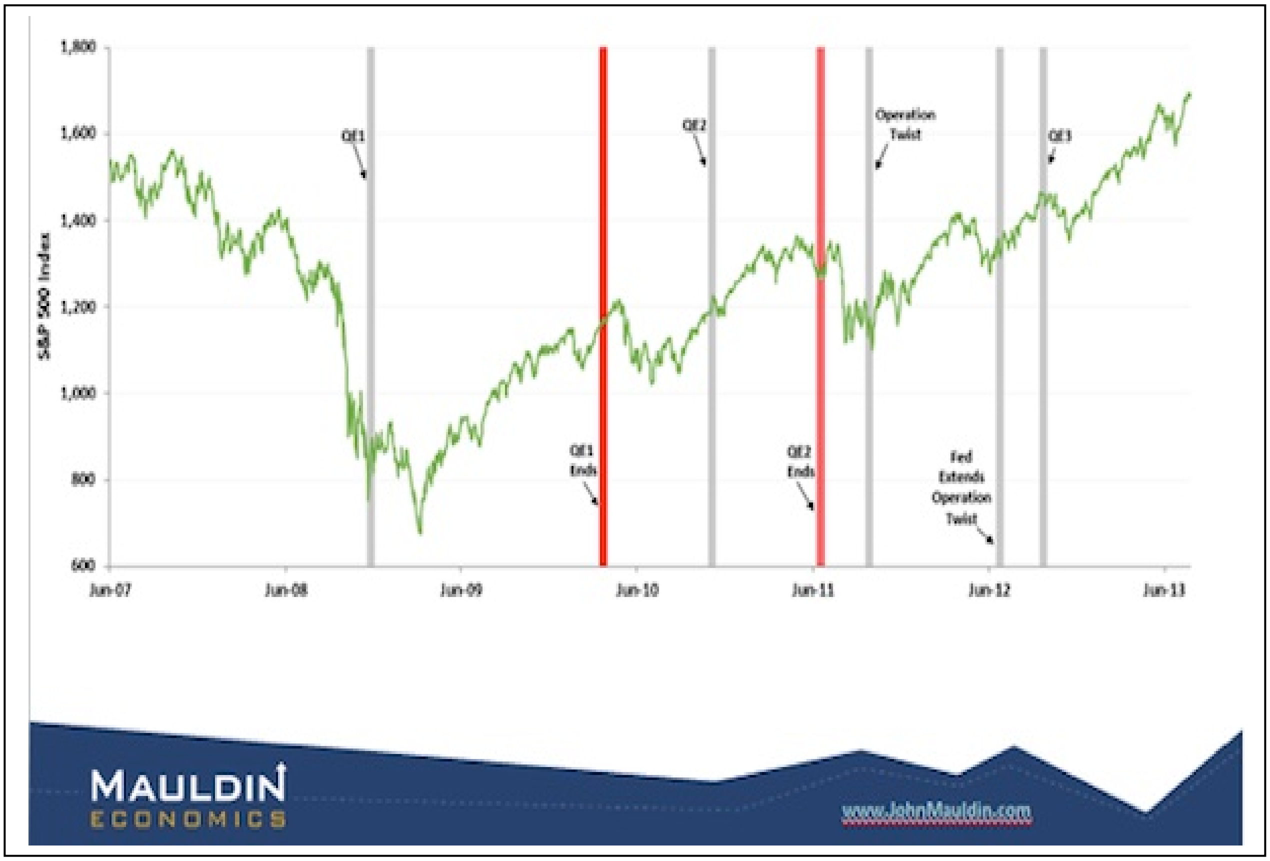
Ranked by YTD Return Indexes	% Return YTD 2013
S&P Small-Cap 600 Total Return	28.66
Russell 2000 Total Return	27.69
NASDAQ Composite	24.90
Value Line Composite	22.85
Russell 3000 Total Return	21.30
Russell 1000 Total Return	20.76
Wilshire 5000	19.92
S&P 500 Composite Total Return	19.79
Dow Jones Industrial Average	15.46
NYSE Composite	13.95

Clearly, small-cap stocks led the parade for the 3rd quarter and year-to-date; NASDAQ was well into the running for the year and was clearly in the race for the 3rd quarter, fractionally higher than the S&P Small-Cap 600 and the Russell 2000. The Dow Jones Industrial Index was at the bottom for the 3rd quarter and near there for the year-to-date bested only by the NYSE Composite. Bottom line: Our accounts with a heavy small-cap component did best. The large-cap portfolios, while up, did not do as well.

A MARKET OF STOCKS—OR A STOCK MARKET?

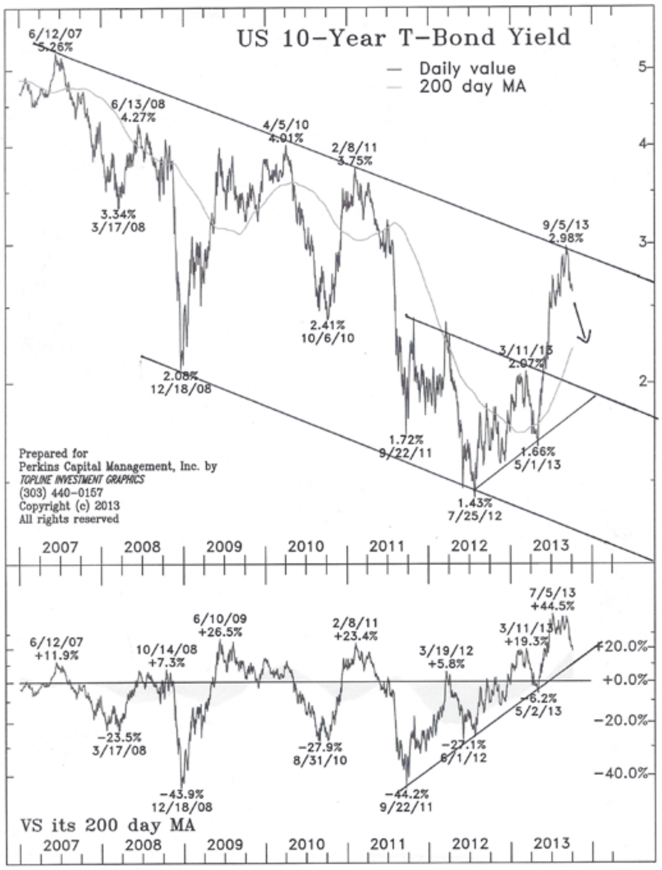
Mark Twain said that September could be an especially dangerous month for stocks. He said that was also true of April, June, February, January, November, May, July, March, August, October and December. It seems to us sometimes he was right, and if we want to we can focus on the stock market rather than the stocks themselves. We prefer to direct our primary focus to the stocks. Nevertheless, it is always beneficial to look at the market and trends that can affect it, as they can in turn have an effect on many stocks.

The recent news which had a major effect on the market was the news that, contrary to widely held expectations, the Bernanke Fed announced the continuation of the $85 billion per month Quantitative Easing purchases. These purchases have been made ostensibly to stimulate the economy, but without much success. As the Mauldin chart on page 4 clearly shows, what has been stimulated is the stock market, and not the economy, for as we know the economy continues in the doldrums. Shortly after QE1 in December 2008, it became clear that with all of the liquidity being provided by the Fed the market should be going up, which is exactly what it did until QE1 ended. Whereupon the market declined again, and then with QE2 in November 2010, the market again embarked on an up leg and when that ended the market then went down until Operation TWIST began, which resulted in an up market again. Ditto for QE3 as the chart clearly shows. Therefore, there are firm convictions that the stock market is at levels that generally would not have been seen had it not been for quantitative easing. Anyway, as we do know, rules were given to determine when QE would end, specifically when employment dropped below 7% and inflation stays below 2.5% to 3%. So it came as no surprise that the earlier announcement of so-called tapering (the taper caper) caused stock market jitters and especially in the bond market where the 10-year note fell sharply with the result that yields jumped by about 40% to nearly 3% by the end of August. Following the September 18 announcement of continued



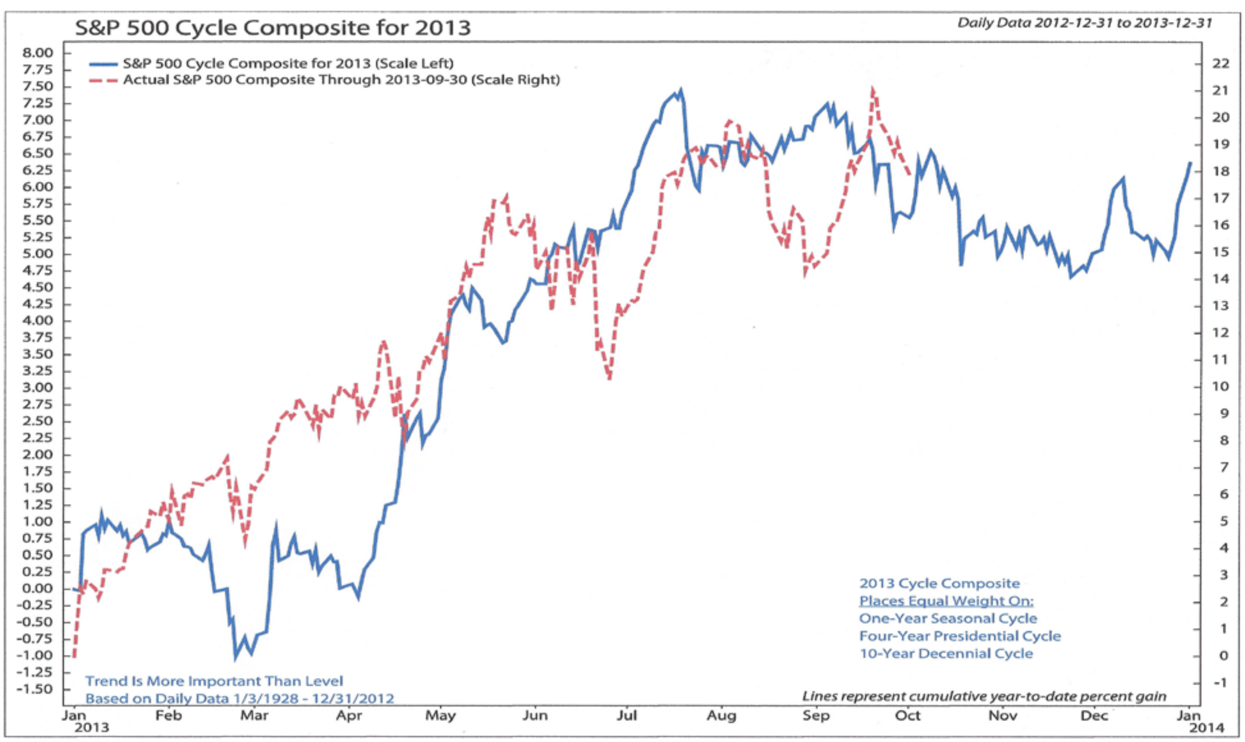
stimulus, the market rallied sharply, 10-year bonds rose, and yields declined. Expectations now are that the stock market is on firm footing again and rates are perhaps on their way back down to the 2-2.5% level as intimated in the chart shown on page 5.

This Fed action to continue purchases leaves unanswered the question of when, or if, it will ever be able to stop because of fear that stopping will choke off whatever recovery there is. The Fed has painted itself into a corner with no easy way out. At least the mystery of the next Fed chief has been revealed with the Obama nomination of Janet Yellen, the Fed's vice chairwoman. So now, for the first time in history, we may have a Fed chairwoman! We were concerned only a short time ago that Larry Summers would get the nod, but he pulled out of the running on his own after it became apparent to him that the vetting process would not clear him for a variety of good reasons. It is likely that Ms. Yellen will pass the vetting process. She seems to be cut out of the same cloth as Bernanke, so our expectation is that she will continue the same policy dominated by continued security purchases until it is clear the economy is on the comeback trail, especially declining unemployment, with less concern about inflation than Bernanke. We would also have been comfortable with the appointment of Donald Kahn.



Historically, this is the time of year when the stock market has been weak, and this has been accurately shown over the years by the Ned Davis folks whose cycle composite of the One-Year Seasonal Cycle, the Four-Year Presidential Cycle and the 10-Year Decennial Cycle is shown below with data through September. Clearly, this prediction of the 2013 market has been accurate so far this year, and if it continues to be predictive then we could see a low later in the year.

The very long-term picture of the S&P 500 in the chart on page 6 is from the Piper Jaffray Informed Investor, including Craig Johnson's commentary in the upper left hand corner. Craig has had a great deal of publicity recently, including a feature article August 1 in *USA Today* because of his steadfast bullish viewpoint first published in August 2012 titled "SPX 2000/The Great Equity Rally." The chart shows



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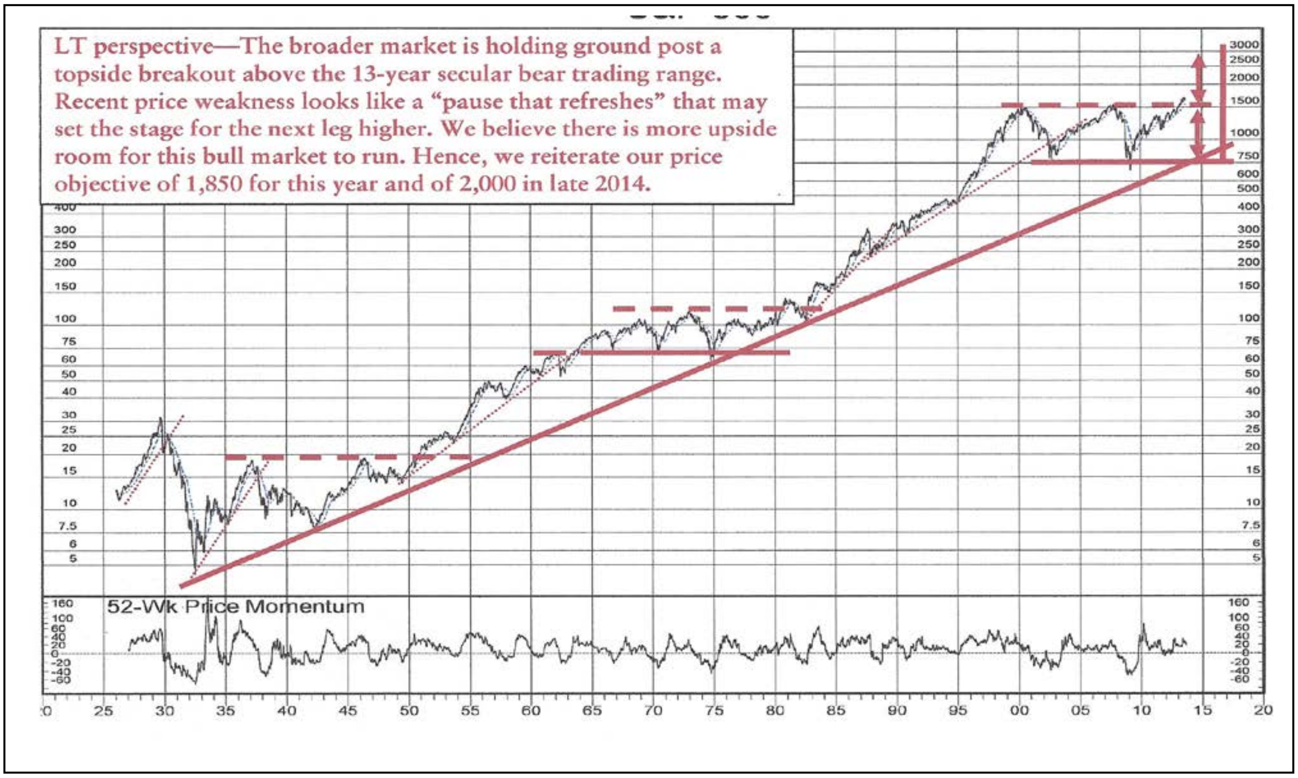
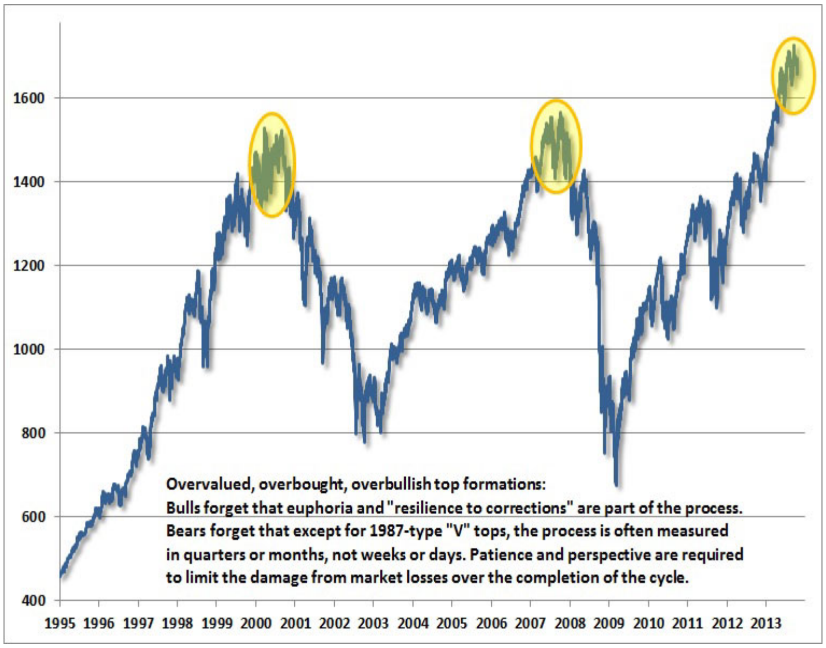
the developing consolidation similar to the previous two that preceded long secular bull markets. Conceivably, therefore, to complete the symmetry of this consolidation consisting of two cyclical bear markets and two cyclical bull markets another cyclical bear may evolve. The red arrow pointing up assumes it is complete as Craig believes; a potential alternative event is shown by the red arrow pointing down.



The chart on page 7 (courtesy of Hussman Funds) is an expansion of the period 1995 to the present time. This chart shows why we may see a correction as suggested by our interpretation of the long-term chart, which could result then in a symmetrical resolution to that consolidation formation.

It may well be idle guesswork, but we do wonder about the next several years, specifically, between now and the next election in 2016 and the new president in January 2017. Speculating again, wouldn't it be a logical time for a major bottom in that time frame? Meanwhile, we will soon be midway through Obama's term, and must also take into account the tendency of the market to make a significant bottom in the mid-presidential year, which of course is next year, 2014. As our dear friend and former colleague, Steve Leuthold, has said "Predicting the market is for show, but stock selection is for dough." This is truer today than ever before and requires, we think, investment in smaller companies where the price cannot be as easily kicked around or manipulated by rapid trading techniques or use of inside information by large hedge funds, which we find so distasteful. We are constantly looking for value and growth in the same way we always have, kicking a lot of tires, taking our losses (losses are part of the game), and letting the profits run in our successful investments; in other words, constant monitoring of our portfolios despite what the market may do.



THE DOW JONES SHUFFLE

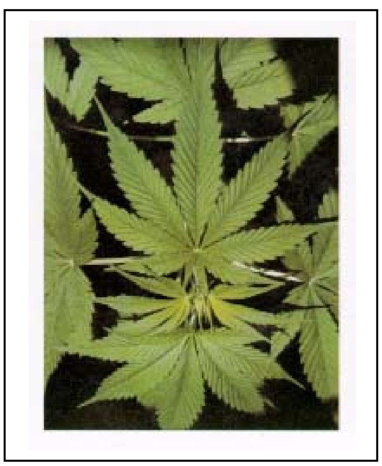
Once again, for the umpteenth time (52 to be exact), the composition of the Dow Jones Industrial Average is being shuffled through the elimination of three stocks--Alcoa, Hewlett-Packard and Bank of America and the addition of three replacements, Nike, VISA and Goldman Sachs. This move is not just for the fun of it, but to make sure the DJIA consists of companies that are relevant today. The Dow is a price-weighted average, not capitalization-weighted like the S&P 500 and the others, except for the other Dow Indexes, which are also price-weighted. Thus, one of the big factors is price, and as it turns out the three eliminations are the three lowest priced stocks in the average, at $8, $12 and $14, while the additions are at $68, $89 and $164; this is important in terms of the price change impact on the price of the DJIA. Alcoa, which is leaving, sells at $8, while Nike is about $73 so if both stocks had a 2% increase in share price, Nike would have nearly a ten times greater impact on the average. In other words, stocks with low prices do not affect the price of the average as much as higher priced shares. Today, Industrial in the name of the DJIA is a misnomer, for while years ago it was composed of the bedrock of American industrial companies, today our economy is much less oriented toward the manufacturing industry than it once was and its composition shows that.

It is critical to note that the price of the DJIA will not change as a result of this move, just the divisor. At the very beginning in February 1885 the divisor was the number of stocks in the average, but as changes were made adjustments had to be made in the divisor to keep the price where it was despite changes in its composition. As soon as it went below the number of shares in the average it effectively became a multiplier. Before this last change the divisor was 0.130216081, and after the change it is now 0.15571590501117, meaning that each $1 move in any Dow stock now moves the average by 7.5 points, and if all 30 stocks move by 1 point, the average moves about 225 points, so it logically follows that if more shares in the average sell at higher prices the DJIA will become more volatile.

Now let's look at some history: Charles Dow created the Dow Industrial Average in February 1885, about one year after creating the Transportation Average, which then consisted of 11 railroad stocks, because there weren't any truckers or airlines back then! His new Industrial Average consisted of 12 stocks, only one of which, General Electric, is still in the average today. Later there were 15 component stocks, then 20, and there have been 30 since 1928. Over time the dynamics of the average changed in an attempt to replace old economy stocks with new economy stocks. Think Microsoft vs. US Steel. Often times, however, these switches were mistakes, only in hindsight, of course. The biggest boo boo of all was the removal of RCA in 1932 at the low of the market, and the substitution of Nash Motors. RCA, which had plunged from $500 to $5 in the great bear market, ultimately went on to become one of the great electronics companies of this century; whereas Nash Motors went out of business 30 years later. Another was in 1939 when IBM was replaced by AT&T, but by 1979, IBM had been such a success that it was put back. During that 40-year absence AT&T rose 104%, but IBM was up 21,843%. The point of all this is that it remains to be seen if the recent changes are good or bad. Maybe it is all academic, anyway, for as Birinyi Associates has noted, the cap-weighted S&P 500 has achieved a total return, including dividends, of 9.6% annually since 1930. But the price-weighted total return of the Dow has been 9.4%. So, over time, whether it's price-weighted or cap-weighted doesn't seem to make a whole heck of a lot of difference.

THE CAMEL'S NOSE IS UNDER THE TENT

It has taken many years, but it seems to us based on what we read that the camel has his



nose under the marijuana tent, and once he has it there the rest of him will get in. At this juncture there are twenty-six states that have passed a medical marijuana law in one form or another. Thirteen allow home cultivation for private pain treatment, and two, Colorado and Washington, have the least restrictive laws as residents over the age of 21 will be able to buy pot at a retail store, and smoke it for recreational use, not just medicinal. Proponents of the legalized pot movement say it is a personal freedom since the U.S. allows alcohol, tobacco and caffeine, all drugs of choice. Proponents of legalization cite the failure of prohibition to teach us anything; banning a substance does not make it disappear, but instead drives it "underground" making it more dangerous, desirable, and expensive. Mexico is by far the largest supplier of pot to the U.S. and due to the money involved in distributing a forbidden substance, a marijuana war has seen 50,000 people killed since 2006 when Mexico cracked down on trafficking. It is axiomatic that lower prices would surely follow as the substance could be sold for much less since the scarcity premium would be gone.

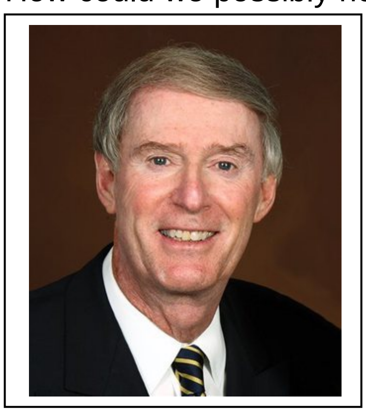
Legalization would also bring relief to cash strapped states as marijuana taxes would join with taxes on liquor, tobacco and gambling to help fund other projects. The Cato Institute says states could raise $3 billion from marijuana taxes and other estimates are even higher. The amount, obviously, depends on the tax rate; if it is too high the underground market beckons. At the same time, less stringent marijuana laws save money as the burden on law enforcement lessens. Some 660,000 people were arrested in 2011 for marijuana infractions taking police time and money that should have been spent on the pursuit of other crimes. The savings combined with the taxes would amount to a hefty sum at a time when states and cities are strapped for cash and short on personnel.

All of this push toward decriminalization and legality of marijuana by the states has put them at odds with the Federal government as it has the right to challenge state laws. However, that hurdle was set aside recently, when the justice department said it would not sue to block laws legalizing marijuana in the states that have liberalized it, "so long as states put in regulations aimed at preventing sales to minors, illegal cartels, and interstate trafficking." So now that the Federal government has deferred to the states, more states will be looking to liberalize marijuana laws to prevent interstate trafficking, to gain tax revenue, and reduce incarceration for past related offenses.

So the camel keeps pushing forward inch by inch and foot by foot. We may be looking at the end of marijuana prohibition before long. Opponents of the movement seem to be in short supply. We have yet to see marchers and demonstrations opposing legalization.

REMEMBERING

How could we possibly not have a brief remembrance of an entrepreneur who helped Perk



become so successful in his early years as an analyst/institutional broker. We are talking about Robert R. (Bob) Taylor, the man who put Softsoap on the kitchen and bath counters throughout America. Bob died August 29, at age 77, and although Perk had not seen him for many years, he will always be part of our memories of doing what we always did best, and still do, searching out fledgling companies that have new products with the characteristics of a home run. Bob Taylor had such a product, starting as many successful entrepreneurs did in their basements or garage. Bob started in his basement in Minnetonka, a nearby suburb, making soap in hand rolled balls for his Village Bath products, later renamed Minnetonka Labs. He was always looking for new ideas, and came up with moving liquid soap from the restroom wall pump dispensers to home sinks, a simple idea, but no one had done it. He did, and Perk remembers spending hours with Bob to get enough information to see what it could mean, which was that census numbers showed 2.5 sinks per household in America (bath, kitchen and laundry), which when penetrated only a little meant millions of soap bottles. Test markets in Indianapolis, Madison and Minneapolis proved that. And so, knowing that the major companies would copy his product as soon as they saw it on shelves, he raised enough money to corner the pump dispenser market so he could have a year or more to build Softsoap without interference. He did and what a success; we still talk about it when we are looking for a comparative model. Well, long story short, the stock was a big winner for Perk and his clients, as well as Dick, and it helped Perk early in his career. He took Bob to London and Edinburgh for presentations to institutions. He was an affable guy, always looking for ideas, and Perk remembers in London taking him and his wife to Covent Garden so he could look at the different soap and fragrance products which were sold there. Looking for ideas! The Bob Taylors still exist; we just have to find them.

We have not had the space in this letter to write about Syria, Iran, Iraq and the continuing problems in the MENA countries. In lieu of a cartoon, we decided to print this letter to the editor from the August 22 issue of the Financial Times, which sums it all up very nicely.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Perkins, C.F.A.	Richard C. Perkins, C.F.A.	Daniel S. Perkins, C.F.A.
President	Executive Vice President	Executive Vice President
Senior Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager

RWP:RCP:DSP/jah

A short guide to the Middle East

From Mr KN Al-Sabah.

Sir, Iran is backing Assad. Gulf states are against Assad!

Assad is against Muslim Brotherhood. Muslim Brotherhood and Obama are against General Sisi.

But Gulf states are pro-Sisi! Which means they are against Muslim Brotherhood!

Iran is pro-Hamas, but Hamas is backing Muslim Brotherhood!

Obama is backing Muslim Brotherhood, yet Hamas is against the US!

Gulf states are pro-US. But Turkey is with Gulf states against Assad; yet Turkey is pro-Muslim Brotherhood against General Sisi. And General Sisi is being backed by the Gulf states!

Welcome to the Middle East and have a nice day.

KN Al-Sabah,
London EC4, UK

WHY?

Why does a round pizza come in a square box?

Why is it that we put man on the moon before we put wheels on luggage?

Why is it that people say they 'slept like a baby' when babies wake up like every two hours?

Why do people pay to go up tall buildings and then put money in binoculars to look at things on the ground?

Why do toasters always have a setting that burns the toast to a horrible crisp, which no decent human being would eat?

Why does Goofy stand erect while Pluto remains on all fours? They're both dogs!

Why does the Alphabet song and Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star have the same tune?

Why did you just try singing the two songs above?

Why is it that when you blow in a dog's face, he gets angry at you, but when you take him for a car ride, he sticks his head out the window?

Why do we press harder on a remote control when we know the batteries are getting dead?

Why do they use sterilized needles for death by lethal injection?

Why doesn't Tarzan have a beard at his age?

Why does Superman stop bullets with his chest, but ducks when you throw a revolver at him?

Why did Kamikaze pilots wear helmets?

Why is it that if people evolved from apes, there are still apes?

Why isn’t there ever a day that mattresses are not on sale?

Why do you never hear father-in-law jokes?

Why do they call it an escalator if it takes you down?

Why do we try to keep the house in winter as warm as it was in summer when we complained about the heat?

Why is an alarm clock going "off" when it actually turns on?

Why is the time of day with the slowest traffic called rush hour?

A COW BASED ECONOMICS LESSON

SOCIALISM - You have 2 cows. You give one to your neighbor.

COMMUNISM - You have 2 cows. The State takes both and gives you some milk.

FASCISM - You have 2 cows. The State takes both and sells you some milk.

NAZISM - You have 2 cows. The State takes both and shoots you.

BUREAUCRATISM - You have 2 cows. The State takes both, shoots one, milks the other, and then throws the milk away.

TRADITIONAL CAPITALISM - You have two cows. You sell one and buy a bull. Your herd multiplies, and the economy grows. You sell them and retire on the income.

VENTURE CAPITALISM - You have two cows. You sell three of them to investors in a private offering, then execute a debt/equity swap so that you get all four cows back, with a tax exemption for five cows. The milk rights of the six cows are transferred via an intermediary to a Cayman Island Company secretly owned by the majority shareholder who sells the rights to all seven cows back to your private company. The annual report says the company owns eight cows, with an option on one more. You sell one cow leaving you with nine cows. No balance sheet provided with the release. The company then buys your bull and goes public.

AN AMERICAN CORPORATION - You have two cows. You sell one, and force the other to produce the milk of four cows. You hire a consultant to analyze why the cow has dropped dead.

A FRENCH CORPORATION - You have two cows. You go on strike, organize a riot, and block the roads, because you want three cows.

A JAPANESE CORPORATION - You have two cows. You redesign them so they are one-tenth the size of an ordinary cow and produce twenty times the milk. You then create a clever cow cartoon image called a Cowkimona and market it worldwide.

AN ITALIAN CORPORATION - You have two cows, but you don't know where they are. You decide to have lunch.

A SWISS CORPORATION - You have 5000 cows. None of them belong to you. You charge the owners for storing them.

A CHINESE CORPORATION - You have two cows with 300 people milking them. You claim that you have full employment, and high bovine productivity. You arrest the man who reported the real situation.

AN INDIAN CORPORATION - You have two cows. You worship them.

A BRITISH CORPORATION - You have two cows. Both are mad.

AN IRAQI CORPORATION - Everyone thinks you have lots of cows. You tell them that you have none. No-one believes you, so they bomb the ** out of you and invade your country. You still have no cows, but at least you are now a Democracy.

AN AUSTRALIAN CORPORATION - You have two cows. Business seems pretty good. You close the office and go for a few beers to celebrate.

A NEW ZEALAND CORPORATION - You have two cows. The one on the left looks very attractive. The one on the right is very nervous.

FIRST GRADE WISDOM

A first grade teacher collected well known proverbs. She gave each child in the class the first half of the proverb, and asked them to come up with the rest. Here are their answers:

People in glass houses shouldn't .... run around naked.
Better to be safe than.. punch a 5th grader.
Strike while the .... bug is close.
It's always darkest before .... daylight savings time.
Never underestimate the power of.................... termites.
You can lead a horse to water but .... how?
Don't bite the hand that..................................... looks dirty.
No news is .... impossible.
A miss is as good as a....................................... Mr.
You can't teach an old dog .... math.
If you lie down with dogs, you .... will stink in the morning.
Love all, trust .... me.
The pen is mightier than .... the pigs.
An idle mind is .... the best way to relax.
Where there is smoke, there's .... pollution.
Happy is the bride who .... gets all the presents.
A penny saved is .... not much.
Two is company, three's .... the Musketeers.
None are so blind as... Helen Keller.
Children should be seen and not .... spanked or grounded.
If at first you don't succeed .... get new batteries.
You get out of something what you................... see pictured on the box.
When the blind lead the blind............................ get out of the way.
There is no fool like... Aunt Edie.
Laugh and the whole world laughs
with you. Cry and .... you have to blow your nose.

THE DOG ATE MY HOMEWORK

At Yale University, there were four sophomores taking chemistry and all of them had an 'A' so far. These four friends were so confident that the weekend before finals, they decided to visit some friends and have a big party. They had a great time but, after all the hearty partying, they slept all day Sunday and didn't make it back to Old Eli until early Monday morning.

Rather than taking the final then, they decided that after the final they would explain to their professor why they missed it. They said that they visited friends but on the way back they had a flat tire. As a result, they missed the final. The professor agreed they could make up the final the next day. The guys were excited and relieved. They studied that night for the exam.

The next day the Professor placed them in separate rooms and gave them a test booklet. They quickly answered the first problem worth 5 points. Cool, they thought! Each one in separate rooms thought this was going to be easy, and then they turned the page. On the second page was written... For 95 points: Which tire? _________

DON’T MESS WITH OLD PEOPLE

George Phillips, an elderly man, from Meridian, Mississippi, was going up to bed, when his wife told him that he'd left the light on in the garden shed, which she could see from the bedroom window. George opened the back door to go turn off the light, but saw that there were people in the shed stealing things.

He phoned the police, who asked, “Is someone in your house?” He said “No, but some people are breaking into my garden shed and stealing from me.”

Then the police dispatcher said “All patrols are busy. You should lock your doors and an officer will be along when one is available.”

George said, “Okay.”

He hung up the phone and counted to 30. Then he phoned the police again.

“Hello, I just called you a few seconds ago because there were people stealing things from my shed. Well, you don't have to worry about them now because I just shot and killed them both, the dogs are eating them right now,” and he hung up the phone.

Within five minutes, six police cars, a SWAT team, a helicopter, two fire trucks, a paramedic, and an ambulance showed up at the residence, and caught the burglars red-handed.

One of the policemen said to George, “I thought you said that you'd shot them!” George said, “I thought you said there was nobody available!”

Don't mess with old people.

I’M YOUR MAN

During a job interview the hiring manager told the applicant, “We’re looking for someone who is responsible.”

“Well, I’m your man,” the applicant said.

“On my last job, whenever anything went wrong, they said I was responsible.”

FOREGIVENESS

A mother overheard her son’s evening prayer. “God, I really need a bike,” he said.

The mother told him, “it doesn’t work like that. The only thing you can ask God for is forgiveness.”

The next day the boy stole a bike and rode it to confession.