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Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 10, 1918

SIGNS AND OMENS

THE Socialists are digging themselves in with a demand for a six-hour day. The trolley company at Reading, Pa., is agitating shrilly for eight-cent fares.

The two-dollar sandwich and propaganda for the abolition of all work of every kind cannot be so far ahead.

Guard your umbrella plously and be braced for the deluge.

The proposed Federal tax of ten cents gallon on gasoline will have one momenis result if it is actually levied. It will take all the joy out of joy riding.

REMEDIES FOR RENT GOUGING

WHEN they begin to make speeches in Washington wise men lose hope. It is yet too early to predict the result of inquiry being made before Congress into the abuses charged against house owners and real estate men in Philadelphia. The hearing is a prelude to the consideration of a bill which Representative Darrow has prepared to prevent rent gouging.

This is a big country. Most Congress-

men come from communities in which there is no question of real estate valuations involved with the general problem of the war. Congressional action for the sake of a few hard-pressed house tenters in Philadelphia is almost too much to expect. The regrettable thing is that an ugly situation couldn't have been cleared up by simpler methods.

Mr. Darrow, who has the support and oproval of Admiral Bowles and the shippullding chiefs, proposes to arrange for the appointment of Federal officials who will be authorized to investigate each case of alleged rent gouging, to make apsals and to offer recommendations upon which the local courts could base injunctions in cases where the house owner attempted to abuse the privileges of ownership at the expense of the helpless and long suffering tenant.

The method appears logical enough. The majority of the people, even those who are drawing war wages, are making sacrifices for the war. No one should be permitted to squeeze exorbitant profits from the distress of others.

Admiral Bowles suggested that rents should be increased only to meet increased taxation and that the house owners should bear the increased cost of labor and materials essential to repairs. Here there is a suggestion of injustice. It would seem fairer, in view of the importance of labor and material costs, if the owner and the tenant were to divide the

The murder charge in the Fifth Ward cases, says the District Attorney, has not been dropped. It has been, so to speak,

ARCHBISHOP DOUGHERTY

THE whole city feels a sympathetic interest in the splendid ceremonial arranged at the Cathedral today for the ennement of Archbishop Dougherty. The new Archbishop will be welcomed warmly as a new citizen of unusual distinction, who began life humbly in Pennsylvania and was elevated to his exulted office after onstrating in wide and various fields great qualities of mind and spirit.

Archbishop Dougherty has won distinction as a humanitarian and a scholar. He succeeds a man who was greatly esteemed and venerated. The city at large will wele him to the place made vacant by the leath of Archbishop Prendergast in the assurance that his contributions to the ethical and spiritual life of the community will be as great as those of his distinuished predecessors.

Shipbuilders at Belfast, Ireland, have eted an 8000-ton steamship in fifteen ays after her launching. That is just one e record for the Delaware to go after.

LESS LIGHT

THE reduction by 20 to 30 per cent of the artificial light in business buildings. otels and homes now proposed by the fusi administration may seem at first ce like an excessively roundabout sethod of saving coal. It might have been etter had Doctor Garfield and his assodates displayed greater efficiency in orsing and encouraging a more extensive suction of the required fuel.

artial darkness isn't cheerful - espewhen attended by the suspicion that fen't necessary.

country will co-operate with the fuel nistration, of course. This is a good to remember that many of the homes ublic buildings in England and have had to depend for a long time on candles. Seeing is believing. who still refuse to realize that are at war may be helped along by weat restriction to a realization of

WAITING TO BE SHOWN

What Can the Government Do With Control of the Electric Lines That It Cannot Do Now?

BEFORE the Senate passes the resolulution explicitly empowering the President to take over the telegraph and telephone lines it is expected to insist that adequate reasons be submitted to justify such action.

The burden of proof is upon those who propose that the thing be done.

The resolution states that its purpose is to insure the continuous operation of electrical communicating systems, to guard the secrecy of war dispatches and to prevent communications between public enemies. The assumption is that public enemies have been communicating with one another by means of the telephone and the telegraph and that there has been a violation of the secrecy of war messages.

Proof of these things ought to be forthcoming in the first place. What specific war dispatches have leaked out and what public enemies have communicated with one another? If the Senate can learn these things it will have made a good beginning.

Then it will be ready to ask how the Government can prevent the use of the wires by public enemies and can preserve the secrecy of war dispatches more effectively than the companies now operating the telegraph and telephone lines can do it. If the supporters of the resolution cannot show definitely how this can be done then the reasons offered for the seizure of the lines become mere pretexts for the advocates of Government ownership who wish to take advantage of war conditions to upset our present system of private ownership.

The same force would operate the lines as operates them now. The Secret Service agents would have no greater right to inspect suspected messages than they now exercise. They would have no freer privilege of putting their men in an office to lie in wait for persons who wished to communicate with public enemies than they now enjoy. And, so far as we can see, nothing material would be effected save a transfer of the direction of the telephone system from the hands of Theodore N. Vail, one of the most efficient business executives in the world, to the hands of Postmaster General Burleson and the superseding of capable telegraph company executives by this same cabinet member, who after five years at the head of the postal system has yet to demonstrate extraordinary executive ability through improvement of that service to the public.

If this be all there is behind the resolution the Senate does well to pause before adopting it.

But that resolution refers to insuring continuous operation of the electrical lines, which must refer to the prevention of strikes. The strike that was to have taken place on Monday has been abandoned. And when the resolution was introduced in the House we were told that it had been planned long before there was any thought of a strike. When Senator Smith was asked whether the passage of the resolution was asked to prevent a strike or as a war measure he replied that it was a war measure, pure and simple. So we can dismiss from consideration the talk about insuring ni nuous operation.

The excuse for taking over the railroads does not exist in the case of the electrical lines. There are scores of railread companies, many of them serving the same territory. Some of them were doing more business than they could accommodate and others less. Terminals were not properly utilized for handling freight. The arrangements for the use of cars and locomotives were not adapted to a time when every transportation resource of the country should be employed to the best advantage. The railroads have become under the present arrangement a single unified system. The country accepts the situation because it appreciates the gravity of the crisis.

But it has not yet been shown what benefit would accrue from taking over the electrical lines. It is satisfied with the service which it is getting and it is confident that the Government cannot improve the service to business. It would like to know just in what way the Government can help itself by ousting the men who are now in charge and putting political appointees in their places.

A Hun cannot see the truth. So he must be made to feel it.

UPLIFT IN CONGRESS

IT WAS interesting to read Congressman J. Hampton Moore's breezy tirade directed at his colleagues in the House who are agitating for a commission to guard the morals of Washington working girls. Mr. Moore was stung to fervid utterance and clamorous scorn by the chatter of the members who talked for hours about the obligations of the presumably more enlightened "employing class."

The delusion that a stern morality is the peculiar attribute of those who have money is outworn. It belongs with the age of mittens. That it should be enshrined in Congress is not at all strange. Congress loves the old point of view. And yet if ommissions are to be appointed there is and never was any reason why the poor should not take a turn at the job and name a commission for the conservation of the morals of the rich. The poor, unfortunately, haven't time to do other than

mind their own business. The world is swiftly outliving the professional uplifter. Public opinion is doing more than any commission ever did to make life safer for the uninformed. In the course of time Congress, too, will learn that the rich and the poor, the humble and the pretentious, are alike at bottom

and that no group monopolizes the talent for wrongdoing. If a commission is to be appointed it should serve society at large and do justice to all alike.

How's Your Tact, Alec?

Kerensky doesn't seem to be making much of a hit in Paris. Now is the time for Alec to watch his step, for the American bleachers are keeping their eyes on him. If he's a four-flusher we haven't time to monkey with him. America is pretty busy trying to win

A lady in New York wants the nation to call itself Usonia, She We Have says it is absurd to call ourselves Americans, because the Cana-dians and Mexicans are as good Americans as we are. Even so, we have kind of gotten into the habit. into the habit.

Foch says, to make war is to attack, When the strategy of the situation permits, we expect Hindy may have occasion to recall this dictum

Mary had a little bin Her lamb just loved Good Tidings, Mr. Garfield to roll in: But Mary, like a prudent girl, Used it to put her

For those who dislike Darkest the prospect of lightless nights there should be consolation in the knowledge that they have lightless days in

The new bathing suits uncover a multitude of shins

Some one ought to suggest that they tax

Stroebel, the German Socialist, who

alled upon his people to hurl their rulers

the gas in Congress. The Bolsheviki control Moscow, But can they control themselves?

A war in professional baseball seems uninteresting—even as a sideshow.

"to the devil." hasn't much consideration for the feelings of hades. If the proposed revenue bill is passed wouldn't it be only consistent to pay taxes on paper shoes, near-silk frocks and imita-tion wool trousers with substitute money?

o criticize the weather for a long time to ome. Not within our memory has there been such a marvelous spell of cool, clear, azure weather at this time of year.

Those German editors who continue to hopefully forward with peace proposals evidently haven't learned that some of the old maxims have been revised and that, al-though it only takes one to make a fight these days, it takes two to make a discus-

THE CHAFFING DISH

Broodings on Russia Does the Kaiser plan to invade Russia, where angels fear to tread?

To go steam-rollering against the defenseless Soviets seems Moscowardly.

The Kaiser's kind of warfare is not only uthless but truthless.

Apparently the Letts have organized some pan-soviets of their own. Pantaletts, we call them.

The Czecho-Slovak troupe has walked the trans-Siberian railway ties all the way to Vladisvostok. Perhaps they call themselves Slovactors.

While the new Finn-Hun expeditionary force is marching along the Kem-Kandelax-Kola railway on the way to Ekaterina, it is to be hoped they will take with them the author of the song "K-K-Katy." He of that material.

But perhaps the Finns will decide that the game is not worth the Kandelax.

A Bolshevik official in Moscow telegraphs that the weekly mutiny was caused by a group of cheeky fools. Is that a whiskered pronunciation of Czech fools?

The German editors are very hot over he fact that a few pro-Huns in this counry have been forcibly draped in tar and feathers. They must be jealous, for certainly a suit of tar and feathers is more durable clothing than the paper garments worn in Berlin.

The Fairies

THE fairies work so hard these days To keep us gay.

For if we let them know we're sad They'll fly away.

They tell us there are still the trees That climb so high

They trip the round moon in her flight Across the sky.

And there are still green fields to find And hills to press,

And back behind the western wind The wilderness. And so we let the fairies think

That we are gay, For if they knew how sad we were They'd fly away. BEATRICE WASHBURN.

Spatriotism

In order to save leather women are asked to wear low shoes with spats next winter. -Fashion Note.

Perfectly Fair, Harry, If No One Else Said It First

Dear Socrates-Would it be fair to say that the whole world now is made up of Bolsheviks and Bolshevictims? HARRY MAULE.

Devil Doggerel I am red hot for a change and a "man's job.

—Personal ad in New York Times. If you want a job Where men abund Put on the togs Of a Teufel Hund.

> If you ache to see Bill under the cogs, Why not enlist With the Devil Dogs?

Extra Attraction! Great Literary Sensation!! Tomorrow, the first installment of an amazing serial By William McFee Order your Chaffing Dish early!!!

IT IS A LONG ROAD TO KOLA

THE proclamation of martial law in the Russian province of Archangel and the landing of American marines to co-operate with the French and British forces in protecting military supplies at Kola, on the Murman coast, occurred at about the same time. The news reached this country on the day before the Fourth of July.

But not one person in a thousand knew enough about the geography of Russia to tell where the Murman coast is or to explain the relation of the province of Archangel to the other provinces.

ARCHANGEL, or, as the transliteration of the Russian spelling has it, Arkhangelsk, is the northernmost subdivision of Russia. It touches the Arctic Ocean and extends cast and west from the Ural Mountains to Finland. It is bounded on the south by the provinces of Vologda and Olentz. It has an area of 326,000 square miles and a population of 500,000, or a little more than one and a half persons to the square mile. The White Sea cuts it into two parts, leaving about a quarter of its area west of that sea. This part includes Kola and the Kola peninsula.

 $K_{
m port}^{
m OLA}$ is the newly rediscovered ice-free port of Russia. The Norse fishermen had known of it for generations, probably for centuries. The tag end of the Gulf Stream approaches it and then loses itself in the key waters of the Arctic. The fishermen have been in the habit of spending the summer on the water with their nets. In the autumn they put into Catherine harbor, on which Kola lies, cured and packed their fish and in the spring sold them. Kola is at the head of the harbor. About half-way between it and Ekaterina. or Catherine, at the mouth of the harbor, lies another fishing village of Alexandrovsk. This village had a population of less than 500 in 1914.

THE war has changed the whole aspect $\Gamma_{
m of}$ the country roundabout, for it brought about the discovery that Kola was far superior to Archangel as a port for landing military supplies. Archangel is on an arm of the White Sea 300 miles further south than Kola, but its harbor is frozen for seven or eight months of the year. And it is connected with Moscow by a railroad with a single track. When it became evident that it would be impossible to move the stores that had been landed at Archangel the work of extending the railroad which connects Petrograd with Petrozavodsk on Lake Onega so as to connect with Kola was forthwith begun. It was pushed forward with all speed until now there is said to be a double-track line between the capital and this open Arctic port, a distance of 874 miles.

THE line between Petrograd and Pe-I trozavodsk has been open for several years. Two hundred and thirty-seven miles north of Petrozavodsk the new road reaches the town of Soroka on the White Sea, in the same latitude as Archangel. Swerving to the northwest the road touches Kem. thirty-five miles away. Kem is the most important industrial and administrative center of the region, but it has a population of only 2000. North of Kem the road runs for 224 miles through a district of small lakes and extensive swamps and immense forests of fir to Kandalakcha, a fishing settlement. Thence it crosses the Kola peninsula for 179 miles to Catherine harbor and Kola.

THE section of the road across the Kola peninsula to the Murman coast was ought to make a pretty good anthem out | built under the greatest difficulties. The workmen were almost literally eaten alive by midges and mosquitoes, the pest of the Arctic regions in summer. They appeared in great clouds and it was almost impossible for the workmen to prevent themselves from breathing them and swallowing them.

The engineering problems solved were most perplexing. The ground is a floating sod in the summer, supported by the water from the melted ice beneath, which in turn rests on the frozen subsoil that never thaws. For one stretch of 133 miles it was necessary to drive piles to support the track. In other places cofferdams had to be built to keep out the water while search was made for firm foundations. At one place a lofty wall of granite lay across the line and it was found necessary to tunnel it for half a mile to make a way for the tracks.

THE Germans did their best to interfere with the completion of the road. The rails for the section from Kola to Kandatakeha were shipped from Brooklyn in 1915. Part of them were on the steamship Silverwings. But from some undetermined cause the ship foundered off the coast of Nova Scotia and sank with her cargo. Arrangements were at once made to send more rails. As the road is in operation, they must have arrived safely.

KOLA has been like a boom town in the West as a result of the discovery of its importance. The bay is thirty miles deep, with the town at its head. Where it widens out a little there is a large island named Zemenova, that has been developed as a receiving station. Extensive piers have been built and large warehouses have been put up. Thousands of men were taken there to engage in the work of construction and to handle the military supplies before Russia dropped out of the war. The supplies were landed on the island from the ships and transported in barges to the railroad terminal. Hundreds of thousands of tons of these supplies are now said to be lying there exposed to the weather and guarded by the American French and British forces.

THE Germans have been making demonstrations in the direction of Catherine harbor in the hope of being able to seize the military supplies. The nature of the ground over which they must pass is such that it will be almost impossible for any considerable force to penetrate the country if they are opposed. The only feasible way to get there is by railroad, and it is easy to destroy that if conditions make it necessary. Not even the Germans can march through a boggy country infested with mosquitoes and with no solid ground on which to camp. Kola seems to be pretty safe at present, for it is a longer road there than the road to Paris.

THE GOWNSMAN

ganize is to be respectable, and as every one wants to be respectable, every one dreams of new schemes of organization. . . It is difficult to think of any class that has not been organized of late years." Thus writes George Moore; and further: "To organize something-or, put it differently, to educate some one-is today every man's ambition. So long as it is not himself, it matters no jot whom he educates."

A DIVERTING book might be written by nearly any man of middle life who has not forgotten how to use his pen on organizations to which I have belonged. Perhaps a still more diverting one might be compiled on organizations, membership in which I have thought it wise to decline: provided always that the writer would dare tell the truth. That difficult matter, to tell the truth! There was a hobble-de-hoy urchin of twelve, in whose freckled, redheaded makeup, contrary to all known law of precedent fact, there was no dash of humor. He was a solemn youngster, wide eyed and abominably honest. His observant eye was attracted one day by the oddity of the appearance of a lady who had been young at some doubtful period not too long ago. As he neared her he observed that the oddity in her face which had attracted his eye was a markedly crooked nose. Being interested, he asked her, "politely!" he afterward affirmed under motherly correction, "How did your nose come to be crooked?"

"And do you know, mother, first she gasped, as though she was going to faint, and then asked me where I was raised? and I said, 'Only just here.',"

BUT the Gownsman has digressed from one painful subject to another, from organization to the damnable art of telling the truth, which latter art he is credibly informed once put a successful practitioner of it for a period of twenty-four hours in jail, where he richly deserved to be. With circumspection, therefore, let us step back to organizations. There are organizations "to the which" we cannot escape belonging, the State which bids us bear a load if we would be free-strange paradox! And there is the church and political party, both, in these days, largely matters of birth, not choice. To be or not to be a Presbyterian? Never a Hamlet of us all is troubled with the question. And in what high disdain do we hold a man who has been a Republican and has dared to cease by his own volition to continue ever in that noble, elevated and patriotic condition There is even a certain extenuation plead able in the case of a man whose father was a Democrat before him. It is like being born a Methodist or a Hicksite, not so much a thing to boast about as to accept with the other vicissitudes of life.

BUT if there are organizations which we cannot escape, there are others into the entering of which the ordinary man is supposed to exercise at least a species of volition. Matrimony, for example, though the Gownsman professes himself here somewhat in doubt. Can one help being married, for example, either before or after? And then there is the family. It is incredible into what families some men contrive to be born. But here a wise providence steps in: for no matter what his family, every man-and especially every woman-is sure to be proud of it.

"The La Fools of the North, the La Fools of the South: we come not of the La Fools of Essex, but of the La Fools of France, as honorable and ancient a family as ever bore arms, and ours is a coat of motley, lineally derivable from Joseph's coat of many colors, for the La Fools have ever been of many colors."

All this with becoming acknowledgmen to ancient Ben Jonson.

 $^{\rm tor}$ ORGANIZE represents the dominant idea of our civilization. To or- $N^{\rm OW}$, of organizations that we have table and literary. For nineteen centuries good men have been deeply concerned in the saving of their own souls: now we are mainly busy about the souls, the health, the conduct, the nutrition and the manner of getting born of other people. Charity is dead: it decayed with Charles Lamb's beggars of the metropolis and has long since been literally organized into a late and dishonored grave. Has the Gownsman a reader so demoralized that he would throw a penny to a beggar or a bone to a dog? Or if he has been guilty of such an indiscretion, will he not see to it that the next beggar receives a soup ticket or an investigation slip or something equally proper and organized and that the next wandering cur is caught by the authorities therefor provided and sent to the bourne whence no puppy has ever returned?

YOU NEVER MISS THE WATER 'TIL THE WELL RUNS DRY

TITERARY and learned societies are the very fungi of the world's intellectual activity. Like the fungi they spring up over night in almost any close, warm atmosphere and flourish in a variety of form, color and attractiveness. And, like the fungi once more, it is next to impossi ble to know of which one dare partake and which do flourish merely "for delectation unto the eye, albeit they be rank unto them which have not strong stomachs. It must be conceded that the gregariousness of literary folk far exceeds that of sheep. Has the reader ever noticed that sheep are apt to feed all headed one way scenting the air of morning as a flock turned tail-if sheep have talls-to a biting wind ensemble? This today is one of the ways of literary societies which are wont to lubricate-fine word!-by program, to study together, knit their brows in thought together and meet and discuss in ordered wise. Especially do literary and learned folk eat together; for, like every sheep, every member of such a society whom the Gownsman has been I onored to know eats

Some also drink.

A GENTLEMAN of middle years and anxious ways once called upon the Gownsman "to interest you, sir, in an important movement which I am now setting on foot."

Hoping against hope for something new the Gownsman bade his guest be seated and to go on. "Now I come from the West, where, you

know, we do things." The Gownsman nodded assent to the first, an obvious truism.

"In my native town we have a literary ociety, sir, 700 strong. I find nothing like that in Philadelphia. Sir, it is a crying need. I want to interest you in the foundation of a literary society in which Philadelphians can begin the study, sir, mind you, the serious study, of poetry." "But, my dear sir, there are already forty

such, of twenty or more of which I am a reluctant member, or officer, for aught I know to the contrary." And only modesty prevents the Gowns-

man from reeling off the list of honors of this kind which are his.

NAY, modesty, begone; who cares? The Gownsman cut his eye teeth in the Browning Society, which in his day beat out our western pioneer with a member ship of 993 women and seven men. The Philadelphia Shakespere Society - mark well the distinctive spelling-had read twenty of the plays of Shakespeare and. making a menu card out of quotations from each, had dined on it before the State from which our Westerner-came was even founded. Is it for nothing that Benjamin Franklin, who founded the Franklin Inn, the Public Ledger, Hogg Island and the Northern Opera up at Poplar street, also founded the American Philosophical So-

clety for the diffusion of useful knowledge which our esteemed secretary, the everamiable Dr. I. Minis Hays, considers only matters which concern the measurements of stars of the seventh magnitude or investigations into premature senility among the gastropods? Think of the literary socleties of North, West and South Philadelphia-the latter at this very moment discussing that English classic, "Pigs Is Pigs." Think of the literary reminiscences of Camden, with Whitman, now finally buried there, or of the poetical potentialities of Manayunk, when Ogontz has given us Ezra Pound!

ASTLY, there are organizations—as there are organisms—which one would feign evade, and these are especially all societies designed to teach one anything, to make one better, to regulate, order, guide and interfere with that innate willfulness which alone prevents the reformers from reforming the human race, regenerate and unregenerate, off the earth. It is an admirable safeguard of nature that you cannot educate a real boy beyond a certain point: the boy in him rebels, and it is a happy shortcoming that organization carries with it its own deadliest foe, for even the faithfulest wardsmen cannot live by the organization alone.

THE SLACKER By Stanley Kidder Wilson

T CAME upon a rose Within an orchard close, Single, on a frail stalk, At a break in the walk. It shrugged at me, a tease, 'Neath the serious, busy trees: With a truant sir danced Opportune to winds as they chanced: Shyly curtseyed, pouting, As if faintly doubting, In presence of the fruit My grave stand at salute; Lifted no arresting voice, Murmured "'Twas not my choice: I, too, would bear and serve, Enrich sinew and nerve, I, too, be patriot, But, alas, sterile my lot! Mine's but a laughing bit, Mine merely to flit Futile from eye to eye

As hunger plods by." "Nay, be of comfort, child." I countered, "there's a wild Ingenuous service, too. Not unlike God are you: God justifies His being, Free—as well as freeing."

What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada?

2. Who is William Morris Hughes?

3. Who first applied Jonelinde and latitude in the location of places?

4. Name the Three Musketeers of Dumas's romances.

5. About how many American troops are as the front?

6. When are the complements

6. What are the equinoxes?
7. How does the order of succession to the throne of Turkey differ from that of other monarchies?

8. What is a gyrescope? 9. Who is the German commander on the Austrian front? io. Who said: "I would rather be the first man

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Vassar College is at Fourhkeepsie, N. Y. Charles Francis is the Emperor of Austria General von Hutler is in command of the Germans in the Chateau-Thierry area. He is noted as an exponent of the "infiltration" strategy.

Connecticut is derived from Indian words

meaning "long river"

5. Andrew darkson was the seventh President of the United States.

6. Nashville is the capital of Tennessee.

7. "By selving the Isthmus of Darlen you will wrest the keys of the world from Sanin." The self by Sir Walter Entelth to Queen Tennessee.

8. "La Deune aux Camellas." usually known in English as "Canille." is by Alexandre Dumas, the rounger.

9. Marcue Aurellus Antonius (121-180 A D.) was philosophical writings.

10. The did timari, is American motifies, those monkers of the American motifies and the Amer