ening Bublic Kedger HE EVENING TELEGRAPH PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CTRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT less H. Ludington, Vice President John C. Becrefary and Treasurer Philip S. Cellina Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors

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SUBSCRIPTION TERMS ventro Public Landers is served to sub-in Philadelphia and surrounding fowns to of tweive (12) cents per week, payable affer. points outside of Philadelphia, in ted States, Canada, or United States proposed free, fifty (50) cents per monitodellars per year, payable in advance, I foreign countries une (81) dollar per force Subscribers wishing address changed at give old as well as new address.

MELL, 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia,

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Philadelphia, Saturday, October 5, 1918 STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

Evening Public Ledger AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1918,

CIRCULATION, ETC.

Published daily except Sunday at Philadelphia, Pa., required by the act of August 24, 1912. Editor-David E. Smiley, Philadelphia,

Managing Editor-Morris M. Lee, Philader Acting General Business Manager-Charles

Publisher-PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY. Owner-PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY. Stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock-Cyrus H. K.

Curtis, Philadelphia. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities—Pennsylvania Com-pany for Insurances on Lives and Grant-ing Annulties. Trustee for Estate of Anthony J. Drexel, deceased.

Average number of copies of each is this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement—Dally, 104,332.

The circulation figures in this report ar mber of papers sold by the PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY for cash. All dam-aged, unsold, free and returned copies have been deducted from the totals given CHARLES A. TYLER.

Acting General Business Manager. fourth day of October, 1918. [Seal] Lincoln Cartledge.

[Seal] Notary Public.

(My commission expires January 25, 1819.)

CHRISTMAS FOR PHILADELPHIA SOLDIERS IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS WHEN a man is captured by the enemy," said a soldler who knew by

experience whereof he spoke, "he feels that is up against the end of the world!" What the soldier had in mind was the

se of utter desolation and loneliness that afflicts a captive in the enemy coune passes into a twilight worl where he is neither citizen nor soldler, bu the object of concentrated dislike. In this newspaper today is printed the list of the soldiers from this community

who are now in German prison camps, 1 these men hadnit been fighting at the terrible edge of the American advance they would not now be prisoners. The experienced all the suffering and terror of And now they have hunger and cold and hard labor and loneliness added to the burden.

Surely Philadelphia will think of these diers at this time! It is in order that hey may be remembered in the Christma season that their names were sought o and printed. Theirs will be the unhappies of Christmases. Packages and letters ade quate to let them know that they are no orgotten can be forwarded through the Red Cross. This newspaper will do at that It can to aid in specific instances,

The happiest Christmas imaginable will full to any one who will help to take Christmas endurable to the men who are ikely to find in that season much of

Mr. Hicks, of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, wants a priority order from the war board for brooms to keep the streets clean. We are glad to learn that it is lack of brooms that makes them dirty, for that can be remedied. We had thought that it was something else.

THE VOTERS KNOW BETTER

COMPLETE election returns from Maine, now available, are encouraging to those disgusted with the attempt of certain lead to create the impression among the voters that the election of a Republican gress would be regarded by the Kaiser

as a triumph for him. The sensible voters know better. The that both Republicans and Demomin other words, all the people—are brimlined to lick the Kaiser. The Maine concluded they would rather have blican Congress decide on the deof the job than to turn out their tatives in favor of Democrats ressman McGillicuddy, who sought out Congressman White in the Second said that a vote for White was a the Kaiser. White good-naturedly with the remark that he did not the Kaiser had ever heard of him Gillicuddy, nor would ever hear of The early reports gave White a of 2400. The complete returns reased this plurality to 2784. The ies in all the congressional districts 14,285, against 12,369 in 1916. year, when the vote is larger

in from the other New England ate that they will resume their nism this year, unfright-

THE WAR'S NEW PHASE

Destruction of the Hindenburg Line Substitutes Net Gains for the Mere Atonement of Past Mistakes

LOR the first time since the period preceding the German thunderbolt of March 21 last, a week has been completed in which civilization's major gains in western Europe have meant something more than the cancellation of the mistakes and disasters of the spring and early summer. What may be called the recovery stage of the Allies' warfare is superseded by net gains.

In other words, by its failure for four months to wrest the initiative from the foe, civilization contracted a huge debt which had to be liquidated before really constructive victory presaging Germany's final defeat could get under way. The process of restoration was accomplished with electrical speed and veritably rhapsodic fervor. The series of triumphs begun by Foch on July 18 seemed pertinent indices that the tide of battle had turned. Nevertheless, the recurrence of the names of familiar battle towns, of Peronne, Bapaume, Albert, Roye, Soissons and Ham, chilled as well as thrilled the lover of liberty. The recapture of these places, which had previously been won and lost, simply indicated that the Allies were heading for the day when, on the western front, they would be as favorably situated as in the time immediately preceding their darkest hour.

While it was evident that the Hun could not crush civilization, that the Hun himself could be crushed was still debatable. Until the Drocourt-Queant switch was crossed by the English the possibility of a stalemate had to be faced. That brilliant victory inspired hope that a progress more decisive than one which simply wiped out a particular bitter score was attainable. The bulk of the Hindenburg line, however, still held. The strength of that barrier put the driving power of the Allies to the crucial test.

The crisis has been met and overcome. With the exception of a small strip of territory between the Aisne and Ailette Rivers, all the losses of this year have been nullified, and Germany is not being merely parried, but defeated. That is why the week that ends today has an altogether different complexion of triumph from its immediate predecessors.

Towns Hun-held since 1914 have been taken. The Hindenburg line is in the rear of many thousands of the troops of freedom. The Teuton stalemate program is archaic. Acts on the new playbill are reeled off so rapidly that the forecaster becomes breathless in keeping up with the march of events. The situation aught to have its temperamental advantages. It should be disconcerting to long-distance speculation and felicitously focus attention on actualities.

The most recent and significant of these are the Anglo-French drive, near the northern end of the battleline, and the acquisition of St. Quentin and Lens. The loss to the Germans of these crucial and long-impregnable positions is a factor in the creation of a new series of salients along a front obviously not of Ludendorff's choosing. The diversified pugilistic technique of Foch is persistently productive of new curves in the line. When the angle of the wedge becomes too painfully oblique, a Teuton retirement is

The almost complete envelopment of Cambrai is, therefore, highly indicative that this stronghold, for which the Germans have fought more doggedly than for any position since July 18, soon will be abandoned. Withdrawal from Cambrai, added to the effect of evacuating St. Quentin, will lend a menacing sharpness to the salient which the French are driving into St. Gobain forest. Success for that movement must effect the release of Laon. The larger aspects of the spearhead system are apparent in the continuance of the northern pressure toward Lille and the Franco-American attacks advancing upward from far to the southeast in the Champagne.

There is a chance that these movements-the former with its potentiality for compelling the surrender of Lille. Ostend and Zeebrugge and the latter with its opportunity of ascending the Meuse-may act as pincers on the whole German battlefront in France. In that case, a German retreat on a huge scale would be inevitable.

More imminent than that, however would seem to be the direct fruits of the destruction of the Hindenburg line in the center of that part of its course which runs roughly north and south. General Rawlinson's army already is on the edge of open country between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The longer Ludendorff hesitates to recall his troops in this region the less chance he has of executing the really brilliant type of retreat to strong positions, such as were gained by the Germans when they prevented their defeat at the First Marne from becoming a decisive disaster. The obstinate tactics of the Teuton high command today usually result in eventual withdrawal from the position defended, and a much more considerable loss in guns and prisoners than would be the case if an elaborate plan for retirement were executed.

Unless the Germans have "up their sleeve" some such surprise maneuver as that, which persons timorous of applauding even indisputable victories shiveringly suggest, the Ludendorff scheme cannot be called a clever one. It involves, it is true, terrific fighting by his foes, but when the break comes the Allies inevitably bag rich fruits of their heroism, and, furthermore, the monotony of the German method is a valuable tip to.

How long it will be before a succession

about a new Hun strategy on the lines of the Scheldt and the Meuse depends

upon the duration of Ludendorff's present mood of antagonism to facts. His realization of the situation may greatly alter the character of the war and cause it to last beyond our hopes for its termination. His perversity, now particularly exemplified at Cambrai, may hurtle him into swift disaster.

In any event, the thrilling week which ends today is so fraught with our tangible gains unrelated to the heart-aching chapters of past errors that recognition of the progress as introducing a new epoch in the war can be accorded without fear of overconfidence.

The saloons are closed. Well, whisky and quinine are not the best remedy for grip, anyway.

WEED OUT THE CHAIRWARMERS

BEFORE INCREASING PAY COUNCILMAN FINLEY'S resolution providing for an incre e in pay of city employes of 5, 19 and 15 per cent is a ecognition of the obligation of the circ to pay a fair wage to those who work

Pay that was adequate four years ago inadequate today. War has raised the crice of everything we consume. Private usiness concerns have been compelled to increase their rate of pay, not only because of the increase in the cast of iving, but also because the war industries in need of men have been offering big pay to every one.

The Finance Committee of Councils will find it difficult to get the money to pay the proposed increases unless it turns its back on politics and applies sound business winciples to the problem. The City Hall solds many chairwarmers, put the e by the politicians. They could not hold their obs a week under an efficient busines dministration.

The opportunity presents itself now to weed out the inefficients and slackers by holding every man up to a standard of comuch work every day done in the house hat would prevail in nonpolitical business in other words, we have an opportunity o make all the city employes earn what i said to them. Those who fall down should discharged and the money which they have been getting should be covered into fund to make the increases in pay deerved by the faithful employes. This can e done if those in authority care to de and it ought to be done whether they care to do it or not, in order that the bur dens on the taxpayers may not be made heavier than they can bear.

A saving effected in this way would proide money not only to pay part of the roposed increases to the ordinary city mployes, but to the policemen and firemen as well, and reduce by several hundred thousand dollars the sum that must be raised by a tax.

It is not too much to expect of those in authority to rise to the occasion in this great crisis and act for once with the prodent wisdom that the conditions demand.

Our boys are on the way to Berlin, but hey cannot get there unless we buy enough Liberty Bonds to pay for their through ticket.

PRESERVE YOUR BALLOT PRIVILEGE TODAY is the last call for delinquents to I register for the privilege of voting at the fall election. The process is extremely simple. It consists in answering a fev identification questions and in signing one's name. The registration places are open from 7 until 10 a. m. and from 4 until

It ought to be entirely superfluous to urge the performance of this elemental duty upon Philadelphians. Yet the record of the indifference of many citizens year after year stands to expose our inconsistency in restecting to avail ourselves of the chance to secure the cardinal gift of a democracy whose principles we are offering our lives to preserve. Preedom which worth dying for is certainly worth

Philadelphia is theoretically free, but the crip of its gang is a sickening fact. Often the citizen who objects most to its yoke fails to register, and when November comes around he has no vote. If you naven't registered previously, do so today

The Kaiser's dream is fast becoming ightmare.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

THINK, talk, act and feel as if the wa had just begun. The war is not over.

Buy bonds. You will be the richer any vay. Complications and difficulties as strange as those that followed the colapse of Russia may yet rise in the Balkans. Russia itself may yet prove almost as difficult a problem for civilization as Germany.

Berlin. Do not by negligence encourage the staggering Hun to hope. Do not ontribute to his waning courage.

Everything you do, every sign of lessen-

ing energy in this country, is reported to

The Germans do not yet consider them elves beaten.

Therefore you cannot afford to consider hem beaten.

You are not a victor until your adverary admits defeat. Our army isn't haiting turning back or resting in its tracks. We at home cannot do so. Buy bonds!

nent to the last Liberty Loan by many milions. There is no reason why she will not make as good-or better-showing this time, The Maximalists in Russia are merelthe Bolsheviki under another name. Can I

be that the Kaiser is trying to put over the

Philadelphia oversubscribed her allor

idea that the Maximilianists are to do some Bolsheviking in Germany? Policeman Leonard, who gave a campaign fund collector a blow in the face with his fist instead of \$15 that was demanded, has set an example which if followed gen-

courage this kind of a hold-up of policemen The local and State Boards of Education are planning to ask the General Assembly to pass a law which will permit an increase of 25 per cent in the pay of school teachers. Every teacher hopes that the law will be

erally might do more than the law to dis-

VIRTUE MADE EASY

Being an Inevitably Economical Love Ditty of the "Gripping" Moment

I'D TAKE you to a show tonight, Also your maiden aunt; But, notwithstanding the delight, I can't.

Or war-priced restaurant: But, maugre what I do or say, I can't.

I'd take you to a cabaret

I'd like to take loan rallies in And sing and shout and pant: But, though I'm keen for bands and din,

But, though you are my only girl, I can't. I'd like to take you to a church And hear an old-time chant;

With you (whom none supplant!);

I'd like to see the movies whirl

But profitless would be the search-I can't. There's scarcely anything I would Not do, my debutante,

For you, but, be it understood,

H. T. CRAVEN. The closing order

Tanks, it appears, are

Vindication

I can't.

issued to the saloens by the State Departsent of Health as a measure to stop the aread of grip shows that the influenza germ has been libeled. Since the germ has a bonedry tendency no one can ever say again that t was "made in Germany,"

Don't Recall the Horrid Past

figuring largely in the wreck of the Hindenburg line. Cables say her "are terrible to see" and that they spread destruction everywhere." Tanks used to have these same characteristics in he old days when their motive power was

Mr. Bryan? Who Is He?

gret that the influenza epidemic will prevent William J. Bryan from delivering an address which was advertised for Sunday at Reading. Now we shall probably never know whether the Nebraska sage is ready to turn the plowshares into swords

One cannot but re-

Or "Let Me Down Easy

The peace offer which the Kaiser is preparing will be involved. wordy and voluminous. to doubt. But its aim and its meaning may asily be put into three words: "Let me up!"

A news headline ob-

We Think Not

serves with feeling that poverty adds to the woes of grip. Are there any woes that poverty doesn't add to? Who said there is

But Bone Isn't Nourishing

shortage of food in Germany? The Huns everywhere seem to be eating their heads off in anxiety.

THE READER'S VIEWPOINT

Plan to Tax Land Apart From Improvements To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-In the leading editorial of your issue October . you refer to the ack of preparation that is being made for seace, and especially you raise the question whether we cannot employ our enormous capacities in the work of solving the problens of peaceful progress. You specifically mention the problems of the slums and of the school system.

It seems to me that most of our troubles save arisen from the granting of specia privileges, and that many troubles would oon disappear if the privileges were repealed or what is much the same thing taxed for their full value. The slums and the school ystem are local questions, and the least has to do with the land laws that he value of the improvements on a particu ar piece of land. Obviously, to tax improve ments on a piece of land is not the way t

The tax rate on real estate is about ! per cent: the land value remaining is the capitalization of the product from the land after this tax is taken out. Say that the rate of capitalization is 5 per cent, indicat-ing that the owner of the land still receives per cent of the assessed value after paying cent on that assessment, could be a positive advantage in many ways -independently of the income derived-by 4 per cent more of the present assessment were to be taken in taxes. (I emphasize present because, with a great increase in axes the land value would enormously fall naking it more easy, for those who desire make improvements, to buy the land.) With ount of taxes from land values made three times what they are now, the rate on improvements could be decidedly reduced, probably as low as one-half of one per cent

paying the cost of protecting the buildings from fire and burglary. What has been said of land titles can be said of all other franchises. If they have present selling value, they can, with great advantage to the community, be taxed per cent on that present selling value. There is much to be said in favor of the repeal of all special privileges, just as we are now ishing tolls on wagon roads; but if we permit the holders of these privileges to retain the filles to them, the toll collectors should pay the full value of the privileges. With the enormous increase in the income of our city, the school teachers could be paid salaries equal to those paid in other pro-

As has been said thousands of times, it we have a said thousands of times, it we can take our men and send them to die for their country, it is little enough to ask the beneficiaries of special privileges to pay for beneficiaries. H. C. W. such privileges.
- Philadelphia, October 2.

A Town for a Ship

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-Reading in this evening's EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER of the sinking of another American ship, the Tampa, I would like to see our Government destroy a German town for every ship sunk. I know the Germans, and that is the kind of talk they will understand. I have two sons in France, one in the 108th Field Artillery, another on the tanks. A LOYAL AMERICAN MOTHER.

Grammar school graduates are having their innings. Provost Marshal General Crowder has summoned 29,999 of them to enter the technical schools to receive special enter the technical schools to receive special training for war work. Fifteen hundred from this State are called. They may apply voluntarily for instruction until Saturday of next week. If the number is not made up by that time the balance will be taken from the list of drafted men on the Tuesday fol-

"YOU ARE MADE OF THE SAME STUFF THEY ARE, AND THEY DON'T HAVE TO BE COAXED!"



WHAT A CONGRESSMAN SEES

Semiweekly Letter Touching on the Washington Doings of Personalities Familiar to Philadelphians

By J. Hampton Moore

Washington, Oct. 5. Going to the Capital Issues Committee for permission to issue bonds or other securities is perplexing to city, State and county officials who seek to raise money for public improvements. Some of them who come to Washington are inclined to think the law is a little severe, but for patriotic reasons they generally suppress the irritation that results from their inability to get what they want. Mayor Smith, Controller Walton and City Solicitor Connelly, who have conferred with the Washington officials, are in the same boat with the New York authorities and others who seek to raise funds by bond issues. Unless the Capital Issues Committee gives its sanction to the loans, the ordinary methods of disposing of them are necessarily restricted. If the committee says "No," is in effect an embargo upon the issue since those who would attempt to make loans without the committee's approval must do so, as it were, in violation of the official ban. The hig cities are not the only ones that have felt the effects of the new capital issues regulations. Bond issues for bridges, country roads and like improvements in the South and West have been held up on the ground that they could wait until after the war.

DENNSYLVANIA, New York and Illinois paid approximately one-half of all the taxes collected by the Government for war purposes in the fiscal year 1918. When this fact was brought to the attention of the House during the debate on the revenue bill, there were representatives from outhern and western States who blandly observed that instead of complaining of it the three States mentioned should be proud of the distinction conferred upon them by the other States and Territories. Of course, the three big States were not "complaining," but on their behalf it was asserted that the increase of taxation should not, in fairness, be piled on them so heavily as to "kill the goose that laid the golden egg." Among the organizations which took cognizance of the tax situation was the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce. It appointed a committee to keep in touch with what was going on in Washington and made Congressman Louis T. McFadden, of Canton, chairman of it. The other members were H. D. Shute, of the Westinghouse Company; Fayette R. Plumb, who is active in the hardware trade, and Paul Littlefield, secretary, whose headquarters now are at Harrisburg.

DOCTOR ROBERT N. KEELY, of Browns - Mills - in - the - Pines, and his friends of the Art Club will be glad to know that Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, is getting better. The Admiral has been laid up at his Maine home all summer and to a certain extent the work of the Aero Club of America, of which he is the head, has been retarded. The disclosures in connec tion with the \$640,000,000 appropriation for aircraft production were made during the Admiral's absence. They tended to prove the wisdom of the Aero Club contentions that aviation should be placed under the control of one man, a program fo

who were associated with Peary in the Arctic explorations. William E. Meehan, of Germantown, formerly State Commissioner of Fisheries, was one of these.

Some amusement has resulted from the announcement that brass knuckles are to be taxed 100 per cent for war purposes. From the legislative point of view this extreme tax is more appropriate that. ridiculous. Who uses brass knuckles and why should they be made? inquires the legislator. They are valuable only to plusuglies, or to people who have a peculiar notion about means of self-defense. There has also been some complaint because revolvers have been rated 25 per cent, while rifles and shotguns have been rated at 10 per cent. The legislative theory about revolvers and pistols evidently was that when used for other than war purposes or by peace officers they are susceptible of great harm. In the District of Columbia at, effort has been made so to penalize the use of revolvers in private hands as to put them out of business. When enabling legislation finally got into Congress, however, the teeth were taken

WE ARE getting a little mixed on the zone system. That is to say, it is becoming necessary to watch our step and know what kind of a zone we are talking about before we open the door. There are torrid zones and frigid zones. There are postal zones and prohibition zones. In one mail, enthusiastic prohibitionists of West Chester will petition Congress to sustain the Secretary Daniels zones about the navy yards, and in the next mail the good ladies of the 'Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lancaster County, Anna Martin, president, will protest to Congress against the Burleson zones, which limit the distribution of second-class mail matter. Congressman Griest, of the Lancaster district, will please take notice.

AT THE office of the adjutant general and judge advocate general of the army they are paying high tribute to the lawyers of America. So many of them have applied for service that, as one high official expressed it: "No one can ever deny the patriotism of the legal profession. have simply been overwhelmed with the applications of lawyers for every branch of the service. For this reason the department is now compelled to make investigations and pick the best men. Political influence does not go." It is also noteworthy that the sons of lawyers are numerous in the service or in seeking to get in. Ex-Judge William W. Porter, Prothonotary Henry F. Walton, ex-Congressman J. Washington Logue, E. Clinton Rhoads, Edmund Randali, Alfred S. Miller, Judge Norris S. Barratt, J. E. M. Keller, formerly Assistant City Treasurer, and ex-Register of Wills Jacob Singer are among the many whose sons are "over there." Arthur B. Eaton has a son below the age limit who is trying for the marine corps. The lawyers seem to come from fighting

MARMERS who watch legislation is

claims Milford, Pa., as a place of residence, and William T. Creasy, secretary of the Dairymen's Association, who was formerly "Farmer" Creasy, of the Pennsylvania Legislature. These two men are pretty close to the political situation and their recent interest in a foreign tour has excited comment. Pinchot is a man of wealth, with a fine home in Washington, where he sometimes entertains the farmer delegates. His trip to Europe is said to be to study farm conditions there. Along with Amos Pinchet, these delegates have been favoring a proposal to take for war purposes all individual incomes above \$100,000. The farmers' organizations, like the labor unions, are well intremehed in Washington. and it is said they have in contemplation place for permanent legislative activities on the order of the American Federation of Labor headquarters.

DENNSYLVANIANS who drift into Washington on other than war business and who unconsciously lap.e into politics say the gubernetorbil and congressional fights will not be the only ones worth watching. They my the Brumbaugh appointers may look for serious opposition. Justices Simpson and Fox will be candidates, but the names of Kephart and Lenshan are also brought forward. To what extent campaign work is being done is not stated, but there is reason to believe that friends of the sitting members cannot afford to ignore the rumors that are floating about.

Castles in Spain

I have only these barren acres, The team, the day, and the plow, But ever to sweeten my labor, A memory of our yow!

There is blue in the skies above me. A smell of frost in the air. There is joy athrob at my heart strings, Because I know that you care! And always I sing at my plowing, For some day when dreams come true. The evening shall show me my treasure,

The home of my dreams—and you.

Nina Moore Jamieson, in the Toronto

What Do You Know?

QUIZ How many registration days a year are there for Philadelphia voters?
 What is the correct pronunciation of Lille? . What is a firkin?

4. By whom were the North and South Poles

respectively discovered?

5. Who wrote "The Some of the Shirt"?

6. What is a possilion?

7. What is the meaning of "hid"?

8. Why is a certain kind of leather called Cordovan?

9. Where is the so-catled "Panhandle" of West Virginia?

10. What conomeror was described as "The Scourge of God" and when did he live?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Lille is the largest city of France still in German hands. 2. A doministic is a governing body composed of two officials.

in many countries a spirit of significance.

The ancient sport of falcover, also celled hawking, consisted in hunting with trained falcons or hawks, wearing a special hood. The rules of the short were carefully developed, Only the female hawks were employed by the medieval knights. The long-winged birds were called noble falcons: the short-winged hirds were alled noble falcons: the short-winged hirds were alled noble falcons: the land, epoposed the faverament of Namileon, which had proclaimed the re-establishment of sharer, and sharer, and sharer, where hidded in 1803.

G. Hussein is the king of the new nation of Arabla.

"Fail accompil" is French for "accomplisher fact." It is a phrase used often in diple mace to dismiss a subject as no losier worth argument.

S. "Truth is stranger than fiction, but it because fiction is obliged to stick to interpret the same and in from hiers. Trains Abropa.