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Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 30, 1918

#### WANTED: A REAL POWER ADMIN-ISTRATOR

OUT of the confusing situation disclosed at the conference held Monday aftern on the electrical power problem in he Philadelphia industrial district appears one plain fact-that with all the numerous regulatory and supervisory organizations, rernmental, official or voluntary, which have been set up to deal with such affairs there is no single authority competent to on rigorously and effectively with the tter of conserving and distributing cur-

re are some four or five gentlemen. believe, who have been asked to give ir advice and study to the power situaas representatives of different goviental agencies, such as the Priority ard, the Fuel Administration, the War lustries Board and others. But none ears to have the power to bring order of the chaos which seems threatening. One experienced engineer, armed with woper credentials, should be selected, probby Mr. Baruch's War Industries rd, and told that he was solely respon this for the handling of this complex sittion. All other factors should be called Then there should be no real diffithat would not resolve itself speedily re the ordinary practices of good engiing and first-class executive ability.

The charge made by Mr. Piez agains Philadelphia Electric Company is grave. is in a position to know the facts at first and as general manager of the shipping ration. If, as he suggests, the loca ic service concern is reverting to bad its dating back to days of politicocial maneuvering and is adopting hods of obstruction in order to force Government to lend it money in excess hat really necessary for war developat because of the favorable terms likely obtained, that ought to be readily lished or completely disproved in all rness by such an authoritative adminr. If it were established, then it ld be his duty to give orders that the ny must carry out or else submit rtual commandeering of its plants.

When it comes to having a virtual bar ed upon Philadelphia industries a shington, so far as new or further work is concerned, which is about the itude at the capital now, the matter is serious to admit of temporizing with bly stubborn or selfish private con-The city's business interests should tolerate any dog-in-the-manger tactics.

Deleting the "em" from embargo may rest to some Philadelphians a slogan of present moment.

## BOLSHEVIK HEALTH BOARDS

IF MUNICIPAL health boards may casully dismiss or ignore the explicit orders State Department of Health, what or wisdom is there in the maintenance department such as that organized a scientific basis by the late Dr nucl G. Dixon and now administered ciently and in the general interest by tor Royer?

he function of the State department preservation of health in the State as whole. Doctor Royer would be justified he should insist on exercising the auof his office and enforcing the preas necessary for the preservation of The time appears to have come when ood influence and the efficiency of late Department of Health may be ited if the officers of that important ent refrain from making their

It will be a case of self-determination or than for, the polls next Tuesday.

## TEALYS DRIVE IN FULL SWING

new Italian offensive is apparently past the preparatory aspect. That ristled with difficulties. It was to complete the passage of the Piave - large enough to have ias's army in the past and also to ald up last June its pursuit of the was also imperative to surprise the a front on which he has long sorfectly sure that operations would

two problems have been admirably for Austria's weary legions. re Italian and British forces are k for a depth of ten miles. The ch was needed in order to divert from the main issue was skillted by an attack in the mouncion between the upper reaches of

and Brenta Rivers for the important towns of Cone-al Odorso. The former has been A breek through at the latter or conceivably dislocate the Ausmication system. If the presy armies may be hudage by Recervelt, Tuft and Others Is Heroic, But It Should Help the Patient

EVERY American, regardless of party affliations, must regret that conditions have arisen which justify our two former Presidents in criticizing most severely the course of the President now in office. It has been the custom of former Presidents to refrain from attacks upon the actual President. They are familiar with the difficulties of the office and they have patriotically kept silent. Mr. Roosevelt has been the only notable exception to this rule. He has consistently prodded Mr. Wilson with criticism for his lukewarmness and for his hesitation to take any decided position in the years preceding our entrance into the war, and since we joined the Allies he has urged upon him in seasor and out of season a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

But Mr. Roosevelt has been a voice crying in the silent wilderness of regretful Americans who have refrained from speaking their minds lest they might increase the difficulties with which Mr Wilson has been struggling.

The President's appeal for the election of a partisan Congress has unsealed the lips of every one. Mr. Taft at once challenged the truth of Mr. Wilson's charges against the Republican party and proved their falsity by chapter and verse. Mr. Taft is a man of judicial temper and slow to anger, but the red heat of warranted indignation burned in his article in the Public Ledger last Saturday.

Mr. Roosevelt in his speech in New York on Monday night enlarged upon the charges of Mr. Taft, reviewing the whole history of the conduct of the war and of the attitude of the President and of the Republicans and Democrats in Congress toward it. This speech is one of the most important pronouncements in contemporary political history, and it is an American document of the highest char-

In the first place, Mr. Roosevelt compared the attitude of Mr. Wilson with that of Lincoln in 1864 and pointed out that Lincoln never appealed for the support of men as Republicans or as Democrats, but that he asked for the support of all friends of the Union. He did not care whether they criticized him and his conduct of the war or not so long as they believed in the preservation of the Union and would do their best to help him preserve it. His Cabinet was made up of Democrats and Republicans. Some of its members criticized him constantly, but they were efficient and he kept them as his advisers, because he thought more of the great cause for which he was fighting than for the good opinions of any man toward his personal interest.

If Mr. Wilson had followed the Lincoln precedent he would have formed a Cabinet of the ablest men in the country, regardless of party. But he did not do it. He retained a Cabinet of Democrats, most if not all of whom are too weak to assert themselves against him. and he did not call to his assistance able men to carry out the shipbuilding program, the aircraft program and the program of supplying munitions until he had been forced to do something by the exhibition through the investigations of the Congress of the inefficiency of the men in charge of the work.

Mr. Wilson could have had the advice of the best men in the country if he had sought it. But he did not want it.

And now Mr. Wilson appeals for the election of a Democratic Congress in order that there may be no divided counsels and in order that the settlement of the peace terms and the work of reconstruction may be carried on in the same way that the war has been prosecuted, solely through orders from the White House. He asks for it in spite of the fact that, as Mr. Roosevelt says, his own party supported him when he was wrong and opposed him when he was right and in spite of the fact that the execution of the war plans would have been impossible if the Republicans had not put country above party and voted the necessary money and the necessary authority.

The President spoke of the necessity of unity of command at home as well as in the military field abroad, forgetting that the Government created by the Constitution is not a military autocracy. There must be counsel and the Congress is the body created to counsel the President and to express the will of the nation in all matters of war and of peace. It is strange, as Senator Knox remarked in the Senate on Monday, that at a moment when there is talk of the abdication of the Kaiser it should be proposed that the American people should abdicate their right to have opinions and that the Senate and the House should be asked to relinquish their sworn and independent duties.

In this crisis, with such views hospitably entertained in the White House, it is of the first importance that we should have a genuine American Congress loyal to the best traditions of the country. The right to hold sincere views contrary to those of the President on peace terms and on reconstruction plans must be defended to the last ditch if we are to have not only a world safe for democracy but a nation safe for the

Mr. Roosevelt's logic forces the conclusion that Mr. Wilson's appeal for a blindly factional Congress is nothing severe spiritual agony. Happily, it isn't so. short of an appeal for absolutism, and

rotest against autocratic settlement of

the peace terms on which America must insist, Mr. Roosevelt reviewed the fourteen points of the President's January speech and reminded us that, while the President himself has already abandoned one of them, conditions had changed others and still others are so indefinite that they need explanation. Under these circumstances it is clear that there should be the widest consultation of all phases of American opinion before it can be known what the nation should insist on in this respect. We certainly do not want to leave all such problems to a Congress dominated by a section of the country uninterested in the great industries. We must thresh out all these questions and that cannot be done with a Congress subservient to any man, but can be done only with the aid of a national Legislature jealous of its rights as the representatives of the broadest national sentiment.

We end as we began by regretting that conditions have arisen which justify severe criticism of the President, but we must confess that there are compensations, for there is now an opportunity for that freedom of discussion of vital questions for lack of which the nation has suffered for many months. Mr. Roosevelt's medicine is strong and of bitter taste, but grave maladies call for heroic treatment, and that is what Mr. Wilson's peculiar psychological affection is now receiving.

#### THE CEDAR CHEST

At a Newspaper Bulletin Board MONG the crowd on Chestnut street I saw her reading the printed sheet That carries the lightninged bulletins Of mankind's triumphs, griefs and sins

Poor old lady! Her dress long-worn, Her little black bag with a corner torn. Her tarnished bonnet-all showed to me No armistice with poverty,

Her eyes, with passive, sad assent, Watched, and wondered what it meant: The pathos of that puzzled face Was symbol of the world's disgrace

Fifteen thousand Austrians taken-Enemy's morale is shaken-Reichstag sitting rent in faction U. S. men in heavy action-

Kaiser may have abdicated-

Tournat is evacuated-

Belgian villages defiled-

Casualty list compiled-All these she read, with mind inert. For those whom life has greatly hurt Seek not to struggle nor explain:

The letters on the printed roll Moved on. She stood, with patient soul: The Allies land more men in Greece-Predictions of an early peace-

They have learnt dumbness under pain

I saw the tremble of work-warped hand There was news she could understand! O men, do justice, nor disgrace The hopefulr.ess of that poor face!

Here's How!

Once more it is possible to see the bar tender through a glass darkly.

A. J. R. Schumaker tells us that by send ing a clipping of our piece on "Unanswering Letters" he got a reply from a friend who hadn't written to him in three years. but as far as we are concerned we don't dare to begin to poke up the people who haven't written to us for three years, for the simple reason that they quit writing because we hadn't answered their last

Today the rum battalion resumes its setting up exercises.

Our private information about the war is that it can't go on very much longer unless the tailors enlarge coat 'lapels. Some of us won't have room for all our patriotic buttons.

There are conflicting ideas as to what constitutes bliss, but among our own theories is the idea that a beautiful stenographer who could hand us a freshfilled corncob pipe every twenty minutes. all ready to light, would be an addition to our personal staff.

She might take a hand in writing a poem now and then, too, so that all we would have to do would be to sign it. But better still, she should be a poem herself, rhyming gloriously with the autumn leaves and the slender birch trees and ( possible) with the rules of grammar.

How Poets Write

Speaking of writing poetry, Bob Holliday who is Joyce Kilmer's best friend and his iterary executor) tells us a pleasant story of the high-spirited and offhand way i which some of Joyce's best work was done Kilmer was arguing (that goes without saying: he was always arguing, delight fully, about something or other)-he was arguing with a colleague in the New York Pimes office about the possibility of writ ing a poem on almost any topic under the

"Nonsense!" said his friend. "Somthings simply don't lend themselves to poetry. For instance"-(and he cast about n his mind to think of the least poetical subject)-"no one could write a good poem about a Sixth avenue delicatessen shop."

Kilmer's face shone with enthusiasm. In his quaintly grandiloquent manner he said: "I will write a poem about a delicatessen shop. It will be a good poem. I will sell it to one of the big magazines and make much gold therefrom."

The poem, one of the most appealing and delightful of Kilmer's pieces, is fait to The Smart Set and it is in his volume, Trees and Cther Poems."

It doesn't do to take poets too seriously They would like to have you believe that all the good poems proceed from some

Br. Vileen's Blunder

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—President Wilson's appeal to the
American people for a vote of confidence
would have been perfectly in order had it
not recommended to the exclusion of all
others the return of the Democratic party,
whose highest claim to distinction in the
present Administration arises from the fact
of its association with the safe and sane
Republicans who have stood behind the
President. His mintaken use of executive
prerogative, which lights anew the smoldering
fires of partisan politics in the conduct of
the war, takes no account of the tremendous
sacrifics of blood and treasure which has
been and will continue to be the free-will
offering of the Republicans of this nation to
the cause of world freedom.

The Republican party would be unworthy
of its great name and its high ideals should
it fall it this instance to challenge the
mercet inference against its loyalty and patriotism.

The evil that may come of this playing
politics under executive protection cannot be
accurately measured from this distance, but

politics under executive protection cannot be accurately measured from this distance, but we are sure of its far-reaching effect in we are sure of its far-reaching effect in srousing the Republican party to the great necessity for a strenuous campaign to burst this bubble of Democratic conceit and change the political complexion of the next Congress. When the President asked the Congress to adjourn politics for the duration of the war the Republicans answered the appeal with 1476 votes against 1380 Democratic votes in favor of Administration measures, and very important these facts to the constants. votes in favor of Administration measures, and yet ignoring these facts he now asks that the people return only Democrats to the next Congress; which can only be construed as aiming to discredit the Republican party and thus deprive it of any share in the honors to be derived from participation in the coming peace negotiations and the policies of reconstruction. If it be true that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." we are honeful that the

The President's Partison Plea

awaits the Democratic party at the coming November election. ELIJAH HODGES.

November election. EL. Philadelphia, October 28

The President's Partisan Plea

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger;
Sir—Your article, "Politics is Reconvened!
Mr. Wilson in the Chair," is caimly and dispassionately written and, of course, as you say, if the people should elect a Republican Congress the President will then be rebuked for his war policies out of his own mouth.

I don't think it will happen. You even admit the President had some provocation, so please print the following remarks and receive the thanks of a positive and permanent reader and admirer of the Evening Public Lenger:

LEDGER:

If, as part of the heading of a carefully written and important editorial of your paper says, "the President's statement unbridies the mouth of partisan rancor at the most dangerous time for the nation," the blame for it must rest with Colonel Roosevelt. Senator Lodge, a large number of other Republican leaders, ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., with his manifesto and many Republican newspapers. And why? Because of the fallacious advance criticism of the of the fallacious advance criticism of the manner in which the President brought Ger-many to acknowledge submission and thereby virtually brought her to her knees. The combined reports of the unjust criticism being spread broadly over the entire country is sure to have caused a feeling of doubt in the minds of many people as to the President's ability properly to handle the momentous matters constantly presenting for his action. The election day being so near, ordinary ways of counteracting the prevaricating methods of the conspirators to win the Senate and House for the Republican party became powerless, therefore the President reserved to heroic treatment and he was fully sorted to heroic treatment, and he was fully justified in issuing his appeal to the country. The President indicates the reason for this attempt to defeat a Democratic majority thus: 'It is as well understood (over) the as here that he Republican leaders desi not so much to support the President as "It is as well understood (over) there

The Keystone State ought to increase the number of Democratic Congressmen, for twenty-eight to eight is unfair to the 42 per cent of the Democratic voters of Pennsyl-vania. JOSEPH MACLEAN. Philadelphia, October 26.

Shall Germany Exploit Africa?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-One of the most important problems to be considered in the settlement with Ger-many is that of colonies. Shall Germany get

them back?

England and France will say no; Germany will say yes. Of all things Germany will hate to give up her African colonies—and why? Because she looks to Africa to provide her with raw material which will be necessary for her to have. She would bring the blacks under servitude to do the work. She would have many hundred miles of sea coast which she could utilize as submarine bases. She would, therefore, be in a posi-tion in a few years to devastate the com-merce of the world, and ruin it.

It is fair to assume that if Germany shall get her African colonies back, she will look forward to another war in which she would hope to be more successful, not perhaps in this generation, but some time. This is assuming that the German Empire

remains as now constituted with Prussia "bossing the job." Should the empire be dismembered, as perhaps it ought to be, and Prussia be denatured, as it certainly ought to be, there will be far less likelihood of the

to be, there will be far less likelihood of the Huns again disturbing the peace of the world. Germany has four African colonies—Togo, Kamerun, Southwest Africa and East Africa—comprising 931,450 square miles, with an aggregate population of 13,419,472.

Germany also has a number of colonies in the Indian Archipelago, the two largest being Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, both of these consisting of only 90,000 square miles, with a population of about 500,000. Should the All Highest in the final settlement escape punishment by harsher measures. ment escape punishment by harsher measures he might retire to Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, along with his six fat and unmutilated sons, and wave the scepter of imperialism over the

and wave the scepter of imperialism over the native population.

The American people ought to get right on the question of German colonies, and be ready to support the contention of the Allies when the issue arises.

Give Prussia a free hand in Africa, and prepare for a future world war!

The fact is no nation should have a free hand in Africa. The destiny of that undeveloped continent should be in control of the League of Nations; it should be protected from exploitation by any power.

WILMER ATKINSON.

Washington Square, October 28.

Washington Square, October 28.

The suggestion t scrapping Dangerous break up the recent Playthings consignments of toys made in Germany may soon be superfluous if Maximilian

Harden and some other Germans succeed i destroying crowned puppets and, above all, the military game, which doesn't seem a all worth playing nowadays.

Germany may be crippled in many ways but there seems nothing to hinder a gor geous celebration of Halloween. The general staff can supply the pumpkin heads in enormous quantities. The present mild weather and the Hun

concessions concurrently prompt the pregnant thought that Indian summer may six be the season of Indian givers. Vienna's temptation to characterise the

dependence movements in the Hungaria capital as Budapestiferous must be hourly growing more and more irresistible. So far as the army training corps stu dents of the University of Pennsylvania

who have been barred from the theatres by

their commanding officers are concerned.

grip to still on.



# WHAT A CONGRESSMAN SEES

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

By J. Hampton Moore

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30. So MUCH is said in Washington about the "civilization" or "democratization" of the world that one is sometimes led to think that a millennium is the one great object for which we are striving in this war. And that would be an excellent thing if we could satisfy ourselves that when the material victory is won there will be no more human selfishness, or no more taxes to pay. There is reason for congratulation, however, that in consetions are coming to a better understanding with one another how best and most effectively to do their spiritual and humanitarian work. The Hebrews, the Roman Catholics and the Protestants are all co-operating in a creditable way, and where they are not working together, they are at least not intentionally interfering with one another. What the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Hebrew Association have thus far done and are planning to do, to "brighten up the corner" of the young men in the trenches and to help them make the most of their lives, will prove to be one of the most interesting chapters of the ultimate history

of the great struggle. WE KNOW of numerous instances where the various denominations have actually been assisting one another in the cantonments and upon the ships. An epidemic such as prevailed in Philadelphia or a great battle which carries off many lives in the twinking of an eye impels this sort of religious fraternization. It is no new story that men like Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, who has been helping Mr. Hoover in Washington, and the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D., having churches near to each other on North Broad street, have been cultivating a better feeling between Jew and Gentile for years. The Rev. J. Gray Bolton, D. D., sometime moderator of the General Assembly of the Presby terian Church, and coming on, we hear in Washington, to be an expert in golf like another prominent Presbyterian who plays occasionally at the Chevy Chase Club, is vice president of a downtown improvement association presided over by a public spirited priest. And another pleasing story that feaches us is that the Rev. Dr. Rober Hunter, the popular pastor of the Union Tabernacie Church, of Kensington, was called during the influenza epidemic to min-ister to the sick in certain Hebrew familles where the ordinary devotional comfort could not be had. The selection of Doctor Hunter to be associate secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, by the way, will take him away from Philadelphia occasionally, since the new work assigned to him and the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, of Bethlehem Church. is national in scope. Doctor Davies is aiready known to a good many Congress men who have heard him-not necessaril at church—but at dinners of the Philadel

two active Philadelphians in the field and the city will not suffer from their activities

CONGRESSMAN DEWALT, of Berns-Lehigh District, whom Speaker Clark calls to the chair once in a while, contributes a yarn which has an indirect bearing upon this agreeable topic of goodfellowship in religion. He let it loose upon J. Davis Brodhead, a predecessor of Congressman Steele, of Easton, who visited the House recently.

"Nice morning," said the Congressman to one of the hotel boys.

"Certainly is, Mr. Dewalt; certainly is." "All you Washington Baptists ought to feel grateful for a morning like this." "Yes, indeed; yes, indeed, but I'se n Baptist: I'se 'Pisccopal."

"You're Episcopal; why, how's that? I thought you were all Baptists down here." "It's just this way, Congressman; The Baptists, they believe in getting to Heaven by the water route; we 'Piscopals believe in bread and wine." .

All of which is respectfully commended to the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is closely related to the Easton Judge. VANCE McCORMICK'S name still

stands at the top of the Democratic National Committee's letterhead, notwithstanding the announcements that Mr. Mo Cormick's duties as chairman of the war trade board preclude his taking an active part in the campaign. So does Mitchell Palmer retain his membership in the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee despite his governmental activities as alien property custodian. These men are both close to the White House and, if rumor be true, have been capturing a good many appointments for their constituents. The rumor that Pennsylvania Republicans were slipping into a few of the military places is said to have had something to do with this situation. The Democratic National Committee's appeal for funds went out recently in the name of the assistant treasurer. Now much of the circularizing is being done by Howell S. Cummings, of Connecticut, vice chairman under Mr. Mc-Cormick: A "wicked Republican," from Iowa, Representative Good, who spent the summer at Ocean City, New Jersey, and said he enjoyed &, dug up and printed in the Congressional Record some State committee demands on postmesters for cam paign funds. They were a bit disconcerting, to say the least. But nevertheless the Congress passed another and a new corrupt practices act and the President signed it a week or so ago.

HAPPY thought, that of Burd S. Patter-son, of Pittsburgh, the industrious secretary of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Association, to co-operate with eastern Pennsylvania waterways men who want to improve the Delaware River and open up the Chesapeake and Delaware and New Jersey ship canels. That idea of cooperation has generally been halted at the Allegheny Mountains. It is unfortunate, because Pennsylvania, although an inland State, has unsurpassed waterway connections east and west. Let Pittaburgh take hold of that co-operative idea in Congress and she will and Philadelphia ready.

## I Want to Talk to Thee

WANT to talk to thee of many things . Or sit in silence when the robin sings His little song. When comes the winter

I want to sit beside thee, cheek by cheek.

want to hear thy voice my name repeat, To fill my heart with echoes ever ewest: I want to hear thy love come calling me. I want to seek and find but thee, but thee

want to talk to thee of little things So fond, so frail, so foolish that one clings To keep them ours-who could but under-

stand A joy in speaking them, thus hand in hand

Beside the fire; our joys, our hopes, our fears. Our secret laughter or unchidden tears; Each day old dreams come back with beat-

ing wings, want to speak of these forgotten things.

I want to feel thy arms around me pressed. To hide my weeping eyes upon thy breast; I want thy strength to hold and comfort me For all the grief I had in losing thee. -Dora Sigerson, in "The Sad Years."

The orange dealers, The Fruits of . armed with statistics, Coincidence are contending that

their high prices during the influenza epidemic were charged because of an interval between the Florida and California crops. Consumers, however, are suspicious mortals and they can't help reflecting that the julcy oblate spheroids went up in cost at the precise time when the spread of the grip made them most in de mand. If this be not an explanation, it is at least a distasteful coincidence.

And Gas Was

Hospital for Sick Na-Freely Administered tionalities in Budapest yesterday the hyphen was removed from Herr Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie. The results of the operation are still in doubt.

New Premiers in Austria seem to be inserted under the throne room door morning with the daily paper.

## What Do You Know?

QUIZ 1. What is the religion of the majority of inhabitants of Serbia?
2. How long was Napoleon's exile in St. Hell
3. What are "pourpariers"?
4. What are the colors of the flag of Hung
5. What are the plurals of the word index?
6. What is a macheto?
7. What is a barearello?
8. When did Blemarck die?
9. When alid "To be great is to be missing a second."

10. Who is the present Secretary of the Int Answers to Yesterday's Quis

Answers to Yosterday's Quis

1. General Ladendard's first name is Erick.

2. Alsome, which General Allemby has face one-turph, he for the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the ward the Empirales, and a third new ward the Empirales, and a third new ward to Empirales, and a third new ward toward Asia Elizay.

2. Maturice Masterlinet, the gifted deparation, got and generics, company orthography from Ecipaulia. He was been in client in 1881.

3. The present of war on the highest for the ward of the characterism in the provided of the provided in the provided of the characterism in the placed of the part of an ergin) in the latest open a lastropaction as ally placed of the part of an ergin) in the latest open of the place of the part of an ergin) in the latest open of the part of the provided of the part of the provided of the part of the p

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