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Philadelphia, Thursday, February 6, 1919

"DREAMS" COMING TRUE

THE translation of an ideal into practical working machinery is proceeding in Paris with an authoritative celerity inconceivable only a few months ago.

Provisional agreement on the preamble and two of the articles of the constitution of the league of nations is already announced. The importance of this step can hardly be exaggerated, since the special commission which took it is acting virtually as a legislative body. It is no longer dream stuff which is being consid ered, but practical remedies of civilization which will be enforced by a co-ordination of governmental powers.

The fact that two plans, one of which is especially favored by the smaller nations, are up for discussion is small warranty for slarm. Rather there is heartening food for hope in the concentration of varied concepts, formerly branded as nebulous, into merely two clearly defined programs. When a cloudy situation is thus explicitly outlined the solvent of adjustment can be effectively applied.

The commissioners are not only optim istic, but they are energetic. This fusion of aspiration and determination augurs well for the eventual harmonizing of details of the two drafts of the peace league structure, A framework, not flawless, of course, since this existence is mundane and yet of immeasurable import to the course of civilization, seems certain to arise upon the foundations so auspiciously

GOING TO MARKET IN A FLIVVER

LOWER prices to the consumer and fair profits to the farmer are forecast in, the plan for the establishment of a cityowned union central market. The elaborate report made upon this subject by a special committee appointed by the Mayor finds much to favor such a project, which, in providing for the quickest possible handling from the receiving to the retail purchaser's table, would unquestionably re-

That such an undertaking was not car ried out long ago is explicable by the vast changes in transportation systems which have come with development of the auto mobile. Direct delivery of products to the retail market was not always easy for the farmer in the old days. Increase in the "flivver" population has eliminated many expensive transfers. The grower can whizz to the center of town with his goods.

The individual consumer is also much more favorably situated with respect to a central market scheme. If he, too, happens to own a car, his purchases can be made and carried home without an added burden of delivery charges. Both buyers and sellers would benefit by the suggested arrangement.

A vital impetus in automobile production -long held up by the war-may now be safely prophesied. The transportation revorden which these things will foster must Itably have an important bearing on the handling of foodstuffs. A municipally controlled central market would be directly in line with the new conditions.

PASSENGER TRADE FROM THIS PORT

TN ITS departure, as in its arrival, the steamship Haverford has been a significant index of the return of peace. The war veterans who descended from its decks the other day emphasized the dramatic aspect. The import of her outward trip is less spectacular, but deeply suggestive of the speed with which the world is returning to normality, for the vessel took with her yesterday the first passengers to sail from here to Europe for more than four years. The quest of passports is still discouraged by the government, but the fact that thirty-nine persons secured them for the Haverford's voyage demonstrates that the broadside of qualifications for a transatiantic crossing is not insurmount

Weekly passenger sailings from here to England are the latest prospect. The British steamer Northland is to replace the lost Merion and, with the Dominion and Haverford, will mark the resumption of the American Line service here. World reconstruction is a laborious business, but still it moves apace. The tourist rush via the Delaware is no longer unimaginable. Possibly the way which the Haverford has airendy plazed may by next autumn be entirely clear.

SQUIBS OR INFERNAL MACHINES? THE United States Senate, having in

mind a meeting in a Washington thetre attended by several Congressmen, has extended the powers of the Senate comsittee investigating German propagands o that it may inquire into other activities that, it is charged, seek to overthrow the

If there is evidence that any organiza-

or the secret service and not by a congressional committee.

If the "activities" have done nothing more than talk they had best be let alone. lest sparks be fanned into flames.

Touch a match to loose gunpowder and it merely puffs and dies, but confine the gunpowder and a dangerous explosion results.

Many foolish and vicious dectrines have been vitalized and momentarily popularized by making "martyrs" of their apostles. Bolshevism has nothing to feed on in this country and, left to itself, will die of inanition. But once it be inferred that

of the people feels, and feels keenly. What matters it that men talk foolishly and wickedly? Their words of foolishness die and their words of wickedness pass. Even Congressmen have been known to talk unwisely and intemperately.

When a "windy guy" is denied speech he has that within that spells danger to the State.

HIGH COST OF PESSIMISM A NEW NATIONAL AFFLICTION

Talk of Philadelphia Approaching Hard Times Reflects a Faulty State of Mind Rather Than Natural Causes

OPINIONS are contagious. If a great many people sit down and wring their hands and tell each other that hard old times are just shead, then hard old times will come as naturally as the dawn of day. The reason for this is perfectly simple. It is the getting ready for hard times that makes hard times. Such idleness as there is in the country is not due

to any natural cause. It is due to a state

of mind.

"Times are going to be hard," some business men are saying, "so we'll retrench." Behind this general attitude is the belief that prices of material and of labor are going, as they say, to tumble, There is talk of "plenty of cheap labor." Hopes such as this spring from a more than grievous error. The man who waits for plenty of cheap labor will have to bequeath a paralyzed business to his heirs. Labor will never be so cheap as it was before the war. Any one who can read the plain lessons of events need not be told that. And while occasional readjustments of wage scales may cause some decrease in the general price of materials, the raw stuffs of industry will not be affected by phenomenal slumps. Popular opinion will require higher wage scales. and this will naturally affect the costs of

elemental production. In the end, after you have looked twice at the matter, it is apparent that costs alone aren't adequate to impél business forward or back. The success and prospurity of any industry depends chiefly upon the minds behind it.

The motor business, for example, came out of the way with a jubilant shout. clamoring for room in which to expand, full of the promise of new wonders. There is no talk of slowing up in the motor industry, not because automobile producers aren't dependent upon the high-priced exsentials and expensive labor, but because the automobile world is new. And it has many fresh and imaginative minds be-

All of this is interesting to Philadelphia. because we have in this city an unbelievable lot of money to spend upon essential improvements and an incredible lot of work waiting to be done. What we are threatened with is not the high cost of

The various departments of the city government have it virtually in their power to expend about \$149,000,000. The wise and quick expenditure of at least some of this money will instantly release other countless millions and send them outward o the pockets of workers of all sorts.

Some one said not long ago that Philadelphia could use another 100,000 houses. Building in this city began to slow down four years ago, and it has been almost at a standstill for fourteen months. Most of the new construction will be done in suburban areas. But it will wait upon the completion of new road and sewer improvements that already are planned and plotted by the city itself. When new streets have been payed in the outlying regions we shall see such a building

boom as never was dreamed of. In its general financial aspect and in its immediate needs Philadelphia is typical of the rest of the country. There is limitless work to be done and almost limitless money to do it with. But there is a hesitancy and a fear, a hope of an easing up in labor and material markets, a genera imorousness based upon a dexire to "wait

Waterfront improvements here, the new oulevards, the Parkway and bridges and an incalculable amount of street building and repairs await the co-operation of the Mayor and Councils and the department heads and public opinion.

Labor and materials are growing pleniful now. In a year there may be new scarcities when all of the industries are competing in the general market after periods of idleness. Public opinion in this city will welcome any show of hurry and energy at City Hall. It will not flinch at the prospect of high prices or great contract awards. The municipality might properly set an example for the doubting minds of industry. And if one part of the city is prosperous and busy it will be pretty hard for other parts of it to be dull and depressed.

Mayor Smith has expressed a hope to get a great many public improvements under way with available funds before he leaves office. But that will be too late. Statisticians of the Federal Employment Service, who have been making general surveys, say that if a serious depression occurs in the United States it will be turing the summer and autumn. Later there will be a reaction. Is there any reason why the immense amount of work to be done in this city should wait later than spring?

Nothing could be more grotesque than talk of hard times and idleness in the United States. We are the richest country in the world. Almost every nation owes us mones. Meanwhile we have within our own berders all of the materials and resources necessary to sustain and imorove our own civilization. You con

is no other country in the world that can say so much. There is more work to be done now than there is while the war was on. Doubt and pessimism are expensive luxuries, since it is doubt and pessimism that have caused unemployment wherever unemployment is encountered in America. What we need is a dash of the co-opera-

tive spirit everywhere. Sooner or later all the industries will come around to the more gracious and constructive view, as the Bethlebem Steel Company has just done after its brushes with the War Labor Roard. There will be strains and irritations, but in the end everybody will be happier and better off "freedom of speech" is being attacked. after friendly and wise adjustments. Busisomething is touched that the whole mass ness is likely to quicken much sooner than a good many people believe. The full pro ductive energy of the country will be released suddenly, and those who have hung back and doubted will be the losers.

AMERICA SAT ON THE SEESAW

NaPoleon's indorsement of the heaviest battalions as the gauge of victory has ost none of its significance as a result of the greatest of all wars. The terminology is now slightly different, for the phrase is now "rifle strength," which means "men standing in the trenches and ready to go over the top with the bayonet," but there has been no real refutation of his military

The comparative tables just made public by the War Department are instructive indices of the course of the conflict. On April 1, 1948, the "rifle strength" of the Central Powers exceeded that of the Allies by 300,000, and the Germans were winning. As this disparity was effaced the tide of battle reached the deadlock stage around July 1, and by August, when the Second Marne had become a definite victory, the 300,000 advantage was on the side of civilization. A two-to-one superiority for the Allies brought about the armistice. The German rifle strength was then less than \$60,000 and that of their opponents about

a million and a half. Generalship was, of course, a potent factor, but not susceptible of maintaining the principle of balance. Unquestionably the outnumbered Huns fought an able campaign. Ludendorff erred earlier in the game, mainly in launching his desperate drive in vain overconfidence that he would not be forced to fight a numerically superior foe. It was available fighting men on the field which counted so tremendously in the triumph.

What America did is obvious. She sat on one end of the seesaw and the opposing weight was disiodged.

A SUGGESTION FOR PERSHING

"Your efficiency and fairness," cabled Representative Siegel to General Pershing, "impugned in Congress. Do you" favor an immediate congressional investigation?"

If General Pershing were familiar with the news from Washington, and if he wished to hurl back the only reply adequate in this instance, the cables would instantly sparkle with something like this, addressed to the whole House:

"Your efficiency and fairness impugned in this and adjacent worlds. Therefore I do not favor a congressional investigation."

the Kniser

Mr. Lansing is head of the committee which will fix responsibility for the war

and provide penalties for the crimes committed. Well, so far as the Kaiser is conperned, the people of America have given be to arrange them alphabetically and begin with the A's. After the Arch Hun has been abacinated and asphyxiated the rest of the alubabet won't interest him.

Correspondence be-Just a Sticht tween the Ford Com-Misunderstanding pany and the French Minister of Recon-

struction indicates that the French Government contemplates an embargo on American automobiles and automobile parts. There is no question as to France's right to take this course, but there is serious doubt as to its wisdom at this time. America has too many things France needs to make the action ad-

Another stone has reached John Barleycorn-this time a Keystone.

Military registration has proved that compulsory registration before elections is at least feasible.

Difference of opinion makes horse races but horse races are not a good substitute for woolen goods.

Anyhow, we wish our boys at Archangel were either back home or had more company where they are.

France knows she is on the frontier of freedom; what she wants to know is just where she may drive in stakes.

are that Herr Hohenzollern will never again cheer up sufficiently to get a shave. The estimated cost of the war is

Whatever his fate may be, the chance

\$250,000,000,000. And every man, woman and child of us has contributed something toward that amount. Watch the crime wave disappear when Father Penn begins his spring improve-

ments. Idle hands will then have no ex-

cuse for getting into mischief.

An Elicton (Md.) church has split into two factions, one known as the "cream" and the other as the "skimmed milk." Naturally the congregation is all churned up.

There is cheerful augury in the arrangenents made by the Peace Conference whereby the Czechs and Poles cease hostilities needing investigation of their differences

valued at \$35 is said to have been "shaken down" by a Fifth Ward policeman for \$50. Is this to be taken as a new application of high Hoense?

William G. McAdoo has been retained counsel for a moving-picture company in

DUAL ASPECT OF THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

A British Plea for Equality of Treatment in Peace Times. How Preferential Restrictions Worked

THE freedom of the seas has been recor nized as an ambiguous phrase, and in as senting to it as one of the terms of reace our government expressly reserved their right to but their own construction on its meaning. As understood by the Germans !! really meant the destruction of British navasupremacy, but nominally what was glaimed was the abolition of the right of capture and blockade, except for contraband. It has generally been supposed that we should be asked to yield something on this point. Enemies have looked on it as a possible source of divergence between the Unite. States and the British empire. Friends have suggested that a means of reconciling diverse opinions may be found in entrusting the more extreme naval rights to the league of nations. Few if any have remarked that the freedom of the seas has a much wider meaning than anything connected with carture and blockade, that there is a freedom and an unfreedom of the seas in time of peace as well as in war, that if other countries have an interest in the one we have a much greater interest in the other, and, in fine, that the question should be discussed as a whole within which there can be give and take as between different points of view.

By the freedom of the seas in peace we nean the right to navigate and traffic unpestrictedly across the seas between all countries, and to use ports and harbors, and in particular sea canals and territorial waters. without impediment or subjection to unfair conditions. Such freedom has been secured to the world under our free trade system, so far as our influence extends. But it is by no means universal. On the contrary, in prewar times there were many direct and sull more indirect restrictions and regulations stended to hamper the ships of one nation and prefer those of another. For example, many countries reserved the coasting trade to ships of their own nation. Some kept trade within their respective empires to their own ships. In other cases ships of certain nations had preferential harbor treatment over others. The Germans gave preferential railway rates to goods booked for German ships, and by the adroit use of "control stations," set up to prevent the spread of disease, forced emigrants from the east of Europe to use German ships for the Atlantic voyage. It would be easy but unnecessary o multiply instances. There are a score of ways if which a country may seek to give preference to its own vessels or those of an ally and hamper or discourage the carrying trade of another. Now, this matter concerns this country very closely. Before the war we did about half the world's carrying trade, and it is on the maritime position thus obtained that our victory in the naval war depended. Whether for the contingency of war or for success to peaceful commerce, the maintenance of our commercial marine is the essential. Now, more than four-fifths of our shipping was engaged in the foreign trade: that is to say, either in trade between the empire and some foreign country or be tween one foreign port and another. The course of the war has temporarily diverted a great deal of this trade. A large part of our shipping has been sunk, and many lines. especially in the inter-foreign trade, have been discontinued. Our rivals friendly rivals but none the less keen, are ready to step into the gap, especially the United States and Japan. We have the greater experience, the advantages of old sea-going tradition, and, in fine, the seamanship which has really determined the naval struggle in our favor. But we have our work cut out if we are to regain our place. The view of men well qualified to judge is that we can do so if we obtain equal treatment, but otherwise the event is doubtful.

It is our policy, then, to stand for freedom of the seas in peace as the pendant to free dom of the seas in war. We require the opening of all marine highways and territorial waters, the opening of all harbors without discrimination between flag and flag in the matter of dues or regulations, the car riage of goods and of passengers equally without discrimination. These proposals are, in fact, one application, though a very important one, of President Wilson's principle that within the league there should be no trade exclusiveness. It would be open to any nation to impose what harbor dues t may please but on all ships alike; to set up what customs it chooses, but on goods of all nations alike: to make what conditions for the carriage of emigrants it may think fit, but the same conditions for ships of all nations. That is the kind of equality that will for the first time make the seas fully free to all maritime peoples in time of peace. Such freedom it is greatly our interest to secure, and so greatly as to outweigh any partial objection that we may have to the modification of the laws of naval war. It would not be the least material of the boons to be gained by the establishment of a league of nations, which alone can put the freedom of the season on a firm basis .-Manchester Guardian,

Strangely enough, the "wets" seem to be of the opinion that the fight has just begun.

Every strike teaches the a-b abs of political economy, but it is a costly way of getting an education.

The Rhinelanders love their Kaiser, Probably for the same reason that Tom Sawyer enjoyed his sore toe.

Among the sights of Paris no self-

specting citizen or tourist neglects to in-

to do military duty is "shameful." But the

cidde a view of President Wilson. Then they proceed to comment on his good points fourteen of them. The commander-in-chief of the Russian forces has ordered Commander Marla Botchkareva, of the Battalion of Death, to doff her uniform, declaring that for women

shame belongs to the men who hung back after the revolution and made the course of the women seem necessary. . representatives in Harrisburg confessed that they hadn't just made up their minds on now to vote on the Vick



BLIGHTY

PRUNES AND PRISMS

A Primer for Senators

WHAT IS A PEACE CONFERENCE?-A very menacing gathering of doctrinaires, which oscillates between autocracy (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) and bolshevism (Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays). It must on no account be en-

couraged. WHAT MUST SENATORS BO TO IN-FORM THEMSELVES ABOUT A PEACE CONFERENCE?-Study up the results of the congress of 1815, in order to understand the horrible outcome of such preposterous gatherings. It is exceedingly valuable to be able to say something in debate about Talleyrand, Metternich and even Czartoryski. If the Senator can say something to the effect that C. (we won't compel the composing room to face that name twice) was "the Colonel House of the Vienna Congress" the effect will be magnificent.

WHERE DOES A PEACE CONFERENCE SIT?-According to the Senate, which is too busy to read the papers, at Ver-

sailles. IS ANY RESTRAINT OF REASON OR GOOD TASTE TO BE OBSERVED IN DAMNING A PEACE CONFERENCE? -Consult Senator Sherman on this point. WHAT IS A LEAGUE OF NATIONS?-(Adjournment in uproar.)

We cannot resist the thought that all he strikes we read about are due to the injudicious action of the Peace Conference in holding its first meeting in the Hall of Clocks at the Quai d'Orsay

Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, who does not seem as well informed as his famous namesake, speaks of "The Peace Conference now taking place at Versailles.

. . I do not think that we need bother urselves greatly about the outcome of the deliberations at Versailles. . . I have no doubt that the outcome of the deliberations now taking place in the Hall of Mirrors," etc., etc., etc.

How jolly it would be if Senators would read the papers!

It's awfully lucky, isn't it, my dears that none of those Senators went over to attend the conference? The poor souls might still be sitting out at Versailles waiting for something to happen.

Still, even the Senate has pangs of selfcnowledge at times. Spending a happy hour with the Congressional Record we found this:

Mr. SMOOT-There is not a bill intro Mr. SMOOT—There is not a bill intro-duced in the Senate or in the House that is not placed upon my desk the following morning, and there is hardly an evening when Congress is in session that Fdo not scan those bills. Of course, 30 per cent of them take no time at all, because one who is familiar with the work of Congress readily recognizes the earmarks on them and they are brushed aside.

As long as public spirited researchers will delve in the Congressional Record and display for the world the pearls there buried. there will be no danger of the grand old style of native oratory perishing from the land. Mr. John W. Rainey, of Illinois, recently sulogized a former colleague in the House in this fashion:

Such is the inconsistency of life that even some of the foremost thinkers and intellectual giants of the past lived the life unprintable.

Let me say that CHARLES MARTIN may have been exteriorly rough and gruff, but his heart was plastic to the delicate fingers of want and need. his deaire was not to secure a job or obtain a position, but to so situate himself as to be able to distribute to be appeared to be positions, and give assistance to

grey eyes which in argumentation cut like the proverbial sword. . . True, like all those of the old school, he disfavored any attempt at changing the present order of things and conditions.

To Certain Statesmen Senator Sherman still bewalls What is happening at Versailles; Senator Moses heaves a sigh At the menace of Versailles; Senator Borah cannot say His contempt for black Versailles; Senator Knox it sadly rile. To observe things at Versailles-

Come, come, gentlemen, use your wits At least learn where the congress sits! Women candidates for the new German parliament are said to be touring the coun-

try making speeches. As one might say, "She Stumps to Conquer."

A Citation

Raiph N. Ungemach, formerly a clerk with the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Cor poration, dropped into our cavern the other day, and in the course of talk told us what he thinks is the bravest deed he has ever

Mr. Ungemach is now a yeoman, first class, attached to the Fourth Naval District headquarters in this city. He was on board the cargo transport Saetia when she was sunk-by a mine, it was reportedthirty miles off Ocean City on November 9 The explosion occurred at \$:30 a. m. just aft of the engine room, starboard; the ship

sank in less than forty minutes. Alongo Marshall, mess-cook, now in the Cape May hospital, was in the messhall at the stern. His hip was broken by the explosion. In spite of this he crawled into his quarters to grab a life-preserver; then crawled to the deck; after several attempts succeeded in climbing the bulwarks, which were canted at a difficult angle, and threw himself into the water. There he was picked up by the liferaft on which Ungemach and several others were floating. Mr Ungemach says that Marshall lay on the raft six hours without complaining. Luckily

the sea was comparatively calm While the men were on the raft a vesse sighted them and came near enough to have a look at them, then retired without picking them up. Ungemach says, faconi cally enough, "We wished we had a five inch gun on that raft."

Springfield, Illinois, which was once the nome of Abraham Lincoln, is now the home of Senator Sherman.

It hardly seems a fair exchange,

It was once a favorite denunciation of man to say of him, "He can't say No." We'll have to invent a new phrase, be cause pretty soon he'll have to say No.

"Good Man, Harry!

We see that Harry Carter, one of the carpenters out at Haverford College, saved the life of a student who was skating or the pond there yesterday.

We always knew Harry was a hero. In

the springtime he used to thunder over the campus in his motor lawnmower, and when any student knew his turn to recite was coming soon, and didn't feel any too sure of himself, he would beckon to Harry through the window. Harry would comroaring and parade his deafening machine under the windows of the lecture room often delaying the crisis in that student's life by several minutes.

Ballade of the Primitive Jest

TAM the ancient Jest Palaeolithic man

In his arboreal nest
The sparks of fun would fan
My outline did he plan.

And laughed like one possessed.
'Twas thus my course began.
I am a Merry Jest!

I am an early Jest ! Man Relyed and built and span

Then wandered South and West The peoples Aryan. I journeyed in their van The Semites, too, confessed— From Heersheba to Dan— I am a Merry Jest!

I am an ancient Jest! black, white, free, oppressed,

Hilarious I ran! I'm found in Lucian

I am a Merry Jest! Envoy Prince, you may storm and ban-Joe Millers are a pest

The discussion as to whether or no General Crowder was reprimanded by hi superiors draws attention to the fact the two jobs calculated to make their hol everlastingly unpopular—the draft and il food administration—did nothing of the kin Which shows just how patriotic and fa

the American people proved themselves times of stress and storm. What Do You Know?

I. Who is president of the League 2. How much postage is necessary to dis patch a letter from the United S to New Zealand?

3. Where is the magnetic North Pole? 4. Of what State was Robert Fulton

5. When did Dewey destroy the Spanis fleet in Manila Bay? 8. How manf feet are in a statute knot o 7. What number multiplied by the diame of a circle will give its circumfere

8. How is 200 expressed in Roman numerals 9. Who wrote "The Deserted Village"? 10. Which is the "Collar City"? Answers to Yesterday's Oniz

Secretary of State Lansing is preside of the commission on the responsible for the war and its conduct. 2. The White Sca is an arm of the Are Ocean, indenting the north coast

European Russia. The first transcontinents railroad in United States was the Union Pacilinking up with the eastern system

The western terminu The word "bourgeois" should be pr nounced somewhat as though spell "boorj-wah," with the "j" rou

An other is a furred aquatic fight mammal, with fin-like legs, feet and a long flattened tail. According to the old Julian or

Washington was born on February Two novels by Oliver Wendell Hare "Elsle Venner" and "The Gus

To gerrymander is to manipulate unfai o gerrymander is to manipulate unfair especially as regards the arrangems and boundaries of districts, so as secure disproportionate influence election for some party or class, word is derived from Eibridge Gor a Governor of Massachusetts, manipulated election district lines such a way that the map of a cert part of the State presented the outlie of an imaginary monater. Claws a satirkally added and the waois satirkally added and