Evening Public Tedger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Independence Square, Philadelphia,
Independence Square, Philadelphia,
Independence Square, Philadelphia
Ew Your. 900 Metropolitan Tower
Formar. 761 Ford Building
St. Lotts 1008 Fullerton Building
Smoone. 1002 Tebane Building WS DURUAUS:

aron Brigger,
h. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
The Sea Building
are Borner. Landon Times

to the chirter, by mail to points overside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States porceasions, postings free, fifty 15th sents per thousing the Country of the Co

Norice Subscribers wishing solders changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000 L. Address all communications to Frening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Polludelphia.

Member of the Associated Press

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Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 3, 1619

IN MASSACHUSETTS

TT SHOULD surprise no one if the I whole scheme of radical propagands in the United States crumples before today's news from Massachusetts, If labor, organized and unorganized, had not responded instinctively with the rest of the people to the profounder impulses that make all Americans one in spirit Governor Coolidge could never have swept the state as thoroughly as he did.

The election will be historic. It provided the first opportunity that any great community has had to answer the rising implication of a new class consciousness and to reveal the nature of present general reactions in America toward the bigots and economic quacks who believe that they have found something better than law and more desirable than common justice.

The whole problem of political radical 1sm as it is has recently been presented to the country was duplicated in miniature in Massachusetts.

The most spectacular sort of campaign methods were adopted to make Governor Coolidge appear an enemy of labor. There was a direct and vivid appeal to class consciousness. This was because Mr. Coolidge opposed the police strike in Boston, crushed it and refused to admit | political service. that it could be condoned.

Yet even in Boston, where organized labor is strong and where even race prejudice was depended upon to count heavily to the governor's disadvantage, the Democratic majority dwindled and Mr. Coolidge received a big vote.

There are lessons in the Massachusetts election not only for the propagandists of unrest and hatred, but for millions of . Moore become unduly afflicted with the carnest people who have been making wild assumptions about "the spread of bolshevism in America." After all, the number of Americans who shout from soap boxes is very small and it is becoming pretty clear that they know little and understand less of what is actually

at the heart of America. The issue in Massachusetts was plain. It was Americanism-or something else. flect all shades of feeling. And we have | will be felt in the new Council. se n what happened.

SERVANTS BY OTHER NAMES

THOSE women in Germantown who thought they were going to solve the servant problem by a change in its nomenclature apparently forgot that some one once said that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

The "house-assistant" plan has been abandoned, because the young women who expressed their willingness to do housework for others when not called servants did not seem to be willing to do the kind of work usually expected of servants. According to the reports, they wished to choose what they would do, and there were certain things they would not do at all. And they did not like it when they were not treated as one of the family and introduced to guests.

Some other way to get household drudgery done will have to be found than by changing the name by which the work is known. The problem is still unsolved. The housewives will await the next experiment not with hope, but with a willingness to make it.

AMENDMENT OBSEQUIES

UNLESS the furious amendmenteers actually take pleasure in defeat, it is difficult to understand their present tactics. It is now the doubtful privilege of Mr. Lodge to score up a second repudiation of his efforts to rewrite the Shantung clauses in the peace treaty. Such motions are doomed to failure, They are timewasters which augment the public's irritation.

The passage of the treaty, with sane and enlightening reservations, is a virtual certainty. Popular sentiment would hich would again unite us with our be best served by definite action chief allies as we were united on that emorable November day nearly one year ago. Like all poor shows, the senatorial vaudeville can well be spared.

SYNDICALISM LOCKED OUT

THE Barcelona lockout, which has been in progress several days, has a sigruficant and definite bearing on the inustrial situation throughout the world. Catalonia has long been the stronghold of syndicalism in its most autocratic rm. For the declaration of a strike motive or a grievance was regarded uite unnecessary. Vital industries tied up merely to indicate the sue power of the syndicalist leaders, played upon the sensibilities of the with the assurance of virtuosi. paralleled situation was vividly by Frank H. Vanderlip in his mative little work. "What

Happened to Europe," published in this newspaper. Mr. Vanderlip forecast no remedy. He overlooked public opinion. which has a way of inspiring direct action whenever a crisis becomes altogether intolerable.

Barcelona has been long suffering. Its large working population-for the city is by far the busiest in Spain-has won many deserved rights. Beyond this point an era of tyranny set in. A lockout on an unprecedented scale is the

harnssed public's answer. In spite of manifold present inconveniences and a virtual paralysis of the city's life, the result can hardly fail to exert a healthy and a sebering influence. In the end syndicalism cannot safely challenge democracy.

MOORE'S BIG FIGHT IS ONLY HALF OVER

Public Support and Co-operation Among His Supporters Necessary to Keep Philadelphia Politics Clean

No MAYOR in this city can go further-forward or back-than the people are willing to go with him. The repudiation of the Smith administration yesterday showed how the rule works at one extreme. The failure of Blankenburg after a matchless fight for lefty purposes showed how it works at the

Blankenburg was virtually deserted by a lazy-minded electorate, which did not again wake up to a sense of its responsi bilities until new abuses in the Mayor's office became intolerable. So the election of Mr. Moore and the establishment of a safe majority representative of independent sentiment in the new Council does not end the matter.

The new Mayor's difficulties will begin when he goes into office. The forces opposed to him in the early stages of his tight were united. The elements that supported him were scattered and at times almost antagonistic to one another. Out of the situation that now exists in the camp of the Mayor-elect new and difficult complications may easily arise unless the various groups which united to everthrow the Vare organization are willing to subordinate their own peculiar iterests to the interests of the city.

It is an axiom of politics that when you make one appointment you make twenty enemies. It will be difficult for Mr. Moore to satisfy all the hopes that exist simultaneously in the committee of one hundred, the Town Meeting party and the Republican Alliance. The wreck of Blankenburg's hopes began with appointments made in the interest of the municipal service rather than to reward

There are politicians in plenty who will wait patiently to make their own uses of any trouble or division or unrest in the new Mayor's organization. That is why will be necessary for the people to maintain an active interest in Mr. Moore's plans.

If the city relapses again into indiffernce and if the people who supported itch for rewards and recognition, they need not complain when, at some later day, they feel invisible fingers in their pockets and become aware of sinister forces once more fighting for spoils at

To a considerable degree the future trend of municipal affairs will still depend upon men like Brother Ed and It was submitted for the judgment of a Brother Bill, Uncle Dave Lane and typical American community which in-udes all sorts of people who normally associates. The influence of these men

The new Council is an experiment. For the present Mr. Moore has a majority. It is the stability of that majority we need to be concerned about.

If the lords and barons of politics haven't seen the light there are sure to be desperate scrimmages for advantage and sudden lunges for control when some shift or change in issues causes divisions of sentiment. It is not too much to expect that there will be occasional revivals of the tribal sentiment that still holds powerful political factions together and carefully plotted campaigns for new conquests at the hall.

At such times it is not only the city that will need to be concerned. The new beginning now attempted in Philadelphia has a meaning larger even than the municipality. The bosses in American cities, who have made no secret of disregard of honor and decency in election processes, have been doing immeasurable damage to the whole country. They would be amazed if they were told that they are in any way responsible for the disloyalty and suspicion and unrest that are general among millions of ignorant people. Yet political corruption as it has been tolerated in Philadelphia and elsewhere is related fundamentally to anarchy and violence and systematic trea-

It is in the large cities of the country that the election laws have been most flagrantly violated. The ballot-the instrument and symbol of free government-has been debased in broad daylight. There are bosses without number who sneer at the whole theory of free elections. And to suppose that this has had no effect upon the morale of America and no evil reaction in the minds of vast masses of men who are new to the country is to prove that you are unaware of

the obvious. Whoever wished to convince the ignorant and uninformed that the American system of government is hopelessly faulty had only to point to the open corruption of municipal elections. He could show eminently respectables, newspapers and even groups of business men accepting that sort of thing tranquilly and without a word of decent anger or a twitch of conscience. Politics was organized as a profitable trade, in which to be prosperous 'you had to be without too

many scruples. That was the America to which the newly enfranchised foreigners have been introduced-by ward heelers on the one hand and by the apostles and propagandists of revolution on the other. Any one who wants to know why so many aggressive radicals are convinced that the American political system does not

work cannot disregard the professional

boss in his calculations. The boss is one of the inspirations of unrest in the United States.

If Americans do not respect their hardbought liberties and their political institutions, how can foreigners, knowing nothing of our national background, respect these things?

That question, as well as the questions elated to the practical and moral welfare of the city itself, ought to be upper most in the minds of all Philadelphians in the next four years, when we are to decide whether professional corruptionists are to be eliminated forever from the life of the community.

The man who has just been elected to the Mayor's office is determined to think for the city. The bosses have been thinking for themselves. Therefore the men who aided Mr. Moore's fight, as well as ousiness and professional men and their various organizations, should pledge hemselves to forget their self-interest 'or the moment in order that they may co-operate with the new administration in the emergencies that are sure to arise.

Without the help of all the people, Moore will be handicapped often enough. He has one great advantage. He knows the uses of the new weapon of propaganda. He has a journalist's facility for plainly stating a case. It is to be hoped that he will apply it whenever the need occurs. In that way he may do much to defeat the powers that defeated Blank-

In the near future there will be a gradual settling down in the economic e of the country and a return to rationality and ambition and orderly work. The period of reconstruction which will then begin will bring extraordinary opportunities and responsibilities to this city. Vast public works will be undertaken, The city will have its one great chance make its port one of the greatest in

Such prospects have an aloof sound. Yet they are related intimately to the common life of the community, to make for increased happiness and contentment, health and prosperity. Under such circumstances the Mayor

ought to be a free man. He ought to have all the help that an alert and discriminating public can give him. He should not be left to fight the city's

battles unaided. Mr. Moore's majority of approximately 185,000 is one of the biggest ever received by any candidate for Mayor in this city. It is not only a tribute to the man. It is a sign of a good deal of independent thinking and one of the good omens in an election day that had many in various parts of the country.

The independent voters didn't vote for a clique. They voted to clean up the city. That job, it appears, will require a little time. Those who took a hand in it will have to stay on the work. For the time at least all factions ought to accept

the Mayor as their leader. That will greatly simplify a difficult

CAN JERSEY BE WET?

DROHIBITION was the issue between Mr. Bugbee and Mr. Edwards in the fight for the governorship in New Jersey. It was but thinly veiled in the beginning. It bore no disguise at all toward the end of the campaign. Mr. Edwards stumped the state promising the people "a liberal" enforcement of the dry laws. His opponent declared flatly for state co-operation with the federal authorities in the enforcement of the prohibition amendment. Mr. Edwards won the election against a powerranged behind Mr. Bugbee, though there have been times when it seemed clear that many powerful Republican groups, especially in the southern counties, were doing their utmost to elect the Demo-

cratic nominee. The election has almost the effect of a state referendum on the question of prohibition. It leaves Mr. Edwards in a strangely ticklish position. If he keeps his promises to the people he will have to disregard the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution of the United States after January 20.

The Red Cross and And No Double the cross on the ballot worked side by side Cross at That vesterday. All the workers needed was a heart and a dollar and a civic conscience.

day may console themselves with the thought that they were no worse off than the President; and with the further thought that his influence was far-spread despite his inability to exercise the franchise

Not even the striking niners will deny that with a scarcity of coal prices of everything will go a mounting; and with the strike won there would immediately be apparent cause for another.

Saloons were closed yesterday. There was suspicion that the free and independent voter might get googly-eyed on one-half of 1 per cent.

One New York precinct turned out a full vote. Every voter was presented with three pounds of sugar. Case of sweetening the political jackpot.

The bakery manager killed by a burglar while defending his employer's cash proved his heroism just as surely as any soldier that ever faced the for.

Those who desired to butcher Lamberton to make a bloomin' holiday evidently considered him a choice "cut." Now that we have elected the right kind

of man as Mayor, it is up to all of us to give him the right kind of backing. New York citizens appear to agree that

the city's new woman police magistrate wears Her Honor gracefully. "Clemenceau resigns." But while the

Tiger bids farewell to political life, the Tammany critter is still more or less active. Some presidential booms die of dry rot

and some are talked to death. The election caused almost as much

xcitement as a lecture on archeology.

If the strike continues the coal bin will

MAYOR-ELECT MOORE'S LETTER

Friendly Relations Between Governor Sproul and the City's Next Chief Executive - Gossip About Well-Known People

GOVERNOR SPROUL took a deep inwas not unreasonable that he should. The Governor is more or less a Philadelphian, having been president of the Union League before his elevation to the highest office in the state. Philadelphia is the largest city in the commonwealth and the relations beween the city and state are important, The state derives immense revenue from he city and the city's representation in the state Legislature plays, or should play, a big hand in the affairs of the state. The Governor has known the Mayors of Phila-delphia in recent years and is familiar with their successes and failures. He knows the incoming Mayor. They have long been peroual friends and there is something like in their political advancement. To a certain extent they have fought along to their present positions on similar lines. Their litical beliefs and policies have been much the same. It may be expected, therefore, that questions of difference between city and state, should they arise, will be upproached, after the inauguration of the new Mayor, in a friendly spirit. There are many things the city will have to ask of he Legislature and the Governor; in others he state will have its claims upon the city and the Mayor. Questions of home rule, finance and taxation, as well as of apportionment and appointment, are likely to come up during the next four years and they will doubtless be met in a fair and friendly way upon both sides. The outlook, at least, is cheerful. Big things are to be done in the state and the city and there is every reason to believe they will be undertaken, wherever the two controlling factors are concerned, in a spirit of co-operation and with a view of advancing the public interest.

COLONEL WILLIAM R. SCOTT, who Commence at the head of the military secon of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, is about to assume the arduous duties of mayor of Island Heights, New Jersey. The colonel has been dabbling in the polities of this pretty little Barnegat Bay front borough for some years and has had his eye teeth cut as a councilman. Mr. Wanamaker owns considerable property at this place, including a camp ground and buildings for the boys and girls of the institute who go over at vacation times from the stores in Philadelphia and New York. When the colonel takes charge as mayor he will have the Wanamaker interests under jurisdiction, as well as those of the Methodist camp-meeting group headed by the Rev. Charles M. Boswell. He succeeds William T. Rote, the Toms River boat builder, who is now engaged in hydroplane construction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard,

WILLIAM ROWEN, of the Board of Education, is a "Fishtowner" of the first water. He knows the people of Kenugton and they know him. Unlike Isaac Hetzell or Robert Grier, Rowen steers his political bark in smooth waters and comes out smiling. He is the type of man can shake hands with both sides and get away with it. The people of Kensington have a warm side for William Rowen. He has done many kind turns to those in bereavement. They say he is generous and has a heart. The Kensington High School, now one of the most important of our educational institutions, was the objective of Brother Rowen for many years, but now that it is an accomplished fact, he has another—a soldiers' monument for the boys who entered the war from Kensington. No unreasonable to predict that that objective will also be obtained.

A RGUING for a nautical schoolship which now waits on the action of the secretary of the navy, President J. S. W. Holton, of the Maritime Exchange, who is chairman of the school ship committee of tention to the time when all Philadelphia ships were commanded by Americans, pleads for the rehabilitation of American merchant marine through the "fundamental education" of the seaman, which "must be under sail." Mr. Holton expresses the opinion that "resourceful sea men are never produced on steamers." calls up the names of such shipmasters as Enoch Turley, Richard M. Dunleyy and Theodore Julius, Philadelphians by birth, as types that might be reproduced under schoolship auspices. Secretary Daniels now has before him the application of Governor Sproul and the Philadelphia congressmen, but the right kind of a ship for the big port of Philadelphia has not yet been found.

CURIOUS things happen in politics. Simon Walter, member of Common Council from the Twentieth ward, was vigorously opposed to the new city charter provisions for a new Council of twenty-one. Back in February when the Legislature was dis-cussing the change, Simon made a speech against the innovation which was so effective that permission was given to print it in the Journal. The new law went through, however, and November 4 the new Council of twenty-one was elected to make it opperative, and among the twenty-one was Simon Walter.

SOMETHING attractive about Merion on the Main Line. City Solicitor John P. Connolly, who still leads the Eleventh ward, went out there as a renter some years ago. Now Michael J. Ryan, former city solicitor, and more recently public utilities com missioner, who has been a commuter further out, comes along as a purchaser at Merion at a good round price. Future city solicitors may take notice.

MARC A. SCHOETTLE, of Wister street, Germantown, member of the committee of one hundred, belonged to that group of citizens who believed the policemen and firemen should be taken out of politics, but who also thought it would be good policy and exact justice to advance the pay of these blue-coated guardians of life and property. Applying the well-known argument that salaried men suffer most during periods of high living costs, Mr. Schoettle adds: "If a dollar is worth sixty-five cents it means less milk for the little children and poorer food for families in general." And the policemen, of course, have wives and children.

COLONEL LEW BEITLER tells an interesting story about Governor Daniel H. Hastings and the man who challenged the Hastings and the man who challenged the Governor's memory. It runs along something like this: "The visitor shook the Governor's hand and then with the air of the man who owns a brick in the Capitol said: 'You don't remember me now.' The Governor stroked his military beard, looked down upon his caller, adopted the usual half-way method of approach and observed: half-way method of approach and observed:
'Your face is familiar, but I cannot place
you.' 'Then my errand is fruitless,' exclaimed the expectant one, 'for that is what
I came for.' I. HAMPTON MOORE.

"YEA, BOY, THERE'S FAIR WEATHER AHEAD OF US!!"



THE SAUCEPAN

The Inquest

"The psychology of Mr. Wilson" and "What did Mr. Wilson mean?" were the subjects of repeated questions during the day's proceedings.—From the report of the German investigation now being conducted

in Berlin. The Scene OST are the legions that bellowed and blustered; Sunken the submarines, staining the sea; Eaten the wurst and the kraut and the mustard;

Vanished the vaunts of the vanquished Von Spee. Tamed are the Titans of terror tremendous; Long since absorbed are the seidels of

beer: Statesmen have ceased to be slick or stu-

"Excellenz" Ebert evokes a chill cheer. Weltmacht" is wizened and wearily waning: Gone are the gambols of grandiose greed;

plaining. Nincompoop nobles are kneeling in need. Yet in the woe that has wrung the wrong-

Crushed is the craft, current cries are com-

headed. Left is a link with that mightier day; Subtle psychology still is embedded Deep in the dregs of the darkest dismay.

The Query
"What was the President's mental equa-

tion?" "What was the complex of Mr. Gerard?" Pundits divulge without fear or evasion; Savants flinch not, though the riddle be

'What was America's aim when she thun-'Cease in your slaughter or we'll inter-

vene'? What was the reason we blatantly blundered? Is it good science to say what you mean?

'Doctors, we hang on your words this November. Certain you'll show that our kultur's not

And that you'll never tell us to remember That Mr. Wilson meant just what he said!

The Laws of Rhythm "Why do they play jazz music in restau-rants in the rush hours?" asked Pericarp. "Go on," said Demosthenes McGinnis;

"To make a quick turnover of customers," was the reply. "Swift music means swift-moving jaws mean quick disposal of viands, speedy eating means a rapid getaway." "When they play jazz I move without moving my jaws." confessed the Quiz. "Me

for the open where I can hear the sweeter

music of passing street cars, clanging bells and houks of automobile horus."
"Music hasn't a ballhoolyish thing to do with it," cannonaded the Emphatic Idealist. "It is the blinkety rhythm that gets you I have a doddering case of blithering head-ache every time I eat a frizzlety meal on a dinghorned railroad dining car. I'm forever trying to keep time with the vorpal wheels

that go galumphing on the Jabberwocky ties." 'Tis a rule that works both ways," in terpolated the Boss, with malice. "I call to mind the case of the farm boy who churned to the tune of the 'Dead March in Saul, 'Bread and cheese, tak' thy ease.' Th Bread and cheese, tak thy case. The farmer tried the experiment of giving him apple pie, whereupon the boy increased the churn tempo with 'Apple pie according-ly.' And plum pudding brought the quick march, 'Plum pudding I'll gi's thee a drubbin'! I would suggest, gentlemen, that you get something according them middless for lunch.

There's work to be done this afternoon and

we ought to get through early "
Which, when you come to think of it suggests Squeers, who made a scholar spell indow and then told him to go and clean it. Darn work, anyhow!

Election days still come and go And duty plies the goad; And very well the voters know Of bulletins brief, blunt and plain

No citizen complained. And, winding up contractors' reign, It rained. The crowd enjoyed the joyous tale The bulletins retailed.

While giving Moore a joyous hail

Troubles of a Poet

Dear S .- I have been reading your columns with interest for some time now, and they have inspired me to try to write some verses (I will not call them poems), but I have got into considerable difficulties over them, and I want to ask you if you will kindly help me a little.

Every now and then I have a thought which seems to me worthy of being turned into rhyme, and I can generally get two lines of it started, and then the trouble is to get the other two.

For instance, the other day I saw an old lady tryipg to cross the street at one of the skipstops. You know the traffic does not stop there, and she did not know what to do. She waited a long while and I thought, How pathetic that is! I might have told her to go to the next corner and get across there, but preferred to try to write a poem about

So I began : "There was an old and withered dame,

She tried to cross the highway." That started all right, but then my troubles began. I had to get a rhyme for 'dame," and I could only think of "came," 'game," "same," "name," "fame," blame" and one or two others that were 'game.'

no good. Will you please be kind enough to tell me which of these you think would be the most suitable to use?

The last line, though, I fear will be still harder. You see, "highway" rhymes with "byway," but there is no byway near the place that would have anything to do with the scene-that is, I don't think so, though if you had been there you might have seen some connection in which to bring in the

Don't you find it much harder to use word that ends like "highway" than a sim-

ple one like "dame"?
Some of my friends told me that I ought to have a dictionary, and I bought one—a vest pocket one—but in it I see that the words are arranged according to their first letters and not by their ends, so that it is very little help to me. I might be able to go through it and copy out all the words that begin like "dame," with "ba-," "ca-," "da-," "fa-," "ga-," ha-," and so on, but it would be an endless job to do the thing with "highway"; I would have to read the whole book.

I don't want to bother you, but would appreciate any help. Yours respectfully, J. B. WRAPRASCAL. You've come to the right shop, son.

If you are worried by a dame Who tries to cross a highway And your way doesn't bring you fame I' faith, just-try it my way. And my way would be to make it read: * * a young and pretty lass Who tried to cross the street,

Which is ever so much easier, don't you think? The dangers of free verse are being ex-lified by the Entente's efforts to solve. Firms problem.

THE WINDS

OH, WHEN the wind comes stealing From far and far away. You have the strangest feeling There's something it could say.
It whispers, whispers, trying
To tell the thing it knows.
But somehow can't, and sighing,

Away, away it goes. And sometimes it comes singing A song of fairyland, A secret message bringing

I almost understand.

I see the flowers rousing,
And nodding when they hear,
But soon again they're drowsing
I think that winds are queer.

Are those grown old and sad? Oh, I love best the child winds, So little and so glad! And are the gusty high winds The big boy winds at play? They're not so nice as my winds That laugh and run away!

When winter winds are howling, And all is gray and cold, The poor old world seems scowling. And sorry, too, and old. But when a child wind's blowing. Out of a sky all blue, To set the green things growing.

The world seems glad and new!
-Edna Kingsley Wallace in "From Won-derings and Other Things." Whether Massachusetts went Republican or Democratic was of less importance than the record of its standing in the matter

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

of supporting the law of the land.

1. How many times did the Senate repudiate amendments to the Shantung clauses of the peace treaty?

2. Who is the federal fuel administrator? 3. Who wrote "A Sentimental Journey"?

4. In what century did Marlborough, the brilliant British general, live?

5. Where was ancient Babylon? 6. How many states have elected new governors?

7. What is a nodule? 8. What beverage was prohibited in France at the beginning of the war? 9. What is the meaning of the Latin phrase

'Sine qua non''? 10. What Presidents of the United States were each elected twice?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Columbus made four voyages to the new world. 2. Incunabula means early stages of a

thing, and specifically books printed before the year 1500. The Latin word means swaddling clothes. 3. Soft-coal mining became a recognized

industry in Pennsylvania in 1840. 4. Malachi is the last book of the Old Testament.

The Sepoy rebellion broke out in India in 1857.

 Scrapple is particularly a Philadelphia article of food. A fidus Achates is a devoted follower. Achates was the faithful friend of Aeneas in Virgil's "Aeneid."

S. Plurality is the excess of votes over those cast for any other candidate for the same office, and I acticularly ver those of the opponent receiving the next highest number. Majority is the excess of votes over the total cast for

all opposing candidates. 9. The colors of the flag of Sweden are yellow and blue.

10. XI. is forty in Roman numerals