

case the estate is large and the widow well provided for. George abandoned his legacy, so far as he was able legally to do so, and afterward supported the helpless widow; and because of this abandonment, the vicious pro-Cleveland papers hold up George's action as a grand example rebuking Bryan. The grim humor of it lurks in the solemn insincerity of the whole thing. The same kind of newspapers that now assail Bryan as a plunderer of widows, assailed George in precisely the same way while he lived.

Efforts are being made to impeach a Federal judge of New Jersey for trying to run his court and a trust company along parallel lines as the manager of both. The name of this judge is Andrew Kirkpatrick. He is United States district judge for New Jersey and president of the Federal Trust Co. of the same State. Judge Kirkpatrick's accuser says:

Judge Kirkpatrick has since 1901 actively conducted this company's affairs with a success which is believed to be largely due to the class of investors who were attracted by his position of a promoter-judge. The names of the directors and stockholders make it apparent that their business interests would readily enable them to make the concern a money earner.

On the ground that Judge Kirkpatrick's business as a promoter is incompatible with his duties as a judge, the accuser asks President Roosevelt to recommend his impeachment. What manner of man can this accuser be? If all Federal judges were impeached and removed for cultivating financial interests that are incompatible with judicial duties, we might have a revolution in the Federal courts. That would never, never, never do! Judges must be respected, whether they respect themselves or not. President Roosevelt's duty in the Kirkpatrick case is plain. It is not to advise the House of Representatives to impeach, as the accuser asks. It is to write one of his spirited letters, rebuking the accuser—with a very great rebuke—

for assailing the honor of the American judiciary.

Congressman Boutell, of Chicago, makes an excellent suggestion in his plan for teaching good citizenship in the high schools. The course of study he proposes may be outlined as follows:

First year—City council and its committees; scrutiny of ordinances, and general study of municipal conditions.

Second year—County government, penal and charitable institutions, justice courts and jury system.

Third year—State government and duties of officials.

Fourth year—National government in its various branches.

This kind of education is urgently needed for useful citizenship. But a warning is necessary to prevent disappointment. It will not make good citizens. Some of our worst citizens could pass the best examinations on those subjects. Unfortunately education has become a species of fetish, and we hear in consequence not a little absurd preaching on educational tests for voting. Education can no more make good citizens than it can make good men. The good man will be a good citizen, whether he is educated or not. But he who is a good man and therefore a good citizen, will be a more efficient man, and therefore a more useful citizen, if his good intentions are armed with the right kind of education. This is the reason that Congressman Boutell's suggestion is welcome. Educate all citizens in the principles and details of popular government, and though you do not make good citizens of all, you will make the good ones as effective for useful citizenship as the bad ones are for evil citizenship.

EMMA BOOTH-TUCKER.

The tragic death of this leader in one of the great religious movements of the time, recalls circumstances in her life from which a profound civic lesson may be drawn.

Her charms of wifhood and motherhood are the cherished remembrances of her immediate

friends. Her devotion to the Salvation Army is the pardonable pride of her associates in that organization. With none of these things have the outside public any concern, beyond their generous appreciation of such qualities and their tender regard for the memory of this woman by whom those qualities were so signally exemplified.

But everyone should have a direct and deep personal interest in the fact that Mrs. Booth-Tucker's devotion to an exacting public service did not interfere with the fulfillment of her duties as a wife nor the performance of her obligations as a mother. On the contrary, she was doubtless all the better and stronger as wife and mother for being also a tireless leader among right-minded men and women.

There is a superstition that the good wife will have no inclination to participate in public affairs, and that the good mother will have no time for it. So wives and mothers among the poor let their brains run fallow while they bend over washtubs, and wives and mothers among the rich allow theirs to run fallow while they minister to family pride at social functions. With unconscious irony all this is called "making the home."

Women must not vote. That onerous burden would break in upon the marital and maternal duties of the washtub and the afternoon tea and so destroy the home! They must not hold public office, no matter how crying the need in our public service for feminine thought and feminine action. For with women in politics our children would be neglected, and our husbands would go unkempt and unloved, while the home would disappear from our civilization!

Against this barbaric superstition Mrs. Booth Tucker's busy and useful life was a daily protest.

True, she took no part in civic affairs. Her case cannot be cited, therefore, as a precedent for woman in politics, identical at every angle. But no possible pub-

lic service in civic affairs could be more exacting in its demands upon a woman's time and energy, or more disturbing to wifely and motherly duties, than the public religious work which Mrs. Booth-Tucker did perform so long and so successfully. Yet she leaves seven children, who have never lacked their mother's love and care.

Without detracting in the least from the particular public service to which Mrs. Booth-Tucker's life was devoted, may not that life be fairly cited as a shining instance of the perfect compatibility, with women no less than with men, of private and public service. May we not point to her career as another notable demonstration of the intimate relationship of wifely and motherly functions with the functions of citizenship, of the perfect compatibility of home-making with community-building?

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Nov. 5.

Election returns are not yet reported with sufficient completeness for tabulation, but they are full enough to reveal general results.

Ohio and Rhode Island are the only States in which the State election or its result was of special interest to democratic-Democrats generally, for in those States alone did the campaign involve vital principles of democracy in any aggressive form.

In Rhode Island (p. 424), the present governor, Lucius F. C. Garvin, whose fame has become national in consequence of his election last year as a Democrat to the highest office in a New England Republican State, and of his admirable administration, is re-elected. As his Republican opponent is a trust magnate, and as Senator Aldrich lead the Republican campaign with exceptional vigor and an extraordinarily liberal campaign fund, Gov. Garvin's re-election is regarded as a triumph not only for himself personally,

but for the clean and progressive democratic politics for which he is recognized as standing. But the Republicans have reduced his majority of last year, and again tied his hands with a ring legislature.

In Ohio (p. 472) Tom L. Johnson has been so badly beaten, both in his home city and county and in the State at large, that his defeat might be regarded, not only by his enemies but also by his friends, as an overwhelming disaster, if they looked upon him as seeking the gratification of personal ambition instead of personifying in his State a progressive political principle which, no matter how often it may be checked, can never be disastrously overwhelmed. The reported pluralities adverse to Johnson as the gubernatorial candidate are: In Cuyahoga county about 4,000; in Hamilton county about 30,000; in the State at large about 125,000. Although the vote for members of the legislature is not yet fully reported, the majority in that body on joint ballot is given as about 75 or 80. Inasmuch as Johnson made no campaign for the governorship, having devoted all his energies to the contest between Clark and Hanna for the Federal senatorship, this legislative result is the true test of the Ohio election; and it is an unmistakable victory, of great magnitude, for Senator Hanna and the friends of President Roosevelt who stumped the State in his behalf.

Mayor Johnson has issued the following statement:

The result is due to several causes, of which the chief was the successful attempt of Senator Hanna to impress on the people that a continuance of undisturbed business conditions demanded his return to the Senate.

In the last few weeks of the campaign the closing of mills and discharge of thousands of workmen, together with bank and business failures throughout the country, gave color to Senator Hanna's claim.

I hope Senator Hanna's statement that his reelection will preserve the industrial and business situation from disturbance will be verified, and that confidence, which he believes to be the basis of prosperity, will be preserved.

The Republican party used a fund larger in amount than any other fund in the history of State politics. This campaign fund was furnished by privileged

interests throughout the country, they not unnaturally feeling that Senator Hanna was their national representative.

The ultimate success of Democratic principles is only postponed by this defeat, and I urge the people of Ohio to begin now the campaign for the election of the next legislature, the selection of which will not involve the election of a United States senator, or any other national question. It can be chosen solely with reference to the questions of home rule and just taxation, in which an overwhelming majority of the people of Ohio now believe.

The New York municipal election (pp. 393, 417, 425) is next in importance to that of Ohio, and in its bearing upon the presidential politics of next year probably more significant. Under the shrewd management of Wm. C. Whitney, secretary of the navy under President Cleveland, the Tammany Hall Democracy has won a startling victory. The Tammany candidate, Geo. B. McClellan (son of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate for President against Lincoln in 1864), was elected Mayor over Mayor Low, the fusion candidate, by the plurality of 61,615.

In Kentucky (p. 251) the Democrats re-elect Gov. Beckham by about 16,000. In Mississippi the Democratic ticket, headed by James K. Vardaman, was elected without opposition, the contest having occurred within the Democratic party at the party primaries, and there being no opposition party. In Virginia there were some Democratic gains on the vote for members of the legislature, no State ticket being in the field. In Maryland (pp. 377, 466) Senator Gorman's Democratic ticket, with Edwin Warfield for governor, was elected by about 9,000 plurality, and the legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot, thus assuring the election of a Democratic senator in place of Senator McComas, Republican. In Massachusetts (p. 424) Gov. Bates, Republican, was re-elected by a plurality of about 36,000, not far from his plurality of last year. In Iowa (pp. 377, 404), where the Democratic party was united, the "sound money" faction having dominated the convention, the Republican governor, Cummins, was re-elected by a plurality of about 81,000, about the same as last