

ber, his continuance upon the Juvenile Court bench will hang in the balance.



This duplex situation comes from a complex of court decisions. No one knows whether Judge Lindsey's office is a county office to be filled next week, or a State office to be filled next fall; and the Colorado courts, judging them by their past history and the present desires of their lessees, are likely to guess that it is a State office if Judge Lindsey gets re-elected by the county, and a county office if he gets re-elected by the State. His friends are therefor trying to re-elect him at both elections so that the courts may be under no pressing temptation to guess wrong. It might be easy enough to elect him at both elections but for the anti-scratching ballot law which the Interests retain in Colorado and which they are manipulating now in order to defeat Lindsey at the city and county election on the 21st of this month—next Tuesday.



Even "straight" voting for machine tickets would not defeat Lindsey if there were a different opposition candidate on each ticket. Neither would a united nomination without "straight" voting. But a united nomination supported by "straight" voting is relied upon by the Denver Interests to "turn the trick." So the Democratic machine have nominated a tool of the Interests; and the Republican machine (in cahoots with the Democratic machine) have been leaving the place open on their ticket, with a view to putting the Democratic candidate forward as also their own at the last moment. If this plan is carried out, "straight" voting may do the rest. For Judge Lindsey runs as an independent, and if there be only one adverse candidate, and he on both the Democratic and the Republican tickets, every "straight" vote for either of those parties will be counted as a vote against Lindsey and for the corporation tool whom the Interests are trying to "put over." This plan can be promoted, too, by turning all the campaign noise loose upon candidates for other offices, so that public attention may be diverted from the juvenile judgeship; which is all the easier because the general impression is that Judge Lindsey's office is a State office and therefore that Lindsey is not to be voted for until next fall. It surely behooves all Denver voters of either party to be exceedingly careful in preparing their tickets if they wish to defeat the corporations and re-elect Lindsey, and to be equally mindful of the importance of re-electing him at both elections—not alone next fall but also next week.

### Michael Flurscheim.

This venerable German business man and writer on economic subjects, who died at his home in Berlin on the 24th of April, was well known in large circles in Great Britain, Australia and the United States as well as Germany. He was among the early foreign friends of Henry George, and the two were in agreement on many things, agreeing to disagree on the rest. Their disagreements lay chiefly along the line of protectionism, of which Mr. Flurscheim was a protagonist. They were concerned also with the question of land tenures. Mr. George favored, as fully as possible, private occupancy of land areas and public ownership of land values, whereas Mr. Flurscheim stood for land nationalization. He was a man of singularly attractive personality and of weariless industry in the propagation of his views.



### Criminal Tendencies.

While there is much chatter about hereditary tendencies to crime, certain familiar facts in child-rearing, well calculated to produce in children tendencies to crime and easily but mistakenly supposed to be of hereditary origin, are apt to be overlooked. We refer especially to punishments of children for the consequences of their acts instead of the acts themselves. If a child is punished for—well, for breaking windows which he didn't intend to break, but not punished for failing to break windows which he did intend to break, upon what is his attention with reference to wrongdoing focused? Certainly not upon the *character* of his conduct. If this false emphasis be employed with children in an environment favorable to criminal tendencies, could there be any more effective training for crime? In any environment, for the matter of that, habitual punishment (or habitual rewards if denial of reward be one of the forms of punishment) for the consequences instead of the essential character of conduct, must be strong in influencing tendencies to crime, be the actual crimes when committed of a lawful or an unlawful kind. Were a certain type of psychologist to withdraw far enough from his notions of heredity to get the subject into reasonable perspective, he might improve his science by minimizing at least one of its fads.



### That Same Seattle Judge.

The same Judge Hanford of the State of Washington, the Federal judge who did so much last year to popularize the judicial Recall,\* not by ad-

\*See The Public, vol. xiv, p. 1030.