

White House; and proffers of advice, whether good or bad, from strangers, whether organized or isolated, are impertinent.

Yet it must be confessed that Mr. Roosevelt has opened the way for such impertinences. By announcing the wedding as that of the President's daughter instead of Mr. Roosevelt's, as if she were a royal personage instead of a member of a private family the head of which is temporarily a distinguished public servant, and by printing upon the invitations the coat-of-arms of the United States instead of his own or none, he has gone a long way, perhaps farther than he intended, to make the event a public instead of a private affair. As a public affair it may entitle functionaries to protest if they are not invited, and to object if they are not assigned the station of their rank; and if it may do this, why may it not properly subject the banquet to general criticism for including or excluding cooked food, or meat, or wine?

Political revolution in England.

All the dispatches and correspondence from London bear out the opinion of the London New Age, that the recent elections are not only a verdict for free trade but that they are also "the purging of Liberalism." This is as if the next Congressional elections in the United States should return an overwhelmingly Democratic House of Representatives, composed chiefly of Bryan Democrats. We should say of that, that it was not only a victory for Democracy but a purging of Democracy.

"The distinguishing feature of this election," the Age proceeds, is "not that so great a Liberal majority is returned, or even that the several majorities are so large; but that the men returned are of the new school and not of the old." The Age regards this as "a great stride towards a more real democracy." And so it doubtless is. Society has been staggered, we are told by other informants, by

the extent to which the labor vote has contributed to the Liberal victory, and still more by the great number of workingmen who have been sent to Parliament. Aristocratic dandies, titled land-owners and plutocratic business men by the score have been defeated for reelection; while carpenters, shipwrights, steelsmelters, sailors, engineers, former newsboys and miners have taken their place—men who have made their mark as organizers and leaders of labor and as officials in municipal bodies. In its personnel as well as in its party politics, Parliament has been revolutionized.

But better than the revolution in party politics, and better than the gratifying change of personnel, is the assurance the election gives of a revival of British democracy. Among the results of this election, unless the Liberal organization betrays its constituents, and of that there is little reason for suspicion, Ireland and the Transvaal will be given home rule in home affairs, the cities of the Empire will obtain their long-sought right of self-government in fiscal affairs, and the depopulated "country side of England will be colonized," as Campbell-Bannerman expressed it, or at least a beginning in this respect will be made, by some measure of land value taxation.

Married school-teachers.

In the public schools of New York married women have long been excluded from teaching. Whatever the reason for this, its advantages have not been apparent. Yet in the Chicago schools, where no distinction between married and unmarried women has been made, there is now a movement on foot to make the New York distinction. This would seem to be a questionable purpose. As matters now stand, the teaching career is open to women regardless of whether they marry or not. Like men, the pursuit of the profession they may love and be especially fitted for, is not dependent upon their celibacy. In conse-

quence even the unmarried teacher is less likely to be inefficient than if she were adopting the profession only temporarily, and as a make-shift until marriage. And in the nature of things, why should not a married teacher who loves teaching and is otherwise competent, be a better teacher than an unmarried one? Perhaps she may not be by the tests of hard and fast examination papers and more or less arbitrary merit marks; but are there not some teaching qualities which the best conceived examination papers cannot reveal? Do the subtle experiences of wifehood and motherhood count for nothing in the work of making men and women out of boys and girls? Surely, proficiency in this profession is not merely a matter of text books and merit marks.

How judges are "seen."

In an editorial paragraph in the Kansas City Star of the 29th the writer tells what he regards as an amusing story about—

an unconscionable wag who attempted to smuggle into the private car of Gardiner Lathrop a hamper containing contraband game. It is safe to say that this incident implied no purpose to place in an embarrassing light the three Federal judges in the party, representing Missouri, Kansas and Iowa; but it demonstrated, nevertheless, the proneness of the practical joker to carry things too far. That the hamper was intercepted by the state game warden, Mr. Rodes, and expurgated to the extent of the prairie chickens, which were clearly illicit, was most fortunate, and no one will appreciate his timely interference more than the judicial members of the party whose positions constantly place them under bond to avoid even the appearance of evil.

As Gardiner Lathrop, formerly of Kansas City and now of Chicago, is the general solicitor of the Santa Fe railway system, this junket of three Federal judges in his private car does not depend altogether upon contraband prairie chickens for its "appearance of evil." If either of those judges were sitting in a labor controversy in which the Santa Fe was concerned, wouldn't the laborer's law-