

at all lived useful lives, we have bequeathed a legacy that gives us some title to such support.

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Shall we recognize this to be the real question of old age or disability pensions? If we have labored and sustained our children thus far, we are entitled to support from them when we can labor no longer even though they may not recognize it or we may not wish to exact it. If we have labored for the community we are in like measure entitled to it, not as an insurance to which we have ourselves contributed but as a matter of justice. The drones might benefit with the workers, it is true, but after all the drones are most apt to fall back on charity in any event. With universal pensions, on the other hand, there would be no stigma of charity and the community as a whole would gain by the better work which is done when the future is secure.

E. J. SHRIVER.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE CALIFORNIA AMENDMENTS.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 25.

Respecting the recent adoption of Constitutional amendments, the official vote on the three main amendments was as follows:

No. on Ballot.	Subject.	For.	Against.	Majority for.	Total vote.
4.	Equal Suffrage.....	125,037	121,450	3,587	246,487
7.	Initiative and Referendum	168,744	52,093	116,651	220,837
8.	Recall	178,115	53,755	124,360	231,870

At the session of the legislature at which the resolutions proposing amendments were adopted a considerable number were introduced in each House, and were numbered in the order of their introduction: Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 1, 2, 3, etc.; Assembly Constitutional Amendment, No. 1, 2, 3, etc. Only 23 of the proposed amendments passed both Houses. The Suffrage Amendment was "Senate Amendment No. 8"; the Initiative and Referendum, "Senate Amendment No. 22"; and the Recall, "Senate Amendment No. 23."

Supposing that the amendments would appear on the ballot under the numbers as adopted by the legislature, advocates of woman suffrage all over the State proceeded to boom "Amendment No. 8." They were therefore taken aback when, a few weeks before election day, they were informed that although the Secretary of State would place the Amendments on the ballot in the order of their introduction, the Senate amendments first and the Assembly amendments next, they would be numbered from 1 to 23, the Suffrage amendment thus becoming No. 4 on the ballot, the Initiative No. 7 and the Recall No. 8. The attention of voters was called to the change, and those for woman suffrage were asked to vote for No. 4; but many of the country papers supporting woman suffrage continued to

print up to the day of election: "Be sure to vote for Senate Amendment No. 8." On the ballot, in small type, No. 4 was described as Senate Amendment No. 8, but that was easily overlooked. As the vote that came from the country counties saved the amendment, notwithstanding the large adverse majorities in San Francisco and Oakland, it seems probable that many voters may have stamped "yes" after No. 8 on the ballot, supposing they were voting for woman suffrage.

This view is borne out by other facts.

For several reasons, and among them the pronounced opposition of President Taft, the Recall at first was not as popular with the voters as the Initiative and Referendum. Knowing this, advocates of the Recall who stumped the State in its favor, notably Governor Johnson and Mr. Heney, said little in their speeches about the Initiative but devoted the bulk of their talk to the Recall. Mr. Heney, in his speech in Los Angeles, barely mentioned the Initiative, but spoke for more than an hour on the history of the adoption of the provisions of the United States Constitution relative to the judiciary, the encroachments of the United States Supreme Court upon the rights of the people, and the necessity for the application of the Recall to judges as well as to other officials. Mr. Heney said little about equal suffrage. Governor Johnson refused to say anything about it, which led many women to be vexed with him, declaring that a word from him would have influenced many votes in its favor. His apologists explained that he feared that his advocacy of woman suffrage might lead some of its opponents to vote against the Recall.

An analysis sustains the inference noted above. Many voted for or against the Woman Suffrage amendment and neglected to vote on any of the others. If 10,000 votes were taken from the Recall it would leave the vote on the Initiative and the Recall about equal; and if this 10,000 were added to the total for woman suffrage it would show that about 35,000 more voted on that amendment than on any other, and that it should have carried by more than 13,000.

DAVID WHITE.

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POLITICAL RUMBLINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27

The results of the recent election in Pennsylvania, from a Democratic and independent viewpoint, afford little comfort to the one time irresistible Penrose machine. Philadelphia elected a Democratic-Keystone Mayor, thereby overcoming a 100,000 Republican majority. Penrose personally conducted the machine campaign and although he used a very "respectable" business man (Geo. E. Earle) as his candidate for Mayor, the people ignored him and elected Rudolf Blankenburg.

In Allegheny County the Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 3. For this office A. B. Reid was elected on the Democratic and Keystone tickets, and several other county candidates ran close to their Republican opponents. The Socialists made a wonderful showing in Allegheny County, polling nearly 20,000 votes.