

in their concrete application to actual affairs? "The only proper functions of government are the maintenance of order and the administration of justice."

What is justice? "Equal rights to all; special privileges to none."

What are the equal rights of all? "The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

These are the sole, the simple, the all-embracing, the eternal principles of democracy.

But the right to life is not a mere right to be protected from deadly violence. It is a right to the necessary means of life, a right to the use of any unused portion of the earth's surface, and as to the portions in use a right to an equal share in their social value. And liberty is not merely permission to exchange one employer for another, with a limited choice as to which landlord shall receive one's earnings. Liberty means free trade, no tariffs, no license fees, no taxes on any useful products of labor. It involves free public highways of every kind and description, in city and country—not free wagons or free cars, but access on equal terms to the roads whereon both move.

The two functions of a democratic government are to maintain order and to administer justice, these being the only activities necessary to the object of its existence which is to secure the natural and inalienable rights of men. Let this be done, that there may be no need of eight-hour laws, employers' liability laws, child-labor laws, trust regulation, limitation of fortunes, old-age pensions or any other of the numberless complicated and unwieldy contrivances wherewith it is sought to nullify a great injustice by means of a multitude of lesser ones.

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If the Democratic party still fears these great issues more than death, then the immediate future belongs to the paternalistic program, followed in due time by the industrial cataclysm, after which perhaps the revolution of socialism will have its day. But if in these seething times of stress and struggle and latent revolt the party of Jefferson could dare boldly to proclaim and champion the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, in the full, plain, honest meaning of that all-comprehending democratic creed, then though that party be dead yet shall it live.

E. P. ROUNSEVELL.

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Since the affairs of men rest still uncertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may befall.

—Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Wednesday, October 17.

An Educational Question.

Throughout the country in educational circles questions of public school government have long been a subject of eager discussion, and nowhere has the controversy been keener than in Chicago where the present Board of Education, a majority of whom have been appointed by Mayor Dunne, are regarded as being in sympathy with the teachers' view of the subject. The opposite view is characterized as "the one man power" idea. Some phases of the subject were brought to an issue on the 12th through the presentation to the school management committee of the Board, by a sub-committee, of a report which is described by the local press as revolutionary. The following comparison of the present system with the one proposed shows the extent and relative value of the two systems:

Present System.

1. Teachers are admitted to the service on the basis of normal school study or grade school experience, and upon examination conducted under the supervision of the superintendent.

2. At the end of three years' probationary service an "account of stock" of the teacher is taken, and if she is considered worthy of continuance in the service she receives a full certificate.

3. Salaries advance automatically year by year from the first year to and including the seventh.

4. No salary advance is allowed after the seventh year unless the teacher passes a special examination or produces a certificate of excellence in certain studies pursued in a degree-giving academic institution or in the normal extension classes.

5. Teachers not passing

Proposed System.

1. Teachers are admitted to the service on the basis of normal school study or grade school experience, upon report of a standing commission of educational experts, one appointed by the superintendent, one by the school management committee and one from the faculty of the normal school by the principal.

2. At the end of three years' probationary service an "account of stock" of the teacher is taken, and if she is considered worthy of continuance in the service she receives a full certificate.

3. Salaries advance automatically year by year from the first year to and including the seventh.

4. No salary advance is allowed after the seventh year unless the teacher is reported as progressive from observation of her work by two out of three of the following persons: The proper district superintendent, the superintendent of another district and the principal of the normal school or a member of the faculty deputed by the principal.

5. Teachers reported as

either of the above salary promotional tests remain in the service indefinitely at the seventh year's salary. The salaries of teachers passing either of these tests advance automatically year by year to the maximum.

6. Separation from the service is effected by non-election at the beginning of the school year, and by removal at any time with or without cause by majority vote of the board and without any provision for a re-hearing.

7. The competency records of teachers are kept by means of secret percentage marks made semi-annually by their respective principals and equalized by the board of district superintendents.

nonprogressive in the seventh, eighth and ninth years of their service to be separated from the service.

6. Separation from the service is effected by dismissal for specific cause stated in writing, and filed, the same to be inoperative for — days, during which time the teacher may appeal to the school management committee, which is required to give him or her an opportunity to show affirmatively the injustice of the dismissal. If the committee sustains the dismissal or the teacher does not appeal within the prescribed time, the dismissal takes effect.

7. The competency records of teachers are kept by means of descriptive reports made annually by the principals in February and by the district superintendents in May.

In the proposed plan there is provision also for encouraging teachers voluntarily to utilize the normal school extension system and to induce principals, when reporting adversely upon the competency of their teachers, to give them written or oral advice regarding their work.

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Newspapers and Education in Chicago.

Owing to a libelous attack upon the Board of Education of Chicago by the Chicago Tribune, the following resolution proposed by Raymond Robins was adopted by the Board on the 10th:

Whereas, The integrity of the members of the Board of Education is a matter of great public importance; and,

Whereas, The Chicago Daily Tribune, a newspaper published in this city, in its issue of Oct. 10, 1906, makes and publishes the following editorial statement: "When Mayor Dunne packs the Board of Education with freaks, cranks, monomaniacs and boodlers and turns over to them the care of one of the greatest school systems in this country he is doing much to bring Chicago into disrepute"; and,

Whereas, This charge that certain members of this board appointed by Mayor Dunne are "boodlers," if supported by reasonable evidence, should result in an indictment by the grand jury of such "boodlers"; and,

Whereas, If this charge is not supported by reasonable evidence then the Chicago Tribune is guilty of a false and libelous slander of the Mayor of Chicago, the Honorable Edward F. Dunne, and a false and libelous slander of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the City of Chicago does hereby make public demand upon the editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune to specify

those members of this board appointed by Mayor Dunne who are "boodlers" and to furnish the state's attorney of Cook County with the evidence upon which the above charge of "boodlers" was made, and that the secretary of this Board be and he is hereby directed to mail a copy of this resolution to the editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune and another copy to the state's attorney.

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Upon the basis of the same editorial in the Chicago Tribune, Mayor Dunne addressed the following letter on the 11th to the State's Attorney:

My Dear Sir: In the edition of the Chicago Tribune of Oct. 10, 1906, there appears an editorial entitled "Who Discredits Chicago?" In this editorial appears the following sentence:

"When Mayor Dunne packs the Board of Education with freaks, cranks, monomaniacs and boodlers and turns over to them the care of one of the greatest school systems in this country he is doing much to bring Chicago into disrepute."

In this statement I am charged as the executive of this city with packing the Board of Education with boodlers. This charge is either true or false. If it is true I should be indicted for malfeasance as a public official. If it is false the managing editor of this paper, who is responsible for the publication of this article, should be indicted for criminal libel.

I respectfully urge upon you to at once take proceedings to investigate the truth or falsity of this charge and bring the same to the attention of the next grand jury. Either I am a criminal or the author of this statement is guilty of a violation of the criminal libel laws of this State. Very truly yours.

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The States Attorney has published a statement to the effect that he will give this matter consideration at the earliest opportunity, while the Tribune has published an editorial asserting its confidence in Mayor Dunne's personal honesty. It has taken no action, however, on the demand of the Board of Education for a specification of the members of the Board appointed by Mayor Dunne whom it denounced as "boodlers."

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Local Political Nominations in New York.

Tammany Hall made judicial nominations on the 10th, giving three Supreme Court judgeships to supporters of Mr. Hearst. One of the three was Recorder Goff and the other two were Judge Samuel Seabury and John Ford. Mr. Ford, a Republican who had been nominated for attorney general by the Independence League, withdrew (p. 584) in favor of the Democratic candidate.

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Mr. Bryan's Speaking Tour.

Wm. J. Bryan arrived in Chicago on the 17th, after having spoken to immense and enthusiastic audiences subsequent to his departure from Memphis (p. 609), at South McAlester, Muscogee, Vinita, and Tulsa, in Indian Territory, and at Guthrie, Okla., on the 27th. On the 28th he addressed great audiences at Enid, Medford and Blackwell, in Oklahoma. He then opened the Missouri campaign at Kansas City on the 29th, and after a brief rest he spoke on the 3d at St. Jo. Returning to Missouri he made a campaign tour on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, speaking eight and ten times a day throughout the