

son seems to have played in the role of industrious hornet at the camp meeting of monopoly tax dodgers in Cleveland with no little effect.

It is somewhat risky to comment upon the reports in Chicago newspapers of what is said by professors and lecturers at the University of Chicago. The newspaper itch to be sensational produces habitually such glaring misrepresentations in the local press that the professors have in despair given up all attempts at correcting them. Yet G. Stanley Hall, president of Clarke university, who lectured at the Chicago institution the other day, on "The Education of the Heart," is reported as saying something which he may very likely have said, and which, if he did say it, should be as a feather in his professorial cap. He is quoted as having strongly condemned what he described as the "namby-pamby ideal" about making no enemies, urging that "we ought to have constant antagonisms," though these antagonisms ought, of course, to be "of the right sort." President Hall clearly did not advise personal antagonisms primarily, but antagonisms to wrong ideals and policies and purposes and methods, with personal antagonisms as incidents if necessary. That is wholesome doctrine for young men and women, and it is the very backbone of any true education of the heart. Its neglect accounts for the great amount of mollusk morality which in these days makes public opinion so spineless in its attitude toward moral questions. Our generation seems to have lost all capacity for righteous wrath.

If the printed and published statement of two graduates of the University of Chicago—Angeline Loesch and Theresa Hirschl—is not overdrawn, which it does not appear to be, President Harper, successful though he has been as a college steward, might have been even more successful as a "practical" politician. Let the incredulous read this statement of Mesdames Loesch and Hir-

schl, which has the additional advantage of concisely but clearly explaining the development of the co-education controversy at the university:

The question of separate instruction for men and women during the first two years' work at the University of Chicago came up before the trustees some time ago. At that time a gift was offered to them for the purpose of building separate quadrangles for the men and women of the Junior colleges. It was noticed by them that in the terms of the offer "quadrangles" was meant to include not only separate dormitories, but separate classrooms and laboratories as well. As this made the matter a question of educational policy, the board of trustees referred for advice to the Senate. This is the highest ruling body of the faculty, composed of heads of departments only, and ordinarily all educational questions are brought to it before being submitted to the board of trustees. The Senate, after discussion, voted to ask for the opinion of the Junior college faculty, before giving its own decision. At its meeting held on June 14, the Junior college faculty, over which President Harper presided, considered two reports from its committee: the majority recommending "that in the development of Junior college instruction, provision be made as far as possible for separate sections for men and women;" and the minority recommending "that the system of coinstruction be continued as heretofore." The committee's majority report was disapproved by a vote of 19 to 14. After the adjournment of the meeting, President Harper spoke to two members of the faculty and their votes were then changed from negative to affirmative, making the vote 17 to 16 still against separation. President Harper himself then voted, and threw out the opposing votes of six other persons. This was done on the ground that they were disqualified because they were on one year appointments only, a rule of the University, so far as can be ascertained, never before enforced. The president then, several hours after adjournment, announced the final vote as 17 to 11 in favor of separation of the sexes. Two days later the Congregation, a body which is composed of delegates from the faculties and alumni, and which has certain advisory powers, voted 24 to 7, disapproving the action of the Junior college faculty as reported to them, i. e., 17 to 11 for separation. The Junior college faculty was obliged then to reconsider. Its vote this time was informally announced 25 to 18 in favor of segregation. Among

the members of the faculty themselves, it is not positively known whose votes were this time allowed and whose not. The Senate next met and after hours of discussion, decided to take its vote by mail in order to include its members who were away on vacation.

Apropos of the discussion of the question of religious teaching in the public schools, the following remark of Gladstone's, quoted by Mr. G. W. E. Russell in a recent article in the London Commonwealth, is worth repeating:

An undenominational system of religion, framed by or under the authority of the state, is a moral monster. The state has no charter from heaven such as may belong to the church or to the individual conscience. It would, as I think, be better for the state to limit itself to giving secular instruction, which, of course, is no complete education, than rashly to adventure upon such a system.

People are unreasonable in expecting the public schools to do all the work of character-building. Hence the disappointment in the results. One of the lessons which our self-conceit has to learn is that our public school system, great as it is, cannot be expected to do all the work of making good citizens. It is quite conceivable that any state in the Union might show a percentage of 100 in literacy and still have a fair supply of bribable legislators and purchasable voters.

Among the Democratic daily papers of the country that are truly democratic is the Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger, which is just now celebrating its golden jubilee with a handsome birthday edition. This paper is one of the monuments to that group of exiled German democrats, of whom Carl Schurz is one of the survivors, and Louis Prang and Gov. Mueller two of the others, which came to this country in 1848. The late Dr. Schmitt, of Chicago, was another of the group. Through all the changes in party policy, most of these men kept their democracy green; and the Waechter und Anzeiger has never turned back upon