

new plan of the corporation provides, among other things, to make the National Council of Education, originally part of the Association, absolutely independent. It further places the entire surplus fund of \$130,000 which has been created by the teachers in control of the Council. Opponents of the teachers I represent wish to turn the Association and funds, which include \$10,000,000 recently given by John D. Rockefeller, over to a small, self-perpetuating, independent, and self-governing organization limited to sixty persons. Control of the surplus of the Association is of vital importance to teachers. Unless they can use the money to urge reforms needed, which has been their function in the past, teachers may as well disband the Association. For several years there has been a powerful conspiracy to make a despotism of our entire public school system, until at present there is, as a rule, no such thoroughly terrorized and oppressed body of men and women as our public school teachers. The whole policy of school administration in the United States is centralization, and that is now being forced on the National Educational Association. This movement, I believe, comes at the suggestion of great commercial influences. The American people if convinced that more money is needed for schools give freely, making control of the school system something not to be despised. The best comparison to the fight in the Association can be found in the great financial and fiduciary institutions of New York city, now in the throes of reorganization in deference to aroused public opinion. It was demanded that the institutions be administered exclusively in the interests of policy holders instead of in the interests of a clique of officers and directors who long have been fattening on the profits legitimately belonging to the policy holders. Public opinion demanded that this corporation be mutualized, and that is exactly what we want. It is to save the Association from the demutualization scheme of the National Council of Education that I am fighting."

Another feature of the proposed constitution to which Miss Haley objects is the tying up of the \$143,000 permanent fund of the Association in such a manner that it will be impossible to make use of it without getting the consent of the board of trustees, the board of directors, and two-thirds of the entire membership of the Association. "It is intended," she said, "to obstruct the demands of the teachers that the National Educational Association try to improve the conditions of the teachers—that it work for better salaries, more secure tenure of office, provisions for old age, equal rights for men and women within the profession, validity of diplomas, and other issues of funda-

mental importance to the teachers. As the board of trustees will be empowered to invest all surplus above \$500 in the permanent fund, and as that fund is to be 'safeguarded' as already described, it is apparent that our treasury will be empty most of the time, and that there will be no money available for work of the kind we demand."

A reply to Miss Haley, sent out through the Associated Press from Peoria, Ill., on the 10th by N. C. Dougherty, former president of the Association, was published in the Chicago press as follows:

The Association has two funds, one known as a permanent fund and the other as the expense fund. This permanent fund is made up of sums left over after all expenses are paid, and now amounts to \$175,000. At the convention at Boston \$50,000 was added to it. The trustees of the fund are A. G. Lane, Chicago; F. L. Seldon, St. Louis; Nicholas Murray Butler, New York, and myself. By direction of the members of the Association a charter for the Association was drafted, which was to be approved by Congress, and it was thought by the members at Washington wise to provide that no money should be taken from the permanent fund except on recommendation of the board of trustees and with the approval of a two-thirds vote of the board of directors, containing one member from each State, and indorsed by two-thirds of the members of the Association, each member having a month's notice. The object was to prevent local meetings from squandering the savings of twenty years on something of no account. The plan was approved by active members from all States except the Federation of Teachers in Chicago. Miss Haley feels that the money should be subject to a vote of members of the Association at any time when in convention; that there should be no permanent fund, and that such a fund has a monopolistic tendency and tends to put the control of the Association under the direction and guidance of older rather than enthusiastic members. She feels that capital is against the best interest of the rank and file, and therefore that it is unwise to encourage the holding of large sums of money, only the interest of which could be spent by the Association itself, and that a provision requiring a two-thirds vote of all three bodies would prevent anyone from ever getting at the capital. The whole matter is that of a difference of opinion, and each body is anxious that the best thing for the furtherance of the public schools should prevail. They differ widely as to what is the best thing to do.

Conflict in the Chicago school board. The same controversy in differ-

ent form influenced the election of the president of the Chicago school board (p. 195), which took place on the 12th. The strenuous character of this contest is indicated by the fact that the entire membership of the board, twenty-one, was in attendance, though some members broke into their vacations and came long distances, while one came from a sick bed. It is further indicated by the extraordinary fact that 40 ballots were taken without a choice, and a majority vote was secured only on the 41st. The election went to Edward Tilden, vice president of the National Packing Co., and otherwise largely interested in stock yards industries. He is regarded as representing the faction which has heretofore controlled the board. His vote was 11, while 7 were cast for his principal adversary and three scattered. Although this contest is supposed to have established the organization of the new board on the same fiscal and pedagogic lines as the old one, and to indicate the hostility of the new board, like the old one, to the Teachers' Federation, certain confusing factors entered in, which leave the sympathy of the new board in doubt, however firmly the result may have fixed its policy for the year.

The Industrial Workers of the World.

At Chicago on the 22d the industrial union convention (p. 215) completed the organization of "The Industrial Workers of the World." After a prolonged controversy, the convention had come under the leadership of the delegates who affiliate in politics with the Socialist Labor party. The turning point was its decision to organize by comprehensive departments of labor instead of trades. The departments agreed upon are reported as follows:

Department of manufactures: Textile industries, leather, wood working, metals and machinery, glass and pottery, paper mills, chemicals, brooms and jewelry.

Department of public service—Parks and highways, schools, amusements, sanitary, printing, hotels and laundry.

Department of foodstuffs—Tobacco, packing houses, flour mills, sugar refineries, dairies, bakeries, breweries and distilleries.

Department of agriculture—General farming, stock farming, floriculture.

Department of mining—Salt mining, coal mining and metal mining.

Department of transportation—Steam railroads, electric railroads, marine and teaming.

Department of building.

Department of distribution.

The vote against trade division was 39,000 and for it 11,000, the delegates voting the number of men they respectively represent. The object of the departmental arrangement, as explained by its advocates, is to make it possible to "call out" every worker in an entire industry when deemed necessary to enforce labor union terms. The following national labor bodies, aggregating a membership of 50,000, were admitted to membership: The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the United Metal Workers, the Western Federation of Miners, and the American Labor Union. A few local unions were also admitted. The next meeting is set for the first Monday of May, 1906, and the following officers were elected:

President, Charles O. Sherman, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Trautmann, Cincinnati; executive board—John Reardon, Phoenix, B. C.; F. W. Cronin, Butte, Mont.; Charles McCabe, Minneapolis; C. H. Moyer, Denver; Charles Kirkpatrick, Chicago.

Chicago teamsters' strike.

Injunctions against local delivery companies, enjoining them to deliver goods without discrimination against "strike bound" houses (p. 215), were granted by Judge Holdom on the 6th at the suit of the Employers' Association. The organized drivers for these delivery companies—the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union—met on the 9th and by a large majority decided not to strike if the delivery companies, as they proposed, should form a special company—the Chicago Cartage Company—to deliver to "strike bound" houses, with non-union drivers. But this action was opposed at the Teamsters' Joint Council on the 10th, the department store drivers declaring that they could not win the present strike if deliveries were regularly made to the "strike bound" stores. The Council consequently ordered a strike against any concern making deliveries for such houses. The delivery drivers refused to strike, however, unless ordered by their own union. They

deny the authority of the Teamsters' Joint Council to order them out. The special delivery company, The Chicago Cartage Company, is therefore making deliveries with non-union drivers and without interference.

NEWS NOTES

—The Epworth League met in international convention at Denver on the 6th.

—Mr. Bonaparte, the new secretary of the navy (p. 218), has announced his refusal to use railroad passes.

—Elihu Root was appointed on the 7th to the post of Secretary of State of the United States to succeed the late John Hay (p. 218).

—The Kansas Supreme Court decided on the 8th that the law for establishing a State oil refinery (vol. vii, pp. 737, 742) is unconstitutional.

—Admiral Sigsbee's flagship, the Brooklyn, bearing the body of John Paul Jones (p. 41), left France on the 8th, bound for the United States.

—A convention of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma met at Oklahoma City on the 12th for the purpose of organizing for Statehood (vol. vii, p. 711).

—Thomas W. Lawson, who has been speaking in the farther West, is to be entertained at dinner on the 15th by the Jefferson Club of Chicago at its rooms, 108 Randolph street.

—President Roosevelt has appointed William J. Calhoun, of Chicago, as a special confidential commissioner to investigate the situation in Venezuela (vol. vii, p. 791; vol. viii, p. 183).

—Maj. Gen. Shouvaloff, prefect of police at Moscow, Russia, was assassinated on the 11th. The assassin, who fired four pistol shots and killed the Prefect instantly, was arrested, but has not been identified.

—It is reported that the struggle in the French Chamber of Deputies over the bill for the separation of church and state bids fair to be renewed in the Senate (p. 218), which on the 11th appointed a committee to consider the bill.

—A national reciprocity convention (p. 83) has been called to meet at Chicago on the 15th and 16th of August. The call is signed by Alvin H. Sanders as chairman of a committee of arrangements appointed by numerous live stock and commercial associations.

—The fastest railroad trip from the Pacific coast to Chicago was completed on the 10th by a special train of the Santa Fe railway chartered for the purpose by Walter Scott, a rich miner. The time from Los Angeles to Chicago was 44 hours and 54 minutes.

—Helen Loftin Johnson, widow of

Albert W. Johnson (a colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil war), and mother of Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, died at Fort Hamilton, borough of Brooklyn, New York city, on the 11th, at the age of 71.

—Mr. Jaures, the Socialist member of the French cabinet, having been announced to speak at a Socialist meeting in Berlin on the 9th, the German government notified him that his speaking there would be forbidden. He was to speak on behalf of international peace.

—The one hundredth birthday of Mazzini (p. 218) was celebrated at Hull-House, Chicago, on the 7th. The speakers were Jane Addams, Mario De Biasi, editor of *Il Telegrafo* of New York city, and John Rodigher, president of *Glovin* Italia. Miss Addams was the only one who spoke in English.

PRESS OPINIONS

ELIHU ROOT'S SACRIFICE.

Minwaukee Daily News (Dem.), July 10.—A great deal is heard of the "sacrifice" made by Elihu Root, in surrendering the retainers paid to him by Wall street clients that he might accept the office of secretary of state. It is difficult to see wherein Mr. Root has made a sacrifice, unless it is assumed that the holding of one of the highest offices in the United States, or the world, for that matter, is a "sacrifice" when the holding of it entails the placing aside of opportunity to amass wealth. In that event, it would be a "sacrifice" and a magnificent display of patriotism for John D. Rockefeller to accept the Presidency of the United States. . . . If money getting were all that is worth while, Mr. Root has made a sacrifice. But what would J. Pierpont Morgan or Andrew Carnegie not be willing to give of his wealth if he could be called upon to make the "sacrifice" and become minister of foreign affairs for the United States of America?

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S SACRIFICE.

Chicago Daily News (Ind.), July 12.—Suppose that Chauncey Depew, instead of selling himself to the gang who controlled the Equitable Life Assurance society under the old management, accepting graft and hush money along with the others, had protested as a director against the way things were going. Suppose that he had refused to vote a salary of \$100,000 a year to young Hyde, the vice president. Suppose he had voted against the loan of \$250,000 on property in which he was interested and which was worth only \$150,000 or so. Suppose that he had declined the \$20,000 a year which was paid him for services not rendered. If he had refused to profit by the looting of the Equitable society he would have shown himself to be an honest man. But would he have remained a director? Would he have been permitted to retain his seat in the United States Senate? Would not "the system" have cast him out entirely?

ROCKEFELLER'S JOKE.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), July 7 (weekly ed.).—It was while speaking at Denver in January, 1900, that President Hadley, of Yale, brought forward his famous remedy of social ostracism for trust abuses. . . . Truth compels the statement that few people regarded the Hadley remedy for trust evils as practical or entitled to serious consideration as a finality. But no one anticipated that Prof. Hadley himself would be the one most conspicuously to cover his remedy with ridicule. Accounts of the Yale alumni meeting of Wednesday say that four times in the course of President Hadley's announcement of the Rockefeller gift of \$1,000,000, did the entire audience "cheer" and "yell" and "roar" its approving en-