

The voting began on the morning of the 3d, with ballots only—the Supreme Court of the State having recently decided that voting with machines is invalid in Ohio. Only 65,807 votes were cast, out of 80,000 expected; and the majority adverse to the Schmidt ordinance was 3,763.

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Socialist Street Speaking in Chicago.

A question of the right to hold street meetings is raised by the police of Chicago. The Socialist party organization has been accustomed to holding street meetings for several years without serious police interference; but at one of their meetings, held in the slum region on the 28th, their speakers discussed the police graft exposures in connection with socialism, and a large crowd was attracted. This crowd was attacked by the police. As reported by the Chicago Record-Herald of the next day, "six policemen fought hard to get into the center of the group, but by the time they arrived most of those directly connected with the meeting had mingled with the crowd." But the same paper reports that A. W. Mance of the Daily Socialist, and J. F. Keating and J. Herron, both ward organizers of the Socialist party, and B. I. Weber, employed by the Daily Socialist, were arrested and locked up. All were released later on bonds. The charge made against them was disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. The next night another socialist street meeting at the same place was broken up by the police. Announcements of a meeting in the same locality were made for the 30th and this meeting was held without molestation; but at another place on the 31st the meeting was broken up and the speakers arrested. The matter is important, because the right to hold orderly street meetings which do not interrupt traffic is involved.

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A Woman for Chicago School Superintendent.

After several secret meetings, the Board of Education of Chicago (p. 701) decided on the 30th to elect Ella Flagg Young to the position of superintendent of schools, and at a formal meeting on the 31st the election was made. Although great diversity of choice had been manifested, her election was finally unanimous. The principal line of division was on the question of importing a superintendent, with known characteristics in harmony with the Big Business policy of school administration. On this question the advocates of importation were at a temporary disadvantage owing to the difficulty of finding at this time the right man, free from engagement elsewhere. They were under a further disadvantage from the fact that the teachers and principals have taken strong ground almost unanimously in favor of promoting from the local educational force, and that their demand in this respect has been echoed with emphasis among the people generally. A secondary

line of division in the Board was on the question of a man or a woman, and this line cut across the primary one at an angle, the Big Business and the German influences tending against the selection of a woman, but the majority of the Board being opposed to allowing the question of sex to determine the choice. Other questions entered in, some of them running pretty deep and others being no more than expressions of good tempered emulation among several contesting local aspirants. Finally, on the 30th, all the local aspirants were called before the Board and questioned as to their respective policies of administration. Four members are reported to have stood out against Mrs. Young, but finding themselves in a hopeless minority, they agreed at last to make her election unanimous. The result had been made possible partly by a concession that the position of assistant superintendent be created and that one of the contestants for the superintendency, a man, be appointed to it. The object is stated to be largely for the purpose of putting a member of the educational force in training for promotion. The former assistant superintendents are placed in charge, the one of high schools and the other of elementary schools, with suitable official titles.

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Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the first woman superintendent of schools in a large city, is promoted from the position of principal of the Chicago Normal School. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 15, 1845, the daughter of Theodore Flagg, a distinguished mathematician, she came when a young girl to Chicago with her family, and, graduating here from high school began teaching in 1862. Her first class as a teacher was in the Foster school, and all her teaching experience has been in Chicago. In 1868 she was married to William Young, who lived but a few years, leaving her a widow more than twenty-five years ago. They had no children, and Mrs. Young is now without near relatives. She became principal of the Chicago Normal School in 1905, meanwhile having served in the faculty of the University of Chicago. Nearly all her educational positions have been in the Chicago public schools, however, and part of her service was as district superintendent.

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A slight indication of Mrs. Young's attitude toward her new position may be had from the following extracts from newspaper interviews after her election:

There are two things to watch sharp for if one is superintendent of schools. One of those things is to cheer and inspire the teaching corps so that the school shall be truly educational for the teachers. The other is to look sharp for the administrative side. One must be able to advise the Board as to the best ways of meeting the needs of schools and children. Otherwise, their work, unaided, ceases to be