

ing them, as well as vigor in fighting for them, has won him their confidence and the respect besides of all fair-minded men. Those who have heard him, give him high commendation as a forceful speaker, and whoever may have read his writings or come in contact with organized workingmen who draw inspiration from them, must recognize his power and acknowledge his lofty purpose.

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If Walter Macarthur is nominated by the Democrats to displace Kahn in Maguire's district, and William Kent is nominated by the Republicans (p. 434) to succeed McKinlay in the neighboring district, a great opportunity will be afforded the democratic Democrats and the democratic Republicans in both districts.

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The New National Educational Association.

To the unsophisticated in the tricks and the manners of the National Educational Association, the election of Ella Flagg Young to its presidency (p. 659) may seem to be no more than the triumph of a woman candidate over a man in educational politics. It may, therefore, be deplored or boasted of, according to one's notions of woman's proper place in the community. But it has a deeper meaning. It is prophetic of a new National Educational Association. Not a new organization, but a new spirit and policy in the old one. It means to that organization what Mrs. Young's superintendency has meant to the public school system of Chicago—its democratization.

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Heretofore, the National Educational Association has been governed by a clique springing out of university cliques and Big Business affiliations. The plan of organization has been shrewdly adapted to the self perpetuation of this control, against the autocracy and the plutocracy of which the Chicago Teachers' Federation, under the leadership of Margaret A. Haley and Catherine Goggin, have long fought in vain. They share now in the triumph for which, through many years and against dispiriting odds, they pioneered the way. For Mrs. Young's election signifies what she in her inaugural distinctly sets out as her presidential policy—democratization.

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It may not be possible to accomplish this in one term. When the Association was incorporated by Congress under the lobbying of its governing clique (vol. viii, pp. 218, 225, 232; vol. ix, pp. 26, 107, 1115, 1217; vol. x, pp. 124, 533; vol. xi,

p. 340), care was taken to make democratization difficult, so that the clique could not be divested of its powers until its "slate" had been broken several years in succession.

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But the devotion of those teachers whose weariless and patient work has resulted in Mrs. Young's election, may be depended upon either to keep her in the presidency of the Association, or to fill her place with other able and democratic educational leaders; and to do this year after year, until the National Educational Association is rescued completely from the arbitrary control of the faculty ring, the school book trust, and Big Business politicians, and has been firmly established in accordance with Mrs. Young's declared policy, as the faithful representative of the whole teaching profession of the United States—whether of public university or public school, whether of men or of women. Unless the great mass of democratic educators begin preparations at once to strengthen Mrs. Young's policies at the convention in San Francisco next year, they will risk the loss of most that has been gained by her election at Boston this year.

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If a Sport, "Be a Sport!"

The boasted superiority of white men over black men has been pretty badly strained by white men themselves since the Reno prize fight (pp. 625, 637) between Jeffries, the white man's champion pugilist, and Johnson the Negro. That successful pugilism does not offer the best test of racial superiority is true. But it does offer one test—the most popular test, probably, among white men. It is one form of fighting, and fighting is the supreme test of superiority to which white men appeal. Does not Mr. Roosevelt, the most popular American today, apotheosize fighting? and has he not approved and practiced even the identical fighting art in which Johnson, Jeffries, Sullivan, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Morrissy, Sayers, Heenan, etc., have excelled? And next to love of fighting, your white man, especially your "superior" white man, dearly loves a "good loser"—a fighter who when he loses can nevertheless "be a sport." But when the "nigger" worsted the white champion at Reno nearly every sport among white men forgot to "be a sport." The circumstances considered, this prize fight, which reflects no glory on the white man, does reflect some on the Negro. No more, of course, than a sport so low can reflect; but it does not reflect even that much on white men. The Negro champion, who proved himself the supe-