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stroyed the whole hill except one little stalk. But this boy had hoed and hoed at it all summer till he gathered this one little ear of corn which he harvested and hid away and he was as proud of it as Cæsar ever was of his crown. You can make the application.

DR. FISH. The ground has been so thoroughly covered by Mrs. Barrows' most excellent paper that there remains but little to be said. I have been long interested in manual training. In the Illinois school about sixty-five per cent of the inmates come from families too poor to furnish clothing and transportation. It seems to me that in the selection of employment for these children who are practically destitute as well as feeble-minded such employment should be given as will enable them in a measure to earn partial support if they are ever obliged to leave the institution. While I was engaged in state work that end was steadily kept in view. The great majority that we have in state institutions are not naturally inclined to mechanical trades. The larger percentage will inevitably find work on the farm. I regret that we cannot display an Illinois farm to show how it has been cultivated by the larger boys. The food for the institution is largely raised there so that we are sure of a market. It is a "home market" in every sense of the word. We should not lose sight of the beautiful and artistic but we should thoroughly realize that the expense of maintenance is great. Shoes and clothing should be made in the institution; stockings should be knit there. That turns idle labor that would otherwise go to waste into something of value to the state. So far as my experience goes in all of our state institutions due regard is now being paid to manual training: But I must stop before I get mounted on my hobby-horse.

THE CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Mott to speak on the relation of state institutions to politics.

Mr. Mott responded in an address of which the following is an abstract:

THE RELATION OF PARTY POLITICS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS.

What is politics? It is not the science of government; that does not make politics. It is the science of government reduced to practice. It is the art of managing communities of men and things for the purpose of promoting public material interests. The state has nothing to do with the relig-

ious and intellectual training of any child within its borders except so far as that training is connected with public interests. He should be taught righteousness but not party religion, not sectarianism. There should be complete divorce of church and state.

Now I do not know of any practical politics except party politics. Men cluster around certain principles and policies. They come together and enunciate them and invite the people under a republican form of government to take their choice; to support this set of principles, this policy or plan, or the other, and the majority must rule. The minority cannot rule; it is not according to the theory of our government. The power of the state is lodged in the hands of organized majorities to make or unmake all the public institutions in the state. They represent the people and the people support our institutions of learning and our charities by voluntary gifts. You cannot compel them to support a single charity unless they choose to do so, though we educate them in such a way that their consciences will not let them fail.

Now I do not know any way to carry on a republican government only to have the majority rule through organized parties. When they do not suit us we give the majority to the other side.

The party in power is responsible for the government and to carry on the government they have a right to choose their friends rather than their enemies. He would be very foolish who was responsible for carrying on a great enterprise who should entrust it to his enemies.

Now it might seem that the party which gets into power had the right to kick everybody out and take in new people. To a certain extent it has. There are barnacles to get rid of as well as to keep clear of. The presidents change and the president has a right to make up his cabinet of his friends, but when a political party enters the spoils system that is another thing. When he gives all these places of trust, emolument and power to men for the work they have done to help elevate this party to power without regard to the merits of the work that is a different thing. The spoils system and the legitimate right of a party to have its friends help to carry on the work are two separate and distinct things. The spoils system, I am sorry to say, has been in vogue more or less in the government of many of our states and

good men have been wrecked in life and in character because their party got out of power, and it is a burning shame. It is an outrage on the country. The people have demanded civil service reform and they are going to have it. The party that refuses to obey the behests of the people will be abolished forever some of these days.

What do I mean by that? That no faithful servant of the people shall be removed without cause; that is all. The time I hope will never come when men shall be retained when there is cause for their removal, and men unfit for position shall be placed there because of party political service.

That I suppose is what our friends mean by civil service reform. They do not mean that there shall be no removals. A man has no more right to hold an office forever than he has after being once elected to hold a place for life. But at the same time each man who enters these special fields of labor has a right to be protected when he has showed himself a proper kind of man for the work. It is a monstrous crime to remove good, competent and faithful men for the mere reason that they do not agree with you in politics when their politics have nothing to do with the kind of service they are called upon to perform. The time is coming I firmly believe when some of our leaders will mount a platform which contains a solid plank of civil service reform. Lincoln said, and it is true, that you can fool the people once and you can fool them a good many times but you cannot fool them all the time. Some time the people will insist upon obedience to the mandate that faithful servants shall not be removed except for cause.

Now the one practical question before an assemblage like this is: What can we do to hasten that day? It is a very delicate question for superintendents and managers of institutions. There are a few things that I would suggest.

In the first place be honest with the people. You are going to erect a building for a certain purpose and you send in an estimate for fifty thousand dollars and it costs seventy-five thousand dollars. Now that is not honest and the people do not like it. They have a right to find fault. In this institution work we ought to tell the people what we want and let them give it or not. When you have once made your estimates you should build according to your estimates. A deficiency bill—not always, but generally—is a sure sign

of dishonesty somewhere. There should never be a deficiency bill unless there has been some unforeseen exigency.

In the next place I don't think the manager of any state institution has any business to make his face familiar in the legislative lobby. I think it is bad policy. Let your institution stand on its merits and the people will take care of it. Wear your politics like a man, but don't lobby, don't go and button-hole legislators to make them give you appropriations. There is nothing that the American people will do so readily, so cheerfully, so gladly, as to relieve stricken American homes and lives. You can trust the people.

DR. KNIGHT. It is not a question of what ought to be: it is a question of what actually is. Now I agree with Mr. Mott in certain things, but I have noticed that no one gets anything unless he goes for it. If a superintendent of any public institution in any state simply sits calmly down at home and looks after the routine work of the institution and does nothing to help himself, in the words of the small boy, he is "going to get left." This matter of political interference in every state is getting to be a serious question. The question with every legislator seems to be "What am I going to get out of this thing?" I do not believe in going down to the legislature with your pocket full of money but I do believe in going down and looking after your affairs and bringing your influence to bear on your own work and in bringing the influence of your friends to bear for the benefit of this work. I believe we have got to do it now. But as soon as the time comes when civil service shall be thoroughly carried out by both parties just so soon we can sit down and wait, but until that day comes we must look after our own affairs.

MR. MOTT. Oh, you lack faith.

DR. KNIGHT. I have noticed that it is a good thing for faith and work to go together.

Adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

FOURTH SESSION.

Friday morning, June 1, 1894.

The Association was called to order by the Chairman at 9 A. M.

DR. KNIGHT. The committee on Time and Place report that they have decided in favor of the city of New Haven.