A wise and effective use of the recall is to be noted in the case of Dallas, Texas. This new device, by which the people keep control of the public business by filing a “recall petition” in the case of a public officer who has incurred public condemnation, was put to the test by compelling two men already elected to run for office a second time. Last April the city of Dallas elected a School Board of seven members. Five were new men. The two re-elected members, “knowing the ropes,” endeavored to retain control. At a secret meeting the Board discharged two veteran school-teachers. The teachers demanded a public hearing, but were refused. In the ensuing general indignation a citizens’ mass-meeting was called and a recall petition was prepared leveled at the old members of the Board as being the chief offenders. When the votes were counted, the phenomenal interest in the election was shown by the fact that ten per cent more votes had been cast on the recall election than at the regular April school election, and that each of the candidates substituted for the objectionable members had won by a twenty-five per cent plurality. Such an election not only clearly places a pronounced ban on secrecy in official affairs, but also shows that the recall movement started in Los Angeles is growing.