

facts a right proportion in any economic study it is of the greatest value to see and talk with the actual people whose interests are involved. It was to get the value of this human equation that Mr. Roosevelt made this journey to Scranton and Wilkesbarre. Whatever Mr. Roosevelt may have to say of his visit and of his impressions will be recorded in one or two articles to appear in early numbers of The Outlook.



**INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS** In two States of the Middle West, both heirs of Republican traditions and adherents to Republican doctrine, the Insurgent wing of the Republican party won last week substantial victories. In the plain language of votes, a language which every politician can understand, and the only language which some politicians seem to understand, the Republicans of Kansas and Iowa have announced very definitely their approval of those men who have advocated progressive legislation and the liberation of the House of Representatives. At the same time they have expressed with hardly less definiteness their disapproval of those men who, under the plea of encouraging prosperity, have voted on behalf of special interests, and those men who, under the plea of party regularity, have voted to sustain the House oligarchy. In Kansas the results were secured through the popular primaries. In these there were nominated candidates for Congress and for the Governorship. The two members of Congress from Kansas who have been eminent in the Insurgent movement against Speaker Cannon and the old Rules Committee, Messrs. Madison and Murdock, were renominated without opposition. In addition, four men on an Insurgent platform defeated four Regulars. Among these Regulars defeated is Mr. C. F. Scott, one of Speaker Cannon's most faithful followers, who will be remembered for the fact that as head of the Committee on Agriculture he helped to defeat the Appalachian Forest Reserve Bill. Another Regular defeated is Mr. Calderhead, who has represented the Fifth District of Kansas in seven Congresses, the last six successively, and who has been powerful as a member of the important Committee on

Ways and Means. Of the eight Kansas districts there will be only two represented by so-called Regulars. The remaining six will all be represented by members of the Insurgent group. Governor Stubbs was renominated, after a vigorous contest, with an increased majority over that which he obtained two years ago. This represents the triumph of the Insurgent wing represented by Senator Bristow as against the Regular wing represented by Senator Curtis.



**INSURGENTS AGGRESSIVE** In Iowa the result of the Republican Convention was as distinct a victory for the Insurgents as was that of the Kansas primaries. In his speech as temporary Chairman Senator Cummins was most specific in his statements regarding his attitude toward the measures which the Republican party had secured through Congress. The measure to which he gave chief attention was naturally the tariff law. Of this he said, "We do not recognize the revision of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfillment of the party promise." Such a statement with regard to a Republican measure coming from a Republican Senator and made in a Republican Convention indicates the extent to which the Insurgent movement has made party leaders feel that they can afford to be frank. With regard to the tariff in the future, Senator Cummins announced his belief that it should be made only on the basis of information derived from a non-partisan tariff commission concerning the difference between the cost of production here and abroad; and that in future revisions of the tariff there should be no attempt at a general tariff bill, but that schedules should be considered and revised separately. The Convention rejected a plank indorsing the action of President Taft in approving the Tariff Bill. The platform which was finally adopted favored the creation of an independent non-partisan tariff commission such as Senator Cummins had advocated and the revision of the schedules separately, and it contained these two significant sentences:

The Republicans of Iowa . . . commend to the Nation the type of statesmanship exhibited by Senators Dolliver and Cummins, and they heartily indorse their work upon

the Tariff Bill, the Railroad Bill, and the Postal Savings Bank Bill.

The Republicans of Iowa are the best judges of the Republicanism of the Senators and Representatives whom they send to Congress, and they resent any attempt to exclude any of them from the honors and privileges which properly attach to membership in the Republican party.

The impression that members of the present Administration, without the disapproval of the President, have undertaken to set Insurgents outside the pale of the party has evidently aroused a resentment that has lasted. Those members of the Republican party who avow themselves to be Insurgents regard themselves as being not only as good Republicans as the so-called Regulars, but really better Republicans, because they believe that the principles for which they stand are in accord with the spirit of the Republican party as it was established. It furthermore appears that, in certain parts of the country at least, the Insurgents have, to all practical purposes, become the Regulars and the Regulars Insurgents. Concerning this twofold Insurgent victory we comment further on another page.



#### STATUARY HALL

There may be two opinions as to the wisdom and taste of the law governing the adornment of Statuary Hall in the National Capitol, and a revision of that law might be a desirable thing for the future; but there can be little doubt that Attorney-General Wickersham's view of what the law now is can hardly be disputed. Congress, about forty-five years ago, authorized the President to invite the States to furnish each not over two bronze or marble statues to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives, which was by the Act set apart as a "National Statuary Hall." The only limitation as to the subjects of the statues was that they should be "of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof [*i. e.*, of the State], and illustrious for their historic renown or from distinguished civic or military services, such as each State shall deem to be worthy of this National commemoration." And, alas, there was no limitation as to the quality of the art! If the law were to be remade, Congress might well reserve to itself the right of confirming the States'

choice, for the Capitol is the Nation's house, and the decision as to whether or not a man is worthy of "National commemoration" should be open to ratification and possible rejection by the Nation's representatives. Surely also, in the cause of art education and our reputation for intelligence among foreign visitors, some standard of quality in the designing of the statue should be provided, such as the approval of the new Art Commission. If this had been done in the first place, the gibe would not be made that with many of the strange occupants of the Hall veiling would be more appropriate than unveiling. But as the law stands, we must take what we get and be thankful that it is no worse, hoping only that some of the new States will either be deliberate in exercising their privilege or be granted the privilege of an occasional change.



#### THE STATUE OF GENERAL LEE

But the occasion of Mr. Wickersham's opinion, now confirmed by the President, is more interesting than the legal point involved. Virginia has exercised her right under the Act by presenting a statue of her famous son Robert E. Lee, clothed in Confederate uniform, and objection has been taken by a Grand Army Department on the ground that Congress did not contemplate that any State would designate, as persons "illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services," one or more of its citizens who were at the very time the Act was passed engaged in warlike rebellion against the Government of the United States. The Attorney-General, we are glad to say, does not avoid as outside his province the question whether General Lee's statue ought to be in the Capitol of the United States. He says: "Robert E. Lee has come to be generally regarded as typifying, not only all that was best in the cause to which at the behest of his native State he gave his services, but also the most loyal and un-murmuring acceptance of the complete overthrow of that cause. That the State of Virginia should designate him as one illustrious for distinguished military services is therefore natural; that his statue should be clothed in the Confederate