

entire delegation, if George L. Record, a Progressive and former Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, wins in the election against his Democratic opponent. Congressman Fowler, hitherto the only Progressive member in the New Jersey delegation, has lost his seat to William Runyon, a Regular. Another Progressive defeat was that of Harold J. Howland, of The Outlook's editorial staff, whose opponent was Congressman Richard Wayne Parker, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. At the Convention, to which delegates had been chosen at the primaries a few days previous, Mr. Howland came within nine votes of the nomination. In New York State, primaries were held in New York County, and indicated the ascendancy of the Progressives at the approaching Republican Convention. In Tennessee, as in Minnesota, the principal event was the withdrawal of the Democratic nominee for Governor. This gave as great satisfaction, irrespective of party, as Mr. Lind's withdrawal gave dissatisfaction. Both candidates have been ex-Governors, but certainly Malcolm Patterson and John Lind seem as strongly contrasted as two men can be. Despite his abuse of the pardoning power and his efforts to convert the jails and workhouses into political recruiting offices, Mr. Patterson was the nominee of the Regular faction of the Democratic party. He has been bitterly and justly opposed by the Independent Democrats, who, allied with the Republicans, elected a State judiciary last month, defeating a ticket for which Governor Patterson had made a strenuous campaign. The withdrawal of his own candidacy was expected to detach the Independent Democrats from their alliance and insure the election of a Democratic Governor. The fear of a possible Patterson-controlled candidate has now impelled the Independent Democrats to indorse Benjamin W. Hooper, the Republican nominee for Governor. In South Carolina the election indicates the victory of Cole L. Blease, a local option advocate, for Governor. Thus in two States State-wide prohibition was tried last week and found wanting. In Wyoming the Republicans in convention adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Secretary Ballinger's integrity. That this, however,

is not significant of popular opinion is indicated by events in Mr. Ballinger's own State. Some weeks ago an unauthorized Republican convention controlled by a small group indorsed the Secretary, but this action is shown to be unrepresentative by the result of last week's primaries. The expiration of the term of Senator Piles and his retirement from Washington will result in the succession, not of another "stand-pat" Republican, but of an Insurgent of a pronounced type, Congressman Miles Poindexter. As Secretary Ballinger had issued a statement attacking Mr. Poindexter, the latter's nomination is accepted as equivalent to the defeat of Secretary Ballinger's side.



#### PROGRESSIVE AND OTHER POLITICS

Despite certain glaring exceptions, last week's primaries and conventions in many States emphasized, in general, Progressive politics, whether Republican or Democratic. In four States the initiative was brought to the fore as an issue. Arkansas has apparently ratified the Constitutional amendment establishing the initiative and referendum. In Arizona the Democratic victory means the establishment in the new State's Constitution of the principles of the initiative, referendum, and recall, direct election of United States Senators, and direct primaries. The same features are demanded by the Utah Democratic Convention. In Colorado the Democratic platform commends the State Legislature for having submitted to the people a Constitutional amendment for the institution of the initiative and referendum. But a more noticeable and certainly a more surprising plank in the platform attacks the administration of the National Forest Service, even declaring unalterable opposition to the "arbitrary and bureaucratic regulations" which it says work a hardship upon the miner and the homesteader and retard the State's development. Governor Shafroth was nominated for re-election. The Republican nominee in Connecticut is Charles A. Goodwin, Executive Secretary to Governor Weeks, and the Republican platform declares that, chiefly owing to President Taft's tactful and resolute insistence, the vital part of the reforms "for

which his predecessor pleaded in speeches and messages is now statute law." The Delaware Republican primaries insure the nomination of Senator Dupont for re-election. More important were the Illinois primaries, the first under the third primary law; they were fought out on moral rather than political issues. Though both parties have tried to drive out of public life the members of the bi-partisan legislative organization charged with conspiring by corrupt means to return Senator Lorimer to Washington, a too large number of the accused legislators were renominated. In the Congressional conflicts two "stand-patters," Speaker Cannon and Mr. Mann, won, and one, Mr. Boutell, lost. This defeat is the more striking when we note the fact that Mr. Boutell's opponent, Mr. Ganspergen, a Progressive, secured nearly eight thousand votes more than were given to Speaker Cannon's "right-hand man." From Kentucky the startling news comes of the Republican Congressional nomination of Caleb Powers, repeatedly adjudged guilty of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, but recently pardoned. In Minnesota the week's event has been the withdrawal of John Lind, Democratic nominee for Governor, and the substitution of James Gray, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis. In Missouri the Democratic platform indorsed ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk for President in 1912. The platform denounces the present tariff law and declares for a tariff for revenue only. On the other hand, the Missouri Republican platform indorsed the tariff law and the Taft Administration, especially in its carrying out of the policy of Conservation established by ex-President Roosevelt. The Montana Republican Convention's platform commends the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations, but recommends nothing more radical than the direct election of United States Senators.

#### WHAT EXCUSE?

The New York "World," in an editorial in its issue of Saturday, September 10, under the title "What Excuse?" makes the following statement: "Nothing was done by Mr. Roosevelt to punish the [Sugar] Trust for violating the Sherman Law or for robbing the United States Government.

It was not until Mr. Taft came into office, nearly two years later, that the Trust was compelled to restore over two million dollars of its stealings to the United States Treasury and that steps were taken to prosecute it for violating the Anti-Trust Law." A more deliberate misstatement of facts would be hard to make. The prosecution of the American Sugar Refining Company for frauds upon the customs was begun on Mr. Roosevelt's direct initiative, was carried on by Mr. Henry L. Stimson and other Federal attorneys appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, and was brought to a successful conclusion by the conviction of the Company on the day that Mr. Taft became President. The Taft Administration took up the work where the Roosevelt Administration laid it down, and carried it on through the same attorneys. The subsequent proceedings by which the Trust was compelled to restore over two million dollars to the United States Treasury, and by which a number of employees of the Company, including its secretary and the superintendent of its largest refinery, were convicted of criminal participation in the frauds, were only the logical and unbroken continuation of the work begun under Mr. Roosevelt's Administration and carried on under his direction in spite of strong pressure brought upon the Administration for its discontinuance. The statement of the "World" "that nothing was done by Mr. Roosevelt to punish the Trust . . . for robbing the United States" is diametrically opposed to the facts, which are matters of court record. What can the people believe when a great metropolitan newspaper stoops to such deliberate falsification of recorded fact?

#### THE BEEF PACKERS INDICTED

Last week at Chicago the "Big Four" in the Beef Trust, J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward Morris, and Edward Tilden, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury. In addition some other lesser lights were named in the indictments. The Grand Jury has thus followed the instructions of Judge Landis and has indicted men instead of corporations. The men are charged, in general, with being in a combination in