

Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing company.

[See vol. xiii, p. 1213.]

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In Congress.

More significant of coming political changes than any other one fact is the Republican situation in the Senate. Two well-defined groups with distinct leadership are believed to have been established by the deadlock over the selection of a President pro tem. of the Senate. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire was put forward as the regular Republican caucus nominee. But Senators La Follette, Clapp, Bristow, Gronna and Poindexter refused to attend the caucus. Senators Bourne, Cummins and Work also remained away, but they recognized the caucus by pairing against Gallinger. They did not vote, however, when the election came on in the Senate. Senators Borah, Brown, Dixon and Kenyon also recognized the Republican caucus by attending, but they did not vote at the election in the Senate. Senators Bourne, Work and Cummins (against Gallinger) had paired with Senators Kenyon, Borah and Dixon (for Gallinger); and Senator Brown (Republican) had paired with Senator Clarke (Democrat). After several ballots, the Senate is at a deadlock. The first roll call, on the 11th, gave 32 votes for Senator Gallinger (regular Republican), 35 for Senator Bacon (Democrat), 4 for Senator Clapp (Progressive Republican), 1 (Senator Clapp's) for Senator Bristow, and 1 (Senator Bacon's) for Senator Tillman. [See current volume, page 440.]

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Republican Progressivism.

Moses E. Clapp, Republican Senator from Minnesota, was the principal speaker at the banquet of some 700 Progressive Republicans at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, given on the 13th by the newly formed Progressive Republican League, of which Charles E. Merriam is president. Fletcher Dobyns presided.

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Senator Clapp declared that—
the underlying and basic law of human progress is that all progress for the rank and file is due to the protest of the many against the oppressions of the few. Leadership must be representative service, not dogmatic power. It is not Republicanism that the party should serve a few special interests. We've met defeat where the reactionaries ruled. Where high purpose has failed it has been because the flag has been transferred from the principle to the individual. The struggle of the hour is to place the party beyond control of the reactionaries. Why not a third party? True, there is an incongruous situation. The names "Republican" and "Democratic" convey no idea of distinction and there are progressives in each party, but there'll be no third party until the people despair of desired

changes in the old parties. The good men in each party ultimately will lift both parties to a higher plane.

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W. Clyde Jones, a State Senator, described the Republican leaders in Illinois as mostly reactionary, while the masses of the party are progressive, and argued that "the time has come for a change." In that connection he sounded this significant warning:

Beware of any among those now professing to be Progressives who are progressive from the lip, but not in the heart. Some will profess to be progressive whose affiliations have been with the reactionary leaders. If they have had a change of heart, well and good; but if they are put forth as the agents of reaction to defeat or lead aside the true Progressive movement they should be shunned as the pestilence.

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Professor Merriam, the Progressive Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago at the recent election, declared that there is no personal interest to be served by the Progressive League. He called the movement greater than any man or group of men, and insisted that the fight was not against individuals, but for certain principles and policies. He said:

A party does not rise or fall with the size of the pay roll at its disposal, but as its measures meet the approval of the people. An organization based upon spoils is staggered by defeat, while an organization based upon principle continues the even tenor of its way. We are against the alliance between special interests and political bosses which has characterized our politics for a generation. Special interests have had too much to say about the conduct of our political affairs. They have not been content with governmental noninterference; they have attempted to obtain governmental action in their direct interest. They must be regulated, restricted and restored to their proper and subordinate place in our political system. We do not expect to accomplish results in a single day. One battle, or one campaign, one defeat or one victory, will not settle the issues. The obligations of citizenship remain the same in victory or defeat. We want men who will enlist for the war.

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Another of the speakers at this banquet was Chester H. Rowell, president of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League of California, who told how the Progressive Republicans of his State had got—a government that is Progressive and honest from top to bottom, honored with the full and enthusiastic confidence of all the people of both parties and all factions.

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Tricky Republican Progressivism.

The warning sounded by Senator Jones at the banquet of the Progressive Republican League is supposed to have been an allusion to a pronounce-

ment of Republican State Senators of Illinois published on the 11th. This pronouncement declares that—

the undersigned, Republican members of the Illinois State Senate, agree to associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming an organization to further such progressive Republican principles as we have endeavored to promote throughout the present session, and we invite all who indorse these principles to unite with us, in behalf of the Republican party, and the welfare of the State.

Then there follows a recital of progressive measures supported, including direct primaries, commission government, the corrupt practices act and the Initiative and Referendum. Referring to the pronouncement, and its signers, the Springfield representative of the Inter Ocean, Charles N. Wheeler, said that that this movement is designed to put the—

La Follette-Merriam-Jones insurgent crusade out of business. Governor Charles S. Deneen is understood to be in sympathy with the latest sensational attempt to control the political situation in Illinois next year. Supporters of Senator Lorimer, Senator Cullom and "Uncle Joe" Cannon have joined with the Deneen "holy alliance" leaders in the new movement, which has for its ostensible purpose the reorganizing of the Republican party in Illinois.

Senator Jones himself signed this pronouncement, but it was explained that he had been tricked into it. Another explanation is Mr. Wheeler's in the Inter Ocean.

The wording of the pledge is such that Senator Jones could not consistently refuse to affix his signature, but he did it with the expressed understanding that it was not in any way to bind him or his actions with reference to candidates that will be in the field in Illinois next spring.

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What is regarded as a political play toward the same king row on the larger national checker board, is the retirement on the 12th of Jacob M. Dickinson as Secretary of War from President Taft's cabinet, and the appointment in his place of Henry D. Stimson, Mr. Roosevelt's defeated candidate for Governor of New York. This change recalls the recent appointment of Walter L. Fisher as Secretary of the Interior, which aroused much political curiosity at the time; and on the 14th Washington gossip was running high on the probability that Mr. Taft is in this manner adjusting his political "fences" for 1912. John Callan O'Laughlin, the Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent, reported on the 14th another move to get Progressives into the Stand-pat camp:

The man most favored for second place on the ticket by those who have Mr. Taft's interests really at heart is either Senator Cummins of Iowa, Gov. Deneen of Illinois, or Gov. Hadley of Missouri.

The British Parliament.

On the 15th the Lords' veto bill passed the House of Commons on third reading. An amendment rejecting the bill was defeated by 363 to 243, and the bill was carried by 362 to 241. [See current volume, p. 440.]

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The Mexican Revolution.

Juarez on the Rio Grande opposite El Paso, regarded as one of the best fortified cities in Mexico, was taken by the revolutionists on the 10th after the bloodiest fighting of the war. General Juan J. Navarro, commander of the Federal troops, surrendered unconditionally. The revolutionists treated their prisoners with consideration. General Madero himself went to the corral where the prisoners were quartered and made an address full of sympathy and encouragement, lauding them for their bravery and assuring them that in his heart as well as in those of his men there was no feeling of enmity, but of uniform friendliness. "You fought for General Diaz," he declared at the conclusion of his speech, according to the dispatches, "because you had to, because you were a part of that system which we are trying to dissolve. In a few days perhaps peace will be restored. You soon will be free. If the war is to be continued you can have your choice of being paroled or joining the army of liberation. In the meantime we shall treat you as brothers, not as foes." According to dispatches of the 11th, the revolutionary army has proved its character and discipline by the absence of looting and intoxication after the fall of Juarez, and by the quickness with which the shattered city was cleared of its dead and wounded. Immediately upon its capture Juarez was made the provisional capital of the revolutionary government. Provisional President Madero named a cabinet for the new government on the 11th, in which Dr. Vasquez Gomez was made minister of foreign relations and Venustiano Carranza minister of war. The provisional government has proceeded rapidly with its work of organization, extending it well into the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, establishing garrisons, installing local officials and opening railroads and telegraph lines. By obtaining possession of the custom house at Juarez the provisional government began to receive on the 12th its first regular income, the United States custom house officials at El Paso having received word from Washington to pass all arms and all classes of articles through to Juarez. The custom house at Agua Prieta was opened by the provisional government on the 14th. The provisional government has also begun to levy taxes. [See current volume, page 442.]

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A clash between the civil and the military leadership of the revolutionary party came on the 13th,