

report. There were present, Senator Knute Nelson (Republican), the chairman; Senator Sutherland (Republican), Representative McCall (Republican), Representative James (Democrat), Senator Fletcher (Democrat), Representative Madison (Republican), Senator Purcell (Democrat) and Representative Graham (Democrat). In calling the committee to order, Senator Nelson announced that Representatives Denby (Republican) and Olmsted (Republican) had telegraphed their intention of attending, the former on the 8th and the latter on the 9th. A recess until the 9th was therefore proposed but not taken, and Representative Madison offered the following resolution as a substitute for a similar one offered by Senator Fletcher:

Resolved, that the findings of the committee be as follows and a report based thereon be prepared and reported to Congress: (1) That the charges made by L. R. Glavis against Secretary Ballinger should be sustained; that in the matter of the disposition of the Cunningham coal lands Mr. Ballinger was not a faithful trustee of the interests of the people and did not perform his duty in such a manner as properly to protect such interests. (2) That the charges made by Mr. Pinchot should be sustained; that Mr. Ballinger's course in the administration of the Department of the Interior has been characterized by a lack of fidelity to the public interests; that this has been shown in his treatment of the Cunningham coal claims, the restoration of the water power sites to entry without intention to redraw and in his administration of the reclamation service, the latter resulting in unnecessary humiliation to the Director and tending toward the disintegration of the service. He has not shown himself to be that character of friend to the policy of conservation of our natural resources that the man should be who occupies the important post of Secretary of the Interior in our government and that he should no longer be retained in that office.

During the roll call Sutherland and McCall withdrew and the Chairman refused to vote; but Fletcher, Purcell, Graham, Madison and James voted in the affirmative. The chairman ruled that there was now no quorum, against a point of order that the point of no quorum had not been raised until after the vote. A recess until the 9th was declared, however, and on that day orders to the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees were fruitless, although three of them—Denby, McCall and Sutherland—were known to be in the hotel where the committee was sitting, and publicly announced that they would not attend.

Meanwhile the committee drafted at length and adopted a report in accord with the Madison resolution, and placed it in the hands of the committee's secretary as the report of the committee. The chairman, while this work was proceeding, announced that the meeting stood adjourned until the 13th at Chicago. But the members present,

denying his right to do this of his own motion, proceeded with their work, and upon its completion, adjourned to December 3 at Washington.

Upon leaving for home, Mr. James explained:

This committee has taken up a great deal of my time and energy. I left my wife very ill to come 1,400 miles on this government business, it having been represented to me that the committee would meet at the earliest possible time and that the matter before it would be disposed of promptly. One delay after another disgusted me with the proceedings and I was very glad to find that a quorum of the committee could be found whose views coincided with mine. To say that five did not constitute a quorum is, of course, very easy, but it is shown throughout the committee's life, at least since we were meeting in Washington last April, five has been the recognized quorum, and it was made so by resolution in which all concurred. Just how they propose to alter the rule now I do not know. So far as the so-called discourtesy of the men who signed that report may be concerned, it ought to be recalled that we are very busy men who had made up their minds, and it may be recognized as evident that delay was the sole object of the Republican members who are now complaining of discourtesy. If there was discourtesy at all it was on the part of the absentees who failed to keep their appointments and compelled the other members of the committee to wait upon their convenience day after day.

#### Roosevelt's National Speaking Tour.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Conservation Congress on the 6th in St. Paul was summarized, in addition to the parts quoted last week (pp. 847, 850, 851), in its peroration, in which he said:

What this country needs is what every free country must set before it as the great goal toward which it works—an equal opportunity for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for every one of its citizens. To achieve this end we must put a stop to the improper political dominion, no less than to the improper economic dominion, of the great special interests. This country, its natural resources, its natural advantages, its opportunities, and its institutions, belong to all its citizens. They can not be enjoyed fully and freely under any government in which the special interests as such have a voice. The supreme political task of our day, the indispensable condition of national efficiency and national welfare, is to drive the special interests out of our public life.

He was received at Milwaukee on the 7th by the Press Club committee, on which Mayor Seidel had courteously declined to serve (p. 818), but he made no important utterances.

The sensation of Mr. Roosevelt's tour was his refusal to sit at table with Senator Lorimer of Illinois, coupled with his insistence upon publicity.

Great preparations had been made for his reception at Chicago at a banquet by the Hamilton Club, an intensely partisan Republican organization, of which Senator Lorimer is a notable member. To add to the importance of this banquet, the club had invited leading Republicans of this region to sit at the speakers' table as special guests—including Speaker Cannon, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Senators Cummins and Dolliver of Iowa, and of course Senators Cullom and Lorimer of Illinois. The event was widely and sensationally advertised well in advance as the red letter affair of Mr. Roosevelt's speaking tour. It does not appear when Mr. Roosevelt learned that these preparations included the seating of Mr. Lorimer, but he is not reported to have taken notice of it until the reception committee met him at Freeport on his way from Milwaukee. From the Chicago Tribune, which is friendly to Mr. Roosevelt, we quote what followed:

"What about the banquet?" Col. Roosevelt asked of President Batten. "Will Speaker Cannon be there?" Mr. Batten said that Uncle Joe had accepted the club's invitation, and nothing more was said concerning the Speaker. "Is Lorimer to be present?" banged back the ex-President. "Why, yes, he has been invited as a member of the club, and he has accepted," was the response of President Batten to the interrogatory. "I am thoroughly astonished. How could you have done it?" said Mr. Roosevelt, as the party reached the waiting automobiles. "I cannot understand it. It is an insult to me personally and to the communities which I have addressed, as well. Why, it is unfathomable to me how you, following the developments in your State of Illinois, could have asked Lorimer to attend this dinner." By this time Colonel Roosevelt and his party and the Hamilton Club delegation had entered the waiting automobiles which were to carry the distinguished guest and his entourage to the Freeport fair grounds for the luncheon and the speech of the former President to the railroad employes. President Batten and George W. Dixon, chairman of the Hamilton Club's escort committee were directly in the line of fire. Ex-Secretary James R. Garfield was at Mr. Roosevelt's right hand, and all the way out to the fair grounds, the matter constituted the topic of the Colonel's conversation. Mr. Garfield was the special commissioner of Colonel Roosevelt in the premises when the motors unloaded at the fair grounds, where luncheon was served. President Batten had been attempting to get into communication with the astounded membership of the Hamilton club committee. There was a hasty caucus of the Chicago delegation as the Roosevelt party was being seated. Mr. Garfield, standing by the Roosevelt pronouncement, insisted that action rapid and conclusive be taken. Mr. Roosevelt did not make an end of discussion of the case even while eating. His eye was upon the somewhat worried Hamiltonians, upon whom he had precipitated the unexpected crisis. It was up to President Batten and his attaches to decide between Roosevelt and Lorimer. The spurning of Lorimer—a member of the Club in good standing—at the junction of the hero of the hour, seemed now to be

the only answer. "May we have time to consider this matter?" asked President Batten at the one juncture in the Roosevelt remarks when he could get a moment's hearing. "There is nothing to consider," Colonel Roosevelt answered abruptly. "I feel keenly this astonishing situation. I am at a loss to express myself perfectly." It was suggested that the invitation be withdrawn secretly, but the Colonel insisted that he didn't intend to have it that way; that if the committee did not act publicly and at once he himself would make his position known. That threat left the committee in a quandary deeper than ever. Near midluncheon, Colonel Roosevelt took note that there had been no developments. He conversed quietly with Mr. Garfield and then summoned President Batten. "I find that I must take the bull by the horns," he said. "If Lorimer goes to that banquet I will not." This settled the issue and the Hamilton Club president and his advisers immediately determined that the thing to do was to let Senator Lorimer learn at once that he was persona non grata to the guest of honor. The form, substantially, of the telegram as finally sent, was drafted by President Batten and handed to Mr. Garfield. Mr. Garfield scrutinized it carefully, made a minor charge, and passed it on to Colonel Roosevelt, who was at the salad stage of the luncheon. "That is quite satisfactory," nodded the Colonel with an illuminating smile, as he passed back the telegram. A minute later, President Batten was speeding toward Freeport bound for the telegraph office with the missive.

This telegram was addressed to Senator Lorimer, signed by Mr. Batten, and expressed in these terms:

Colonel Roosevelt positively declines to sit at the same table with you. Our invitation to you for this evening is therefore hereby withdrawn.

Senator Lorimer did not attend the banquet, and he has since resigned as a member of the club. His chair at the speaker's table was occupied by Roy O. West, and among others at this table were Speaker Cannon and Mayor Busse. Mr. Roosevelt's speech compared the Chicago teamsters' strike, against which he spoke when last in Chicago, with the political scandals in Illinois of the present moment, on which he dwelt in condemnation of corruption in official life. "I ask you men of Illinois," he said, "that you purify your politics, that you hold accountable the scoundrel, great or small, who has been guilty of corruption, that you insist on cleanliness in your public life, and I ask it in your name and for your sakes; I ask it for the sake of the American people, and I ask it for the sake of all the nations of the world, that their hope may not be made dim, and that they may continue to cherish the ideal of the possibility of having a government of, by, and for the people, that shall mean also a government of justice and a government of honesty."

Going to Cincinnati from Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt had a public reception on the 9th at the home

of his son-in-law, Congressman Longworth, at which George B. Cox, commonly known in Ohio as "Boss" Cox, was one of the reception committee. "Boss" Cox is notorious throughout Ohio as a corrupt and corrupting factor in politics. He was exposed circumstantially by Lincoln Steffens, and in a speech at Akron, in 1905, President Taft was reported to have said of him and two of his henchmen, both of whom were with him at the Roosevelt reception, namely, "Garry" Hermann and Rudolph Hynicka, that—

these three men have grown enormously wealthy within the very few years that have just passed. They have done so without any visible means or methods to show why or how they acquired their riches. If I were in Cincinnati on next election day I would most assuredly vote against the local Republican organization and for the State Republican organization.

Speaking of "Boss" Cox and those two henchmen, Mr. Roosevelt, as reported in the Chicago Tribune of the 10th—

offered no objection to these men calling at the home of his son-in-law. He said he did not place "Boss" Cox in the same category with Lorimer, whom he snubbed yesterday in Chicago. The Colonel expressed the opinion that there is no comparison or similarity between the two men, for Cox does not hold public office and is not under suspicion of any corruption, so far as Mr. Roosevelt knows. He was willing to meet Cox and the others just as he is willing to meet Barnes and the "Old Guard" in New York.

In his speech at Cincinnati, Mr. Roosevelt complimented President Taft on his appointments of Mr. Holmes (p. 855) and President Hadley (p. 855), and made this general declaration regarding laws restrictive of individualism:

Under the law there has grown up a system of enormous monopoly which in fact is the very negation of individualism, and the government is required to regulate these great concerns to permit the average individual citizen to retain his rights unimpaired.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Columbus on the 11th. Also at Pittsburgh. In both places his speeches were repetitions, with local application, of former utterances, except that at Pittsburgh he alluded to the acquittal of Lee O'Neil Brown in Chicago (p. 867) with this remark:

At times the accused man gets acquitted under circumstances that make you feel not an increase of respect for the man, but of disrespect for the jury. There have been recent instances of this in other States.

He returned on the 11th to his home at Oyster Bay. It is announced that next March Mr. Roosevelt will make a speaking tour through the Southwest—Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona and other States.

#### Indictment of Packers.

Indictments of individual members of the packing trust (pp. 276, 674) were returned into the Federal court at Chicago on the 12th, by the Federal grand jury, which has been long in session (pp. 674, 795), against the following persons: J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward Morris, Edward Tilden, Arthur Meeker, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift, Louis H. Heyman, Thomas J. Connors and Francis A. Fowler. The principal charges are combination, in restraint of interstate trade and monopoly of the interstate trade in fresh meats by specified unlawful means.

The indictments charge and particularize technically at length an ingenious system whereby the sellers of live stock are defrauded of fair prices by artificially depressed markets controlled by the conspirators, and consumers are defrauded by prices artificially elevated through trick and device. In promoting their conspiracy the accused have, as the indictment reads,—

made common use of a corporation called the National Packing Company. The continued use of said National Packing Company and of its officers, for the purpose aforesaid, in a fair and disinterested manner as between said groups of defendants, has been insured by the holding of the capital stock of said National Packing Company, by certain of said defendants, representing said groups of defendants, in proportions corresponding to the proportions herein set forth, which the business of each of the groups has borne to the total business in fresh meats done by all of said groups—such stockholding having been as follows, to-wit: Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, and Edward Tilden, representing said Swift group, having held 70,000 shares; J. Ogden Armour, representing said Armour group, having held 60,000 shares; and Edward Morris, representing said Morris group, having held 20,000 shares of the said capital stock out of a total of 150,000 shares of the same outstanding.

#### The Newfoundland Fisheries Case.

The Newfoundland Court of Arbitration at The Hague (vol. x, p. 708) decided the Newfoundland fisheries question between Great Britain and the United States (vol. xi, p. 494) on the 7th. The Court holds that the right of Great Britain to make fishing regulations without the consent of America is inherent in the former's sovereignty; but they must not violate the treaty of 1818 or be so framed as to give local fishermen an advantage over Americans. It finds that the claims of Great Britain to a right to prohibit American vessels from employing foreigners and to impose harbor customs and other duties are not authorized by the treaty of 1818. It also finds that the regulation of the manner, time and implements of fishing which Great Britain enforces must be reasonable and appropriate, and that Great Britain can-