

WENTY-EIGHT survivors of the Mexican war, everyone of them more than seventyfive years old, met at Indianapolis. The secretary of the association declared the convention adjourned in these words: "It now becomes my sacred duty to adjourn the National Association of Mexican War Veterans to meet again on that beautiful shore. I ask you to rise and declare the national association adjourned forever." The United Press report of the meeting says: "The sad sentiment of the little gathering was dramatically expressed by one of its members who stood, when the roll was called, and answered 'Conrad Gashe, Fulton county, Eleventh United States Volunteer infantryand the last survivor."

BRONZE FIGURE of the late Very Rev. William Cosby, C. G. G., chaplain of the Eighty-eighth regiment New York infantry, has been placed on the Gettysburg battlefield. An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia says: "On July 2, 1863, the Second brigade, first division, second corps, was ordered to move to the support of the left wing of the union army, which was then sustaining a desperate attack. Just before the brigade, which was known as the Irish brigade, took up its line of march, the priest mounted a great boulder, not far from the bloody angle and, calling on the brigade to kneel and for each man to make his act of contrition, he gave to those Catholic soldiers a general absolution. The scene was witnessed by many soldiers who still survive. The statue is being moulded in this city."

In the Vermont election, held September 6, John A. Mead, republican, was elected governor. The republicans carried the state by 17,000. This was a decrease of 12,000 in the plurality of two years ago and is, with two exceptions, the smallest plurality in Vermont since 1870. In the New Mexico election the republicans elected sixty-four out of the one hundred delegates to the state convention, which will meet October 3 for the purpose of framing a new constitution. In the Nevada primaries the democrats nominated Key Pittman for United States senator, and D. S. Dickerson, present governor, for governor. The republicans nominated for governor Tasker L. Oddie.

REFERRING TO the decrease in the republi-World says: "Vermont is not so much a political barometer as a political symptom. Its normal republican majority is so large and its democratic vote is so small that its September elections are useful chiefly as an indication of the trend of republican opinion. Yesterday's result bears out the prediction made in these columns that this is a democratic year. In 1908 Mr. Taft carried the state by a plurality of 28,058 receiving more than seventy-five per cent of all the votes cast. This year the republican candidate for governor is elected by a plurality of about 17,000. It is generally conceded that a republican plurality in Vermont of less than 20,000 reveals disaffection in that party throughout the country of sufficient gravity to insure democratic success. This is a democratic year, as Vermont shows and as the World has said, not because there are more democrats than republicans or because there is great public confidence in democracy, but because republicans and democrats alike intend to rebuke plutocracy, privilege, extravagance, waste and jingoism. Republicans as well as democrats object to expenditures of a thousand million dollars a year, to Mr. Taft's defense of an extortionate tariff, to the Cannon oligarchy in the house of representatives, to Aldrich, Guggenheim and the other senators who levy taxes upon the people for their own pecuniary benefit, and to the whole scheme of profligacy, favoritism and warmaking which has been developing without check in Washington for ten years. Vermont republicans show, as republicans everywhere else will show later on, that they want to open the books and find out what the trusts and combines did for the republican candidates in

1904 and 1908, what there is about the Panama transaction that its chief promoters are so intent upon hiding and what influence it is that prevents the true enforcement of law against the commercial and financial freebooters who are responsible in large measure for the high cost of living. Reduced to mathematical terms, one-quarter of the republicans of Vermont stayed at home. This fact foreshadows a democratic majority in the United States next November of more than 1,000,000. As a symptom, therefore, Vermont is highly encouraging. A corresponding collapse in the republican vote in other states will give the democrats an overwhelming majority in the house, important gains in the senate, governors of several great states, including New York and Ohio, and majorities everywhere that will be impressive enough to have a bearing upon men and events until the end of this administration."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT created a new I sensation when he issued orders to the Hamiiton club of Chicago to withdraw its invitation ic United States Senator William Lorimer to attend the Roosevelt banquet. A United Press dispatch from Chicago says: "The colonel met the committee from the club at Freeport and when he learned that Senator Lorimer was to be present at the affair he immediately stated that he would not attend. 'Senator Lorimer represents the antithesis of what I represent in politics. I can not in justice to myself sit at the same table with him, gentlemen; I won't do it. If the Illinois senator is to be present at your dinner I can not go.' The members of the committee immediately began to hunt telephones to Chicago. The colonel declared that inviting Lorimer to the dinner was just as objectionable to him as asking Lee O'Neil Browne, or any other of the accused Illinois legislators. He ordered the Hamilton club committee to wire his refusal to the club unless his condition was met."

CIENATOR LORIMER declined to comment upon Mr. Roosevelt's action. The senator remained away from the banquet. In his speech to the Hamilton club Mr. Roosevelt referred to Illinois politics as described by the witnesses in the Lee O'Neil Brown case. He said: "Read the confessions of those four members of the Illinois legislature who have appeared in the case. Read the evidence obtained by the state's attorney in two counties and know that Illinois politics can not be cured by ignoring what is going on. I have been reading the reports of the investigations of the two state attorneys which resulted in the indictment of four members of the legislature and together with that I have read the reports of the confessions of four others. I was advised today by a very worthy friend, not to talk on this matter, because it was a delicate subject, and he added that no one had been convicted. Now I feel most strongly that we make the question of public honesty a sham if we limit the use of the word 'honesty' to mere law. There are big business men whom I have counted as among the most insidous enemies of the real welfare of this republic, although they have been so advised that it would be impossible to convict them, and there has been in the United States and there has been in New York many public men whose careers have been scandalized throughout the country, although they keep clear of the courts. Read the confessions of the four men. Read what was developed by the two state's attorneys, one belonging to one party and one belonging to the other, about the four men against whom they secured indictments and about other men also. Read that and I defy any honest man of intelligence not to come to the conclusion that the legislature, whose doings have been exposed, was guilty of the foulest and basest corruption and therefore of the most infamous treason to American institutions. Now, I am a good party man, but I am an American first. But when we come to questions affecting the vital principals of American life I know no party. I take just this much account of party in such a case. While I will do my best to get hold of the thief of the opposite party, I will try, if possible, a little harder to get hold of the thief of my own party. When I was president I endeavored to act so that there should be no need of raising the cry among my opponents of 'turn the rascals out' because I turned them out myself as fast as I could get at them. Now, mind you, take my words as worth less than nothing unless in looking back you can see that the, were justified by my deeds. My friends, I ask you men of Illinois 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 continue to cherish the ideal of the possibility of having a government of, by and for the people; that shall mean also the government of justice and the government of honesty."

R EPUBLICAN insurgents are jubilant. They have been inspired with widespread victories. Their great triumph in California was followed by several notable ones in the primaries held September 6. In Wisconsin Senator LaFollette defeated Samuel A. Cook, standpatter, by about five to one, and F. E. McGovern. insurgent, was nominated for governor. The insurgents also won a congressman in the defeat of Representative Stafford in the Fifth district. In Michigan Senator Julius C. Burrows, an old time standpatter, was defeated for the republican nomination by Representative Charles E. Townsend. Chase S. Osborn was nominated for governor. The insurgents swept New Hampshire, nominating for governor Robert P. Bass. The California insurgents' met in state convention and adopted resolutions favoring a permanent tariff commission and tariff revision of one schedule at a time. The convention also endorsed the direct primary and the popular election of senators.

MR. ROOSEVELT has discovered that "the IVI chickens come home to roost." The New York World printed this dispatch: "In his address to the Colorado legislature Mr. Roosevelt resumed his familiar practice of attacking the courts for rendering decisions displeasing to him. After calling the judges of the United States supreme court 'honest but fossilized,' he. assailed them for denying justice under cover of 'highly technical subtleties.' Fourteen years ago-during the 1896 presidential campaign-in an article in the Review of Reviews Mr. Roosevelt wrote: "Furthermore, the Chicago convention attacked the supreme court. Again this represents a species of atavism-that is, of recurrence to the ways of thought of remote barbarian ancestors. Savages do not like an independent and upright judiciary. They want the judges to decide their way, and if he does not, they want to behead him. The populists experience much the same emotions when they realize that the judiciary stands between them and plunder.' Having turned agitator and demagogue, Mr. Roosevelt has joined the savages and barbarians who object to an independent and upright judiciary."

Will the Outlook publish the exact language used by Mr. Roosevelt when the New York committee turned him down?

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