able case. Senator Crawford looked as if he was restraining himself with difficulty.

Mr. Lorimer went on to explain, however, that the Grand Jury, after hearing all the evidence based on the affidavit, had refused to return an indictment against Senator Crawford. Then, stepping a little nearer the South Dakota Senator, Lorimer roared:

"Has Charles M. White testified to anything against me stronger than that affidavit? No; I think not. And yet Senator Crawford is ready to turn me out of this body on evidence no stronger than that here produced against him.

"I am not pleading with Senator Crawford for his vote, but I do ask him, with his own painful experience before him, to weigh this testimony, consider it, meditate over it, before voting to destroy one of his colleagues."

A minute later the Illinois Senator again turned toward Crawford.

"If you had been living in Chicago, where I have been for years," he exclaimed, "fighting a trust controlled press, and they had been pursuing you as they are pursuing me, how they would have seized upon that affidavit against you!

Fighting for His Honor.

"With the knowledge of your innocence and before your God you would have been struggling as I am now struggling, as any man would struggle to clear his name from this foul prosecution.

"No; I do not ask you to vote for me. Vote against me if your judgment so dictates. But I will never believe, no matter how you vote, that the charges made against you were true.

"I only ask you, with your own painful experience, with the reflection that must come to you that you have suffered as I am now suffering—I only ask you to weigh this evidence carefully. You ought at least to have given me the benefit of the doubt, but in your speech you charged me with dark lantern methods in organizing the Illinois Legislature when you had no grounds for such a charge.

"You pictured me as carrying a dark lantern and wearing a mask like a thief in the night as I went about corruptly organizing the Legislature, and the picture from your tongue went all over this country and was reproduced in the newspapers. If those words you spoke were true I ought to be driven from this body, not by a divided vote but by unanimous agreement."

The Senate had hardly recovered from the thrill of the Crawford attack when Lorimer uncovered a dramatic incident in the bribery charges against Senator Le Roy Percy of Mississippi.

"This is not the first conspiracy to drive a Senator from his seat in this body," shouted Lorimer.

Tells of Percy Plot.

Then he recited the details of the alleged attempt to besmirch Senator Percy. He told the story of the confession of a member of the Mississippi Legislature, a friend of Gov. Vardaman—the confession of an attempt to bribe him to vote for Percy—of how the money was actually produced and how the web seemed to be tightening fatally about the Mississippi Senator.

Finally, however, when Senator Percy was threatened with a proceeding to oust him from the Senate a discovery was made that the bills produced by the accuser, which he declared to be the bribe money, were made at a date subsequent to the time when the bribery was alleged to have taken place.

The Senate was intensely interested in this incident, the more so when Senator Lorimer declared he was giving the first information on this subject, because the modesty of Senator Percy had prevented him from telling this phase of the story.

"But for the timely discovery of this awful conspiracy," exclaimed Lorimer, "one of Senator Percy's managers would probably now be in the penitentiary, wrongfully convicted of attempted bribery, and Senator Percy himself either expelled or in danger of expulsion from this body for corruption."

Personal Life Clean.

As Senator Lorimer's speech drew toward the close he referred to the many beautiful things that had been said on the floor of the Senate, even by his enemies, in regard to his clean, personal life. His remarks on this subject seemed to affect deeply many of the women who had crowded into the galleries.

"Much has been said," the Senator remarked, "that Lorimer has led a pure private life. I hope that the record in the closing days of my life will show that these statements have been justified. But every man who lives a pure private life, in so far as the weakness of human kind will permit, has had his own reward. Every correct act and good deed has its own compensation.

"My private life is no part of this case, and I hope it will not influence any Senator in making up his mind.

"Much has been said too of Lorimer's ideal home life. Oh, yes, ideal! When I return to my home one glance at the group of faces, one kiss from each and caress from all is reward enough for the trials and efforts of a lifetime."

Lorimer himself seemed close upon a breakdown, but pausing for a moment he gathered himself together and went on.

"They will not yield if they are disgraced with me. If I am turned from this chamber it will draw them closer about me. They, thank God, will form a hollow square about me and defend me against the world.

Blessed in His Family.

"In that am I not blessed beyond my merits? Such blessings are not always bestowed on creatures of this earth. In all the strifes, in all the trials and tribulations, and especially in the last two years, when they have been fiercer than ever before, surrounded by them I have been the happiest man alive."

The silence in the Senate chamber as Lorimer finished this dramatic statement was impressive. A second later he continued.

"It has been said by some Senators that not even Lorimer's worst enemies have questioned his integrity or challenged his honesty," he said. "They have said his word was as good as his bond and that he never has turned down a friend, that he always has been consistent, right or wrong. I ask nothing for that except mere consideration of the point by Senators when they are making up their judgment on this case, when they are deciding whether they can believe Lorimer or Charles A. White.

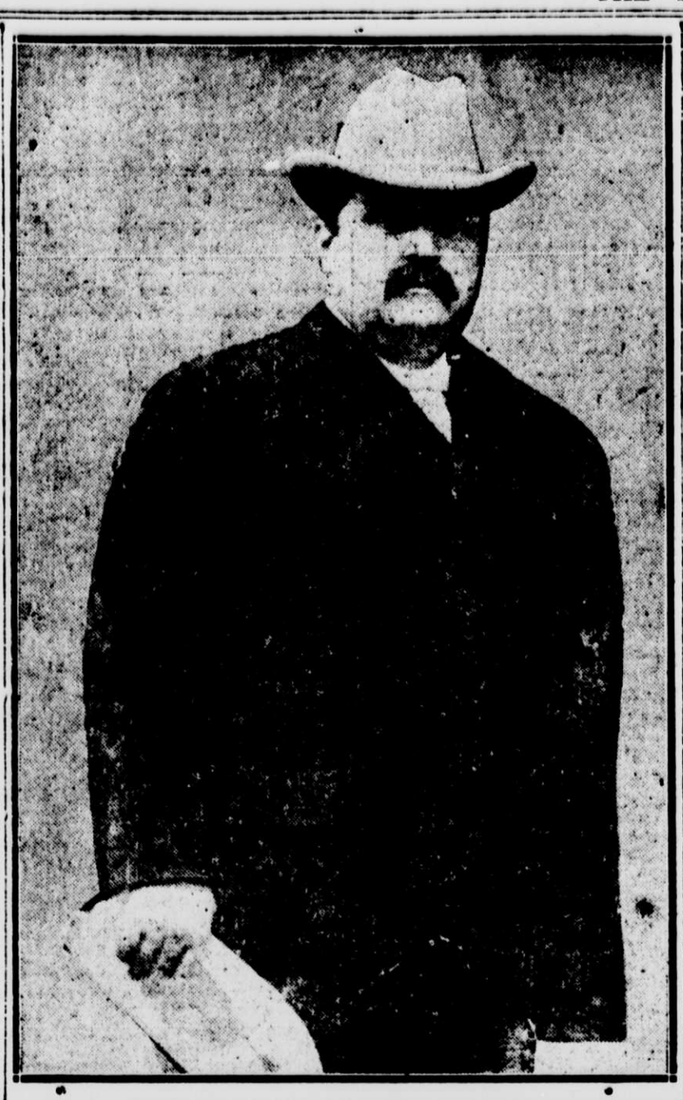
"All I ask is that you will consider in this connection a record of forty years for truth and veracity, testified to not by my statements but by the statements of my enemies. Will you believe this bribetaker, who time and time again has perjured his soul, or will you believe Lorimer?"

Calls on God to Witness the Truth.

As Lorimer neared the close of his speech he walked down the centre aisle of the Senate. His voice was becoming weak with exhaustion, his hair was wet with perspiration and he looked haggard and careworn. Raising his right hand above his head he solemnly called on God to witness the truth of the statement he was about to make.

"As God is my judge," said he, "and as one day I must be judged by him I know no man cast a corrupt vote for Lorimer."

Senator Tillman and several other Senators were deeply affected by this statement. A moment later, however, Lorimer resumed his defiant attitude and without mentioning any names referred to the efforts that have been made to get him to resign from the Senate and save himself the humiliation of being forced out. Everybody knew he was referring particularly to the hurried visit that



WILLIAM LORIMER, WHO LOSES HIS SEAT AS SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS

Vice-President Sherman made to Chicago recently.

"Resign in the face of the knowledge that no corrupt vote was cast for me?" exclaimed Lorimer. "Resign in the face of that conviction? Why should I resign? Because, they say, the Senate has been canvassed and, right or wrong, enough votes have been secured to turn Lorimer out. Why resign? Because defeat stares you in the face?

Would Be a Coward to Resign.

"Oh, such an argument!" exclaimed the Illinois Senator. "Defeat stares you in the face! What sort of a man is he that would yield to such an argument? If the men who built this country and made it what it is had run when they saw defeat before them we would have had no flag, we would have no Stars and Stripes to pray for and preach about; we would have had no country. And he who is so cowardly as to run because defeat stares him in the face surely has no place in this body.

"This chamber is no place for cowards. It was not founded on fear or cowardice. If every vote in the Senate had been canvassed and declared against me still while I had strength and life would I have fought on.

"No, no, no! I will not resign. If I go from this body it will be because more Senators vote in favor of that resolution than vote against it. My exit will not be for fear. My exit will not be because I am a coward. It will be because of the crime of the Senate of these United States. I am ready."

As Lorimer uttered these last words he turned and calmly mopped his brow with his handkerchief and walked down the centre aisle and around to his seat in the last row to the left of the Vice-President's desk.

Not a Ripple of Applause.

Not a ripple of applause from the galleries greeted the speech and not a Senator stepped up to him to offer his congratulations. This may have been due, however, to the excitement of the moment. Everybody realized that the vote for which Lorimer's enemies had been struggling for months was about to be taken and that the reputation of the Illinois Senator hung in the balance.

One of the Senators on the Democratic side was on his feet raising the point of no quorum. This was intended of course merely to insure the presence of a quorum in the chamber when the vote began. As the clerk droned through the roll call the crowd in the galleries had their eyes centred on Lorimer, who leaned back comfortably in his seat, apparently the least worried man on the floor. The roll call disclosed that eighty-two Senators were present.

The result had no sooner been announced that Senator Dixon of Montana, Col. Roosevelt's manager, was on his feet. He arose to make his statement before his vote was recorded. He wished to record his answer to the affidavits that had been submitted by Lorimer two days ago. These affidavits were signed by Taft delegates to the Chicago convention from Georgia and charged that Roosevelt men in Chicago had attempted to bribe them to vote for the Colonel. One of the affidavits mentioned Senator Dixon by name as having been in a room with two of the Roosevelt men just before the offers were made.

Dixon Denies Charges.

"I want to say to the Senate, as a United States Senator, on my honor," said Senator Dixon, "that this whole recital in the so-called affidavit is absolutely a malicious and deliberate falsehood. I know no such man as Holland, the delegate signing the affidavit; I never heard of the man, and no such negro delegate ever came to my headquarters. Whatever consideration was employed to introduce this paper in order to poison the public mind, I say it is a malicious, premediated falsehood."

As Senator Dixon took his seat Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who since his stroke of paralysis has been only the shadow of his former self, arose in his seat. He had voted in support of Lorimer last session and he asked now to submit a statement explaining his vote on this occasion. The clerk read Senator Tillman's statement amid an impressive silence.

"I find nothing in the so-called newly discovered evidence," said the Tillman statement, "to justify a change in my attitude, and I shall still give Senator Lorimer the benefit of the doubt and vote against the resolution."

Senator Tillman in his statement said he had no doubt that there was corruption at Springfield. He paid a high compliment to the city of Boston when he said that no large city except the Massachusetts capital has escaped the boodlers. He attributed New England's exemption from corruption in politics to the large size of the State Legislature.

Like Pitchfork Ben.

The old Tillman of the "Pitchfork Ben" days shone out in this sentence read by the clerk:

"It was much easier by the use of money or other corrupt instrumentalities to debauch a small Legislature than a large one; and then, too, our Yankee friends, while they always seem willing and anxious, under the forms of the law to put their hands in other men's pockets, are always very careful to guard their own."

Senator Tillman went on to say that although he was being opposed for re-election in South Carolina and although he was being attacked because he had voted to sustain Lorimer, he would not yield to expediency.

"If I knew my vote would cause my defeat," said he, "I would still cast it in his favor."

Impressive Incidents.

Then occurred one of the most impressive incidents of the day. As the clerk read the following paragraph from the Tillman statement all eyes in the Senate turned toward the South Carolina Senator:

"Since I was stricken with paralysis thirty months ago, I have thought often and seriously about death and the hereafter. That I am here at all is in some respects a miracle, and I know I must go hence and meet the Great Judge face to face very soon. Knowing that, I cannot do otherwise than vote as my conscience dictates, and I believe this man is innocent of the charges brought against him."

As the clerk read these sentences Senator Tillman himself was overcome with emotion.

"If he be driven from the Senate," the Tillman statement added, "as seems probable now, I hope he will consecrate his life and great talents to the purification of politics in his native city and the uplift of his fellow citizens in Illinois to the realization of their duty and danger. But whether he is expelled or not he ought to do this, and I believe if he does bravely fight for a purer and better government in Illinois God will strengthen his arm and he will return to the Senate vindicated by the people of that great State."

Call for the Vote.

"The question is now on the adoption of the resolution," said Senator Gallinger, who was in the Vice-President's chair. "The clerk will read the resolution."

The clerk thereupon read the following resolution, which had been introduced by Senator Lee.

Resolved, That corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer to the Senate of the United States from the State of Illinois and that his election was therefore invalid.

There was never any doubt from the beginning of the vote that Lorimer would be ousted. The Illinois Senator himself was reconciled to the fact that he was speaking in vain and that may account for the apparent indifference with which he listened to the droning of the roll call.

Lorimer Walks Out.

The clerk had hardly announced the otals when Senator Lorimer arose slowly from his seat and with every eye in the chamber centred upon him walked firmly and with his familiar swing toward the door of the Republican lounging room.

Not a soul stirred in the chamber until Lorimer had reached the door, then Senator Smoot stepped forward quickly and threw his arm over his shoulder. Later other Senators who had voted for him rushed to his side. The Illinois Senator smiled pleasantly as he shook the hand of each and then he disappeared into the cloak room.

That was Lorimer's formal exit from the Senate. He did not return to the chamber, but passed out of the back door into the lobby and then hurried to his rooms in the Senate office building.

He immediately gave orders to have his things packed up and announced that he would leave for Chicago within two or three days. He had no statement to make in regard to his future plans and no complaint to utter.

"I said everything I had to say on the floor of the Senate," he remarked.

Cullon Votes Against Lorimer.

One of the most impressive incidents in the roll call of the Senate was the voting of Senator Cullom, Mr. Lorimer's aged colleague from Illinois. Senator Cullom had voted for Lorimer at the last session, but this time he changed and voted against him.

Three other Senators who voted for Lorimer the first time cast their votes against him on this ballot. They were Curtis of Kansas, Simmons of North Carolina and Watson of West Virginia. Senator Jones of Washington was the only Senator to change his vote against Lorimer to a vote in favor of him.

The new Senators who had never voted before on the Lorimer case—Ashurst of Arizona, Bristow of Kansas, Fall of New Mexico, Gardner of Maine, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Johnson of Maine, Kenyon of Iowa, Kern of Indiana, Lea of Tennessee, Martine of New Jersey, Myers of Montana, O'Gorman of New York, Poindexter of Washington, Pomerene of Ohio, Reed of Missouri, Sanders of Tennessee, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi and Works of California—voted against Lorimer.

Of the twenty-eight voting for Lorimer twenty were Republicans and eight Democrats.

Charges Against Other Senators.

Several Senators were expelled for disloyalty during the civil war. Lorimer is said to be the only Senator, however, who has actually been unseated on account of charges of corruption. There were three other cases in which charges of this character were made, but these three Senators resigned and the Senate was relieved of the obligation of acting on the cases.

One of these was that of Alexander Caldwell of Kansas in the Forty-second Congress. It was charged that his election was tainted with bribery. Another was the case of Senator Clark of Montana, who resigned and later was reelected to the Senate. The third case was that of Senator du Pont, not the present du Pont.

There have been two or three Senators who resigned or were expelled because of the misuse of their office. Such a charge was brought against James F. Simmons, a Senator from Rhode Island, in 1862, and Simmons resigned. The most recent case before that of Senator Lorimer was that of Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, who was convicted in the State courts of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Burton resigned on June 4, 1906, before the Senate had acted.

NO SURPRISE IN ILLINOIS.

Gov. Deneen Says He Is Not a Candidate to Succeed Lorimer.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The unseating of Senator Lorimer at Washington to-day came without surprise to Illinois political leaders. Gov. Deneen and other leaders in the Republican party were reluctant to say just how the machinery of the State will move to fill the vacancy. With his usual caution the Governor refused to go into a discussion of what will happen.

"I have not given the subject of the vacancy any study naturally," said the Governor. "There was no vacancy until just now and therefore it would have been presumption on my part to have considered it. However, I will take the subject up in a few days with State officials, party leaders and others and probably will decide next week."

"Will you call a special session of the Legislature to elect a Senator to fill the unexpired term?" Mr. Deneen was asked.

"That I do not know," he replied.

Politicians do not believe the Governor will call a special session unless the members of the Legislature should agree to some set programme that would forestall any attempt of the Lorimer men to precipitate a deadlock. Men close to Gov. Deneen think he may decide to let the vacancy continue until after the November election, should party leaders believe this to be the best policy.

In Springfield to-night Gov. Deneen said he was not a candidate for the vacancy in the Senate and that no plan had been fostered by his friends whereby Lieut.-Gov. Oglesby might become Governor by the resignation of Deneen and in turn Oglesby as Governor should name Deneen to fill the vacancy.

Politicians declare that the verdict of the United States Senate means the political end of Lorimer and Lorimerism. They say the Senator may keep on fighting, but that he will be unable to get a following. Republicans were inclined to believe the ousting of Lorimer will redound to the benefit of the party ticket at the polls in November. Lorimerism caused the defeat of President Taft in the Illinois primary canvass, they assert. The wise ones say the old Lorimer following will be crawling under the political tent now that the Senator's case has been settled finally and decisively.

Owing to the fact that Lorimer comes from Chicago his successor will in all probability come from that city.

Among those mentioned are Roy O. West, chairman of the Republican State committee and newly elected member of the National Committee, and B. A. Eckart, a prominent miller.

Friends of former Senator Hopkins, who received the advisory vote at the primary preceding the election of Lorimer, are urging him for the place.

LORIMER FAMILY SILENT.

Son Refuses to Discuss Father's Ejection From Senate.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Members of the family of William Lorimer declined tonight to discuss the outcome of the long fight which Mr. Lorimer has made to retain his seat.

The family, including Mrs. Lorimer, William Lorimer, Jr., and his bride and others of the younger generation, are at their summer home on Pistakee Bay and William Lorimer, Jr., was reached there over the long distance telephone.

"We have already received the report from Washington," declared young Mr. Lorimer, who is vice-president of the La Salle Street National Bank, organized by his father.

He was asked whether there was any comment he would care to make.

"No, I do not feel that this is the time to discuss the matter," he replied.

Asked as to possible future plans of the Senator, he was as uncommunicative.

"I have nothing more to say," was his concluding remark as he hung up the receiver.

"For the sake of the Senate and the people of Illinois I am glad the Lorimer case is over with and I think it was rightly decided," said Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, whose testimony regarding a demand for a contribution to a Lorimer slush fund was considered sufficient to warrant reopening the case.

ANSWERS LORIMER'S ATTACK.

Chicago Daily "News" Says It Never Asked Senator for Favors.

CHICAGO, July 13.—In reply to Senator William Lorimer's denunciation in regard to the "trust press" the *Chicago News* editorially says in reply:

The *Daily News* and its proprietor have never desired anything of William Lorimer except good service for the public when he was in public office or when he was exercising his influence over other men in public office. Neither this newspaper nor its proprietor ever asked anything of Mr. Lorimer himself except his support in 1897, of an excellent postal savings bank bill, Mr. Lorimer being then the Illinois member of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. Lorimer's response to that request was all that any reasonable person could possibly have desired. He introduced the bill in the House and advocated it effectively in the House committee. The *Daily News* has frequently commended him for this work.

Mr. Lorimer has been treated by the newspapers and the public with greater lenience, in view of his vicious influence in local, State and national affairs, than has been any other enemy of good popular government the *Daily News* can recall.

The *Daily News* has fought Lorimerism consistently for years. It has in consequence been frequently made the object of vicious and false attacks by Lorimer and friends of Lorimer. That is the price of trying honestly to perform a public service. This newspaper will not degrade itself by saying more in regard to these false attacks than that the *Daily News* and its proprietor have nothing to conceal and nothing to fear.

HISTORY OF LORIMER CASE.

Investigation Began in Illinois and Was Transferred to the Senate.

The investigation of the Lorimer scandal, which resulted in the unseating yesterday of the Senator from Illinois by the United States Senate, began first in the State which Mr. Lorimer on May 26, 1909, was chosen to represent. State's Attorney Wayman began in Chicago on May 1, 1910, an investigation of certain bribery charges in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer. The most important charges were made by Representative Charles A. White, who declared that he got $1,000 from Lee O'Neill Browne to vote for Lorimer. His alleged confession was published in the Chicago *Tribune* and attracted widespread notice.

Additional evidence came to Attorney Wayman's hands in the shape of confessions of bribe taking to vote for Lorimer from Representative H. J. C. Beckmeyer of Carlyle and Michael Link, Democratic Representative from Mitchell. It was also said that the District Attorney obtained an allegation that it cost $200,000 to elect Lorimer to the Senate, of which the ringleaders got $50,000 and individual members of the Legislature the remainder.

The evidence in the investigation into Lorimer's election, together with one or two indictments for bribery and perjury, were referred by an "association of Illinois voters" to the United States Senate. Lorimer himself requested that his colleagues investigate the charges and the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was authorized to go to the bottom of the matter. The subcommittee who undertook the investigation consisted of four Republicans, Burrows of Michigan, Dillingham of Vermont, Gamble of South Dakota and Heyburn of Idaho, and three Democrats, Frazier of Tennessee, Paynter of Kentucky and Johnston of Alabama. Senator Burrows was made chairman of the committee.

The report of the sub-committee made to the Senate on December 22, 1910, cleared Lorimer of the charges of bribery and corruption. It was signed by all the Republican members of the committee except Senator Beveridge and by all the Democratic members except Senator Frazier. Senator Beveridge immediately presented a minority report from the Committee of Privileges and Elections holding that at least seven and possibly ten votes in the Illinois Legislature were tainted with corruption. Senator Beveridge and Senator Owen of Oklahoma also presented a resolution declaring that Lorimer's seat in the Senate was invalid.

The second investigation of the Lorimer scandal was ordered by the Senate on June 1, 1911, every Senator in the chamber voting for the reopening of the case. The resolution of the minority leader, Senator Martin, providing for an investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections was adopted as a substitute for a proposition made by Senator La Follette creating to conduct the investigation a special committee made up entirely of new members, who had not previously passed on the Lorimer charges.

President Taft's name was brought into the case on June 29, 1911, when Edward Hines of Chicago, president of the Hines Lumber Company, told the Senate that the President, through Nelson W. Aldrich, then Senator from Rhode Island, had favored Lorimer's candidacy and had practically forced the election on Lorimer. A vehement denial of Hines's statements was issued from the White House on the evening of June 29.

Ex-President Roosevelt's connection with the case began on Septmber 8, 1910, when he angrily refused to attend a dinner at the Hamilton Club in Chicago to which Senator Lorimer had been invited. Lorimer was advised not to show up at the dinner, and Roosevelt in his speech that evening told why he had delivered so quick an ultimatum in regard to his attendance at the dinner. Mere legal honesty is not enough in public office, the ex-President declared.

Lorimer answered Col. Roosevelt's snub by resigning from the Hamilton Club the day after the dinner. On July 1, 1912, when Lorimer was in the midst of his personal defence before the Senate, he attacked Roosevelt, who had been speaking against him throughout the country, and presented three affidavits from Southern delegates to the Chicago convention charging that Roosevelt's people tried to bribe them to vote for the Colonel at Chicago.

It was thought that when Vice-President James S. Sherman went to Chicago on May 25, 1912, with the avowed purpose of obtaining Lorimer's resignation, the investigation would be brought to a satisfactory close. The Vice-President refused to comment on the subject of his visit when he returned to Washington on the 26th, but there appeared to be no doubt in the minds of the Senators that the mission had failed.

"PROGRESSIVES" FOR WILSON.

Pennsylvania's Newest Party Is Anti-Flinn.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 13.—The Progressive party of Pennsylvania was organized here to-day by the men who several months ago preempted the title "Progressive." The meeting was held in the headquarters of the Keystone party and announcement was made at the close that the Progressives intended fusing with the Keystoners on most of the State, Congressional and legislative tickets. Woodrow Wilson's candidacy was indorsed.

Clarence V. Tiers, who was elected State chairman, said that in many districts the Progressives, Keystoners and Democrats would fuse on one set of candidates. The Roosevelt candidacy was discussed and a resolution was adopted deprecating the Colonel's determination to enter the contest, the sense of the resolution being that with Wilson, a progressive, running on the Democratic ticket there is no need for a third party.

"It is not that we love Teddy less, but Pennsylvania more," said Tiers in an address. "Roosevelt has clasped hands with William Flinn and acquiesced in Flinn's plan to head the Roosevelt movement in the State. We are opposed to any movement or propaganda with which Flinn is associated. The principles we advocate are opposed to dictators and Flinn has been or has tried to be a dictator in all the years he has been in politics. We should consider it a calamity if through any circumstances Flinn should arrive at a position of control in Pennsylvania political or legislative affairs.

"It is with regret that we cut loose from Roosevelt, but we cannot tolerate his alliance with the Magee-Flinn organization."

T. R. THEIR ONLY CANDIDATE.

Michigan Progressives Not to Name State Ticket.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 13.—The Progressive party supporters in the Fifth Congress district met here this afternoon in convention and elected sixty-five delegates to the State convention in Jackson next Saturday, all explicitly instructed to vote for Presidential electors for Roosevelt. The progressives had their steam roller oiled and ran it smoothly over the machine men and officeholders who attempted to pack the convention.

The convention in its resolutions went on record as opposing the placing of any State ticket or county tickets in the field this fall, preferring that the progressives go into the primaries and elect only candidates who have declared for out and out progressive principles.

Half Yearly Shoe Sale

20% Discount

The best Shoes that men can make—that men and women can buy, are selling at a discount. This chance comes to you twice a year.

Styles for Men and Women.

FRANK BROTHERS

Fifth Avenue Boot Shop, Fifth Avenue, Between 26th and 27th Sts.

ROOSEVELT POSITIVE HE OUSTED LORIMER

"It Was My Fight and It Is My Victory," He Says, When Senate Takes Action.

WORKING ON MANIFESTO

Will Be Ready to Go West in About Ten Days, When This Is Finished.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 13.—Whatever doubt may exist as to the agency which has been most instrumental in effecting the expulsion of William Lorimer from the United States Senate that doubt is not shared at Sagamore Hill. Col. Roosevelt regards the decision passed upon the Illinois Senator by his fellow members as a signal vindication of himself and his policies.

"It was my fight and it is my victory," was his summing up of the case, and he made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction.

The Colonel took considerable interest in to-day's proceedings at Washington, the more so because of his resentment of the charges introduced by Lorimer that bribery had been indulged in by the Progressives at the Chicago convention. He was promptly apprised of the Senate's verdict by wire from the Capitol and for the first time was ready to comment upon the situation.

Recalling the incident of his refusal to dine with the accused Senator at the Hamilton Club, the ex-President declared that the whole agitation began in earnest then.

"There would never have been a division in the committee nor would the Senate have taken it up had I not made the first stand. The whole thing would have been dropped by the country had I not kept on hammering it in my campaign."

As for Lorimer's attacks upon him Col. Roosevelt would only say: "Mr. Lorimer has a right to be irritated. I intended him to be."

Over the Long description of the real bull moose in its native habitat by the faunal naturalist William J. Long, the original naturefaker of Roosevelt creation, which was recently published the Colonel laughed heartily. The bull moose is pictured therein as a low minded and altogether depraved creature, and its especial fitness as an emblem of the third party is caustically pointed out.

"As accusers," laughed the Colonel, "Mr. Long and Mr. Lorimer are equally impressive. The one is as great an authority on unnatural history as the other is on corruption. It is amusing that Mr. Long should pass his execrations on from me to the poor bull moose."

Michigan is making a strong effort to secure the presence of the third party leader at its State convention and under the historic oaks where the Republican party was born on July 6, 1854, have him officiate at the birth of the new party on July 20.

He is said to have promised to come if possible. To-day he declared that he was eager to go, but feared that he would be prevented by the pressure he is under to complete his campaign manifesto. For some time he has been at work upon a long statement of his position and views with respect to all the issues of his campaign. This document, which is expected to contain some surprises for his opponents, ought to be finished within about ten days. After that the Colonel will feel free to visit those Western States where he is most needed.

He had few interruptions to-day. Ethan Allen Doty of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, which is badly split over the indorsement of the Chicago ticket, came to Sagamore Hill for counsel. Former Chief Engineer Stevens of the Panama Canal was another visitor, followed in the afternoon by several social workers, including John A. Kingsbury of New York.

Col. Roosevelt vouchsafed no surprise over the reported enlistment of Charles R. Crane of Chicago in the Wilson ranks. He explained that Mr. Crane had been an ardent La Follette man after his break with President Taft until La Follette was obscured at Chicago.

T. R. PARTY IN TENNESSEE.

Will Put Candidate in Field for Every Office.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13.—The National Progressive party of Tennessee was formally launched on the sea of politics to-day at a conference of leaders and a State convention called for August 2 to select delegates to the Roosevelt convention at Chicago, choose the electors, name a candidate for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, and through the provisional State and county committee created by the convention, candidates for the Legislature and county offices are to be provided.

In an address all people regardless of political ties are urged to join the movement. Both old parties are rebuked for bossism, subservience to corporations and the ruin of public men who dipslayed any honesty or courage.

Strong Republicans were in attendance and State Treasurer G. T. Taylor was put at the head of the provisional State committee.

NOT SURE OF THE ELECTORS.

Taft Men in Missouri May Call Second Convention

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 13.—It is believed here that the Taft followers in this State contemplate holding another State convention to name Presidential electors unless meantime those already selected should openly announce their allegiance to Taft. Eugene C. Brockmeyer of Washington, D. C., who represented the Taft interests in Missouri while the contest was on over delegates to Chicago, is back here trying to ascertain just how the electors stand.

More than a majority of the eighteen electors were elected as Roosevelt men, and the statement has been made that only six of the eighteen are really Taft men. A number of these electors have sent noncommittal answers to queries as to how they will vote if elected.

The State committee is under control of the Taft influences by a small majority, which is a point in favor of another convention, if so willed by the Taft followers. The Taft men are working to control the new State committee, which will be elected, following the August primary. The Roosevelt men are fully advised as to this move and will endeavor to head it off.

THIRD PARTY IN INDIANA.

State Convention August 1 and Full Tickets to Be Named.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—Edwin M. Lee, leader of the Roosevelt forces in Indiana, to-day issued a call for the holding of a State nominating convention in this city on August 1. The call provides for representations in the convention on the basis of one delegate for every 500 votes cast by all parties at the last general election. This will give a total of about 140 delegates. Provision is made for the election of a State committee which will elect a State chairman.

There is also a recommendation in the call for the holding of Congressional, county and other local conventions and the nomination of tickets. At the State convention a State ticket will be nominated, a State platform adopted and two delegates at large elected to attend the convention in Chicago on August 5.

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