

DR. WILEY FOR GOVERNOR WILSON

The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal, a republican paper, prints the following news item: "I am for Wilson and Marshall in this campaign. Taft and Roosevelt both had chances to rid the country of adulterated foods and they didn't. Both Marshall and Wilson as governors in their own states fought hard for my policies and they have my support." That is the statement of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who was in Lincoln recently.

"I see no chance for either Roosevelt or Taft in this campaign. The votes are evidently divided over the country as they appear to be in this state. I think that Roosevelt will poll many more votes than Taft, but he will not carry more than one or two states. Roosevelt is the most popular man in the country at the present time, not even excepting Bryan. He will be popular for another year then he will fade away.

"Roosevelt could have been impeached for treason, I believe, for his action in appointing the Remsen board, which set at naught the pure food laws. The Remsen board simply nullified the pure food laws, allowing adulteration with benzoate of soda, copperas and other chemicals, putting the health and lives of thousands in danger. What right had he to put the law aside in that manner.

"He took credit for the pure food law after it had been passed but he was not responsible for its being. He even considered it of such little importance that he declined to speak favorably of it in his message to congress. I am grateful to him for his backing in the whisky cases, however. I am grateful to Mr. Taft for his refusal to throw me out of the department when he was requested to do so."

Dr. Wiley says that his withdrawal from the department was purely voluntary. "I got out because I couldn't stand it any longer," he explained. "The bureau of agriculture is rotten clear through. It has been honey-combed for years with scandal after scandal. I don't think Secretary Wilson is to blame. It appears to me that he is simply the catspaw of predatory manufacturers. Members of the Remsen board, some of them men of eminence before their appointment to the board, have lost standing since. The bureau was rotten clear through."

"However," he added with a smile, "it will regain its standing after Mr. Wilson takes the chair. That will be March 4, 1913."

MR. CLARK'S FRIENDS PROTEST

In answer to inquiries The Commoner begs to inform its readers that two chautauqua dates in Speaker Clark's district have been cancelled and others may be. Opposition, based on the position taken by Mr. Bryan at Baltimore, manifested itself among Mr. Clark's friends and the dates were cancelled with Mr. Bryan's approval. Mr. Clark is the democratic nominee for congress in the Ninth Missouri district and Mr. Bryan is more anxious to see him elected than he is to answer the criticism of Mr. Clark's friends. There will be plenty of time after the election to correct the misrepresentations that have been circulated concerning what Mr. Bryan did and his reasons for the course pursued. No friend of Mr. Bryan's should allow Mr. Clark's criticism, uttered in the hours of disappointment, or the criticisms made by Mr. Clark's friends to prevent his giving his hearty support to Mr. Clark from congress. We can not afford to lose a district, not to speak of losing Mr. Clark from congress. Mr. Bryan can endure any criticism made of his course at Baltimore. He has already been vindicated: nothing else he has ever done in politics has been so universally commended. He has spoken in seven western states since the Baltimore convention and he has never had larger or more enthusiastic audiences.

THE THREE EMBLEMS

The elephant is an imposing looking beast, but it never did inhabit many countries and its species is dying out. It was an object of fear in the jungles and is still a curiosity at the circus, but it retreats before civilization. The Bull Moose is even less desirable as a party emblem. It is a showy creature—quite striking in appearance but it is only suited to the higher latitudes—its presence chills you. Neither the Elephant nor the Bull Moose makes a good party emblem. Give us the Donkey—the patient, hard-working Donkey. He is everywhere, and always toiling for the common people. He lifts up his voice occasionally in hopeful supplication for a better day and he kicks sometimes when he is mistreated, but

what animal could better symbolize utility and universality? His life is a life of service and he is omnipresent. The democratic party is to be congratulated on having escaped the elephant and bull moose—hail to the Democratic Donkey!

NEEDLESSLY ALARMED

The Jackson (Fla.) Times-Union expresses the opinion that "Mr. Underwood has made his first blunder in offering to accept the dictation" of Governor Wilson as to the program in the house. The Times-Union says that even though Mr. Wilson were president, it would not be right for the democrats of the house of representatives to accept dictation from him. The Times-Union is needlessly alarmed. It will not hurt the members of the house of representatives if they take a little counsel of the democratic nominee for the presidency.

UNTIMELY EXPOSURES

It must be very provoking to the plutocratic press to have the Archibald and Hanford exposures come just at a time when the exploiting interests were emphasizing the faultlessness of judges—especially those appointed for life and thus freed from "fear of the mob." The recall has not suffered much the last few weeks.

So Lon V. Stevens of Missouri is finding fault with Mr. Bryan, is he? Well, he has had several years practice, but why did he not state his objections at the convention? McCorkle did. It has been some time since Stevens lost sight of the difference between a progressive and a reactionary.

While Lon Stevens is talking will he be kind enough to furnish the names of the twenty-two Missouri delegates who voted for Judge Parker for temporary chairman and any interviews they have given out indorsing Mr. Bryan's anti-Morgan-Belmont-Ryan resolution?

"Thou shalt not steal," is to be the slogan of the "Bull Moose" party, according to its leader, Mr. Roosevelt. The last word of the slogan has a familiar sound. Didn't we hear something that sounded like it when we got Mr. Roosevelt's reason for permitting that famous merger?

Collier's advises us to spend a couple of hours every summer afternoon at tennis or golf, promising that this will cause us to forget the heat. Now will Collier's kindly tell a lot of us how we can spare the time from office and lathe and forge?

Mr. Hearst seems willing to give Governor Wilson a lukewarm support on condition that the governor refuse to accept the support of any one else, but does this not smack of monopoly?

To date we have failed to convince ourselves that this country's safety depends wholly upon any one man.

WANTED—A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION

Governor Wilson has announced that no campaign contributions will be received from corporations. This act of the democratic candidate for the presidency will be approved by democrats who want their party to be free from the control of the special interests. The national committee must, however, have money with which to carry on the campaign and this money must come from the people. The Commoner will assist in the collection of this fund and it will receive contributions, acknowledging the same in its columns and delivering the fund to the treasurer of the democratic national committee. Every democrat ought to have some part in this work. Do not be ashamed to make a small contribution. Give what you feel you can afford and every penny will be acceptable. Here is a hint: Circulate a subscription list at once among the democrats of your precinct and send the proceeds to The Commoner office without delay. The democratic national committee must be supplied with funds immediately.

THE SUGAR MONOPOLY

The following Associated Press dispatch tells its own story: San Francisco, July 25.—Additional evidence tending to show that competition was made impossible in the open market was offered today in the hearing as a part of the government suit begun two years ago in New York to determine the extent of the control exercised by the American sugar refinery and the H. O. Havemeyer interests over the sugar industry. Assistant Attorney General Knapp produced letters which were admitted in evidence, in which Havemeyer is said to have discussed with his representatives the encroachment of independent firms upon the trust's territory and the best methods of blocking the progress of the smaller companies.

W. H. Hannam, secretary of the Western Sugar Refining company, one-half of which is owned by the Havemeyer interests until two and a half years ago, was called upon by Knapp to identify the correspondence, copies of which are in possession of the government.

When the details whereby the California-Hawaiian Sugar company plant at Crockett, Cal., was closed, were growing to a conclusion and the Hawaiian people were preparing again to enter the field as active competitors, it is said, the letters indicate that Havemeyer laid plans to thwart that purpose. That Havemeyer became concerned with the seriousness of the situation in 1906, after the California-Hawaiian company had been paid \$200,000 a year for three years by the Spreckles interests for the closing of the plant at Crockett and retiring from the market, was brought out yesterday.

Havemeyer's letters to Hannam show that he had difficulty in negotiating with the Hawaiian people on account of "the absolute repugnance they have to negotiate anything that has a Spreckles end to it."

The most important letter read was one written by Havemeyer to J. T. Witherspoon, his New Orleans representative, on January 8, 1906, at the time when the California-Hawaiian company was about to resume operations. It informed Witherspoon that "there will be a row on the Pacific coast about March first," and that the Crockett people intended bringing the price on refined sugar lower.

This condition would be reflected on the Missouri river territory, Havemeyer wrote, and instructed Witherspoon to make an effort to have the railroads give him rates on New Orleans shipments of sugar so that he could enter the Missouri field on a footing with the Pacific coast refineries.

"Things may be adjusted to conditions as they exist on March 1—that is raw sugar may be a little lower," he wrote Witherspoon. "New Orleans will have to run at no profit to take care of this condition. I should like to know what the Illinois Central would be willing to do before February 1—the sooner the better."

It was shown that the Hawaiian sugar people, acting through Charles J. Welch, New York, sought to arrange with the Western Refining company for one-third of the Western's refining business, but that Hannam and the Spreckles interests refused to consider the proposition. Late in 1905 all negotiations looking to a settlement of the situation on these lines were dropped. Then, according to the correspondence that followed, Havemeyer began the crushing operations.

AT BALTIMORE

Detroit News: Woodrow Wilson had written of Bryan that he was "a dangerous man;" even as Champ Clark had paraded himself as the "trusted friend of Bryan." Was Bryan the small, selfish and vain man who accepted the flattery of Clark, and who resented the criticism from Wilson? He proved bigger than flattery, bigger than criticism, bigger than any other man or any nominee of his party. He dominated the situation by sheer force of character. And he will remain a corrective factor.

BRYAN'S BAD YEAR

Washington Times: Bryan goes back to Nebraska a man politically shattered and democratically all in. The only things he was able to accomplish were to deliver the real keynote speech, nominate the candidate he favored, and write the platform. They even made him return the key to the convention hall to Bob Crain before he left Baltimore. Wonder what he'll try to do now?