

## The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY

Entered at the Postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN Editor and Proprietor  
RICHARD L. METCALFE Associate Editor

CHARLES W. BRYAN Publisher  
Editorial Rooms and Business Office, 324-330 South 12th Street

One Year.....\$1.00  
Six Months......50  
In Clubs of Five or more, per year.. .75

Three Months..... .25  
Single Copy..... .05  
Sample Copies Free.  
Foreign Post, 5c Extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be sent direct to The Commoner. They can also be sent through newspapers which have advertised a clubbing rate, or through local agents, where sub-agents have been appointed. All remittances should be sent by post-office money order, express order, or by bank draft on New York or Chicago. Do not send individual checks, stamps or money.

RENEWALS—The date on your wrapper shows the time to which your subscription is paid. The January 21, '11, means that payment has been received to and including the last issue of January, 1911. Two weeks are required after money has been received before the date on wrapper can be changed.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Subscribers requesting a change of address must give old as well as new address.

ADVERTISING—Rates will be furnished upon application.

Address all communications to

THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

### Practical Tariff Talks

During the canning season this year the sugar trust raised prices higher than in many years. The reason assigned was a shortage in the foreign crop, but there are those who recall that earlier in the year the trust also lost several millions because of some trouble over weights down at New York. It is probably a great source of comfort to the American people to know that there is no danger of a republican administration further crippling the trust by any destructive tariff legislation. The sugar trust is one of the most sacred of our institutions. A number of senators have been known in years past to go out of their way, to fore swear their party beliefs, in order to prevent the duty on sugar from being lowered. When the last tariff revision was in progress some daring souls among the congressmen actually desired to admit sugar free. A compromise was effected whereby the tariff was cut down from \$1.95 a hundred pounds to \$1.90.

Persons over forty years of age will remember that there was a time when it was easy to purchase sugars of various colors, ranging from light to very dark brown. They will also recall that this sugar had a flavor that no white sugar of today possesses. They have also doubtless noticed that they don't get any great quantity of this sort of sugar any more. Now during the recent stringency in supplies, it would have been real nice if the people who couldn't get enough granulated sugar to supply their needs could have had access to some of the old brown sugars. But the sugar trust and the congress of the United States have made that impossible. This has not been done in an open and above-board manner, but by actual skulduggery. When one reads the history of sugar tariff legislation in this country, he may be excused from having some doubts about the delegated power system of representation.

Anyone desiring to import sugar into this country must pay a duty—unless it comes from Porto Rico or Hawaii, or from the Philippines. If it comes from Cuba it gets a reduction of 20 per cent. On refined sugar this duty is now 1.90 cents a pound. If it is unrefined sugar and if it is above No. 16 Dutch standard in color the tax is the same. The effect of this high tariff, applying both to the refined and the unrefined above a certain color grade is to give the sugar trust control of the American market. The process of refining sugar is a very simple one, consisting of removing the dried molasses from the outside of the sugar crystals. The more molasses the darker the sugar, but so far as purity and taste are concerned the light brown is the equal of the refined. The purity of sugar is not determined by the color test. Dr. Wiley, years ago, said that the color test

#### JUDGE W. L. STARK

Judge W. L. Stark's nomination as one of the three candidates for the supreme court on the democrat and populist tickets will strengthen the reform movement in Nebraska. He was three times congressman from the Fourth district and that district never had a more faithful representative. He was on the county bench for ten years, and has for a third of a century been prominently identified with every progressive movement that has swept over the state. He adds strength to the ticket and will, as a member of the supreme court, reflect credit upon those responsible for his nomination.

#### JUDGE J. R. DEAN

Judge J. R. Dean, the high candidate in the primaries, has already proven his fitness for the supreme bench by the splendid record that he made while judge. He has ability, integrity and courage, three of the essentials to a good judge. No mistake was made by the two parties in nominating him.

#### JUDGE W. D. OLDHAM

Judge W. D. Oldham was for six years a commissioner of the supreme court where he set an example of industry and conscientious consideration of the questions that came before the court. He was assistant attorney general under Attorney General Smyth and joined in the preparation of the cases brought under the anti-trust law. He has for twenty years done yeoman service in every campaign, his eloquence being at the command of the party in every emergency. He adds great personal popularity to his fitness for the position to which he aspires.

#### MR. CLARENCE HARMAN

Mr. Clarence Harman, the candidate for railway commissioner is one of the most widely known of the traveling men of the state, a man who will carry into the office unusual energy and large business capacity. His popularity in his section of the state is attested by the affectionate regard in which he is held by the various communities in which he has been intimately known. Aside from the arguments based upon his personal worth and fitness he ought to have the advantage of the geographical argument. The two hold over members of the commission live in the east end of the state, one at Omaha and the other at Lincoln. As

was obsolete, unscientific and antiquated. So it is, and the only use found for it nowadays is in constructing the joker that means millions every year for the trust.

Consumers have been educated to believe that a sugar is not pure unless it is white. The dark brown grades below No. 16 don't sell. By making those above No. 16 dutiable the same as refined sugar, the imported stuff is practically forced to come in in a molasses-stained condition. This must be whitened for the trade, and the sugar trust are the folks who do the whitening. As Senator La Follette put it in his speech in the senate: "The law which makes light brown sugars pay the same duty as if refined, and which makes the duty on the dark-brown stuff lower as the degree of purity falls off, makes it impossible, as a matter of business, for any grade of unrefined sugar to come in except that which must be sold to the trust. And the \$1.95 per hundred on refined (the old rate) makes it still more impossible to import that; and there you are—nicely gagged and bound, with your pockets gaping! No wonder sugar stocks have been good investments."

C. Q. D.

#### WATCH IT GROW

Mr. Bryan has given instructions that every new subscriber shall receive The Commoner for a period of two years (which will carry it beyond the presidential election of 1912) for the sum of one dollar. Every Commoner reader is asked to secure at least one new subscriber. Many will be able to secure more than one. Everyone, however, may render some aid in this work.

The following named readers have sent in new subscribers: L. W. Turner, Neb.; M. M. McIntyre, Pa.; J. D. Sparrow, Va.; Jas. T. Robinson, Mo.; H. M. Thomas, Ill.; D. P. L.

the republican candidate against Mr. Harman lives at Lincoln, Mr. Harman furnishes the citizens outside of the two cities their only opportunity to secure a representative on the railroad commission. Those who know Mr. Harman will decide the question in his favor on his merits; those who do not know him personally will appreciate the fact that his election gives to the country districts a member on the commission.

#### CANDIDATES FOR REGENTS

The democratic and populist candidates for regents, Mr. Knapp and Mr. Miller, are worthy of support. Mr. Knapp is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and feels a graduate's interest in the welfare of his alma mater. Mr. Miller is one of the best business men of the state but never too busy to take an active interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the state, the interest of the nation, and the advancement of civilization. His mind quickly and accurately comprehends a business situation, but his heart has never been shriveled by the pursuit of the dollar. When a member of the legislature he introduced and secured the passage of a bill authorizing the establishment of a school of citizenship in the Nebraska university. It would be a fine thing to make him a member of the board of regents and give him an opportunity to help carry out this plan. The school of citizenship when established will doubtless prove a precedent and lead to the establishment of a similar school in all of our state universities and our larger colleges.

Mr. Miller's work, however, need not be described in terms of prophecy but has already won a place in history. Publicity before the election is an idea that originated with him. Others had been talking of publicity after election, but Mr. Miller asked why not have publication before the election, so that the people would know what influences were at work? This question was put to Mr. Bryan in a private conversation and Mr. Bryan immediately adopted the idea, carried it to Washington and had it embodied in the platform of those who were fighting for publicity. It was then made a part of the democratic national platform. It is now the law of the land and Mr. Miller has had the pleasure of seeing his idea embodied in a bill to which the president has affixed his signature. Surely Nebraska can be congratulated if a man like Mr. Miller can be brought into contact with the student body of the state.

Hudson, Cal.; J. J. Reiter, Minn.; C. E. Long, Tex.; W. H. Potter, Ia.; Isaac P. Calhoun, Wash.; W. J. Snyder, Ill.; A. Guhl, Ia.; R. J. Gregory, O.; H. S. Case, Ind.; L. C. Harsh, Okla.; A. T. Adams, Tenn.; J. C. Yoltan, S. D.; M. C. Hamilton, Tenn.; Geo. W. MacCracken, O.; D. G. Doloff, N. H.; H. L. Davis, Tenn.; Clifford Egan, Dela.; J. E. Masee, N. Y.; C. F. Michael, Conn.; J. M. McCloy, Cal.; Fred L. Young, Neb.; J. W. Umstead, Fla.; M. V. Bilyeu, Ore.; S. S. Patch, Ia.; J. D. Brevard, Tenn.; D. D. Tanner, Tex.; Geo. C. Hollos, Tex.; H. A. Jones, Kan.; J. R. Johnston, Ky.; W. V. Brown, Okla.; Wm. M. Stewart, Ore.; G. C. Buchen, Cal.; F. J. Thomlinson, N. J.; C. Z. Blouin, La.; H. M. Doty, Ia.; Zach Sutley, Minn.; F. W. Conyers, N. D.; P. B. Moore, Okla.; Andrew Anderson, Pa.; Wm. Baker, Miss.; J. H. Thorp, Mo.; Isaac Weeber, Ia.; H. F. Schmidt, Kan.; Jas. W. Mathieson, Ill.; G. T. Vernon, Ore.; Geo. T. Hill, Pa.; M. Conover, O.; Jno. Farrell, N. Y.; Jno. Caulfield, Mich.; Axel Johnson, N. D.; J. W. Miller, W. Va.; W. A. Umbirhagen, Tex.; W. H. Baker, Ill.; Eugene C. Noyes, Minn.; O. D. Allard, Ill.; G. W. Tichenal, Mo.; R. W. Livingston, Ill.; D. F. Matherly, Tenn.; Will M. Ramsey, Okla.; W. W. Warner, Kan.; J. Wade Sikes, Ark.; Wm. P. Burnell, Mass.; G. C. Thomas, Nev.; Col. A. C. Brackett, O.; A. Guhl, Ia.; A. P. Jared, Tex.; R. H. Brown, Tex.; S. K. Fosness, Minn.; M. E. C. Smith, Tenn.; Ed Hull, O.; Theo. F. Harrison, Ind.; D. T. Gearhart, Ia.; A. I. Lafever, Cal.; F. M. Staley, Neb.; Eugene C. Wells, Va.; W. J. Price, Ill.; H. W. Giescke, O.; W. L. Richardson, Wash.; P. G. Alfred, W. Va.; A. G. Schalliol, Ind.; R. T. Farley, Kan.; Henry Moran, Ill.; D. A. Heldt, Ind.; A. J. Violette, Mont.; R. M. Tull, Ill.; G. W. Wehmeyer, Ind.; U. R. Wagner, O.; Sam. Preston, W. Va.; P. L. Gumaer, N. Y.; A. J. Anders, Ia.; Chas. R. Smith, Va.; H. J. Tibbetts, Mich.