

FOODS THEY BUILD OR DESTROY

AMAZING BUT RARELY SUSPECTED TRUTHS ABOUT THE THINGS YOU EAT

By ALFRED W. McCANN

CHAPTER 11 Sulphurous Acid and Its Salts, Together with the Sulphuric Acid, Which is Formed by the Oxidation of Sulphurous Acid. are Now in Common Use in Many Food Products in the United States, the Most Common of Which are Dried Fruits and Molasses.

Sulphurous acid is one of the substances found in every bakery and candy factory in the United States, with very few exceptions.

Anhydrous sodium sulphite is used by butchers all over the country. I have traced tons of it into interstate commerce and have exposed and caused the arrest of butchers who secretly employed it to give a fiery red color to their state meats, particularly to hamburger steaks, made from trimmings.

In some communities, such as Massachusetts and New Jersey, its use is openly countenanced by the authorities. In other communities, such as New York City, its use in hamburger steak or other meat products constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment.

The enormous extent to which sulphurous acid and its salts are employed is not dreamed of by the common people. Evaporated apples, mushrooms, and maraschino cherries, figs, pears, English walnuts, almonds, are bleached with sulphur fumes.

New Orleans and Porto Rico molasses, no longer worthy of the name they bear, are treated with sulphurous acid.

Oats, in the form of oatmeal intended for breakfast porridge, or in the form of whole oats intended for horse feed, are bleached with sulphurous acid. The breakfast food abuse is rare, but all the other abuses are daily occurring.

White sweet wines contain enormous quantities of sulphurous acid, added for its preservative and bleaching effect.

Lime juice is frequently preserved with sulphurous acid.

Crystallized ginger root and candied fruit peels are treated with sulphurous acid.

Glucose, manufactured for export, has contained sulphites for years.

In the old days the juice of the sugar cane was clarified and evaporated in open kettles set directly over the fire. To-day a few farmers make for their own use old-fashioned, open-kettle molasses or sorghum; but such products, the art of making which is now almost forgotten, are no longer to be purchased by the people.

I frequently get samples of honest molasses or delicious old-fashioned sorghum from friends who attempt to follow my unpleasant excursions in the highways and byways of sophistication. In consequence my own family is treated to such delicacies. Few Americans now know anything about, although our grandmothers were familiar with them.

To-day the first called molasses is clarified by the use of sulphurous acid, which is subsequently neutralized by the addition of an alkali. In the process

the fine flavor and aroma are greatly destroyed by the sulphurous taste and odor which remain in the product to affect injuriously the health of the unsuspecting consumer.

In some sugar factories the sulphurous acid is introduced into the molasses as the fumes of burning sulphur. In others it is introduced in the form of acid sulphite of lime.

Part of this sulphurous acid is eventually oxidized to sulphuric acid, a deadly poison. In all commercially "refined molasses" sulphurous and sulphuric acid are to be found except only that small quantity of the old-fashioned black product that now finds its way from Barbadoes to the United States. Even Barbadoes molasses has recently surrendered to the sulphur kings, and in 1915 I found for the first time some of it on the market in New York city containing sulphur dioxide.

Commercial molasses is the only kind that children are now familiar with, contains little of the flavor of the old-fashioned, open-kettle syrup. Molasses used to contain more of the sugar of the cane. Modern methods of efficiency continue to rob it more and more of the wholesome and natural sugars which one time made it what it was—an innocent and wholesome delight that has now become a departed joy.

One method of refinement consists in suspending in water acid sulphite of sodium which is brought into contact with zinc dust. The solution which results from this process is then mixed with the crude molasses, which is thus bleached or refined with a corresponding loss of fragrance and flavor, both of which escape in the effervescence which follows the mixture.

Even oxalic acid has been employed in the refinement of molasses and chloride of tin has been detected as a bleaching agent.

Of 18 samples of molasses examined by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in 1912, 14 were found to contain a poisonous metal—zinc—introduced into the molasses probably in the form of zinc chloride used as a flux for soldering the tin cans in which the molasses was put.

Of 20 samples analyzed, 18 contained salts of tin.

The mineral salts natural to sugar cane as it comes from the field amount in quantity from .5 to 1 per cent.

The raw cane juice, as expressed from the cane prior to the manufacture of sugar and the now byproduct molasses contains from .4 to .3 per cent. of mineral salts.

So unnatural is the quantity of chemical neutralizers and refining agencies employed that in the finished molasses the ash content, bearing no resemblance at all to the original salts of the cane, runs up to a total of from 8 to 10 per cent., consisting largely of scale, calcium sulphate and sulphites.

Sugar made from the pure juice of the cane is known as "first sugar." The molasses drained from this "first sugar" is known as "first molasses." "First molasses" is now a curiosity, samples of which are to be found occasionally in museums. The people know little about it.

JAPS COMPLETELY EQUIP RUSSIANS

Soldiers Get Uniforms, Guns, Ammunition and Cannon From Flowery Kingdom

Paris, Aug. 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The extent to which Japan is clothing, shoeing, arming and equipping the Russian army was forcibly presented to a military observer who has just returned from a trip along the Russian front. "I was astonished," he said, "to find great numbers of Russian soldiers equipped from head to foot in uniforms made in Japan, not only the tunic and trousers, but even the leggings. They carried on their shoulders Japanese guns. Their cartridge belts were filled with cartridges made in Japan. Their leather belts and buckles were made in Japan. And the stout hob-nailed shoes they wear are from hides gathered in Korea and made in shoes in Japan. So that, there you see a Russian soldier in Japanese clothes, Japanese shoes, with Japanese gun, Japanese ammunition and Japanese accoutrement. "It is strange," he went on, "that Russia went to war with Japan over Korea, and now Korea, the source of all the trouble, is supplying Russia with the shoes in which her soldiers are marching to victory. Korea is a great grazing country and is proving a vast reservoir of raw hides which the Japanese are rapidly turning into boots, shoes, saddles and leather furnishings. "How did these supplies get from Japan to the Russian front?" the observer was asked.

"Shipment Unmolested" "It was noted," said he, "that about the only vital point where the Germans had not been able to send their submarines was in the waters of the East China Sea, the straits of Korea, and the Sea of Japan. These are the waters separating Japan from Russia and the Asiatic Mainland, and the routes over them, commercial and military are open and without menace. "What sort of arms and munitions is Russia getting from Japan?" was asked.

"All sorts," was the reply, "from the service rifle and small field pieces up to the big twelve-inch guns. The Japanese twelve-inch is a terrible weapon, and they are content not to make any of the fourteen-inch and sixteen-inch guns, as they consider from a military standpoint that the immobility of the monster gun offsets its advantages where the twelve-inch is a mobile gun and very deadly."

It is said that French and Japanese officers are now furnishing the expert direction of the Russian artillery fire, which has made it so effective.

"Do you see any of these officers?" was asked. "No, and the report is not correct," said the observer. "The Russian artillery officers are directing their own fire, and are getting splendid results. The only Japanese and French officers are those temporarily assigned to explain the workings of a new piece, just as an expert is sent along to explain any complicated piece of machinery. Japanese experts accompanied the big twelve-inch Japanese guns, not to maneuver them in action, but to explain

how it was to be maneuvered. That is the extent of their help, and the Russians get full credit for what they have accomplished in operating their artillery. No, the Japanese have done remarkably in arming, clothing and equipping the Russians, but they have not had a chance to do the fighting."

Elks Object to Colored Body Using Their Name

Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—Objecting to the use of the name, "The Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World," by an organization composed of colored persons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, generally known as the "Order of Elks," yesterday filed an equity suit in the United States District Court. An injunction is requested to restrain the defendant from appropriating that portion of the title "Order of Elks," and to restrain its members from wearing or displaying Elks badges, emblems or insignia. A hearing will be held by Judge Dickinson on next Friday. In the bill of complaint it is asserted that the "Elks of the World" have no connection whatever with the regular order. This action was authorized by the Grand Lodge in session at Baltimore, July 14. A resolution was presented by Thomas Gray of Williamsport calling attention to infringements on Elks' rights in Pennsylvania and other States.

Danish Treaty May Not Be Ratified at This Congress

Washington, Aug. 19.—Some features of the treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies have met opposition which may so prolong discussion in the Senate as to prevent ratification at this session of Congress. Secretary Lansing was questioned by the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday about business concessions in the islands granted by Denmark and guaranteed by the United States under the treaty, and after adjournment of the meeting it was said the committee had not finished its investigation of that subject. The Secretary will appear again within a few days. Some members also want further information about the purchase price of \$25,000,000, which they believe is too high.

Says 'Angleworm' Diplomacy Will Leave U. S. at Mercy of Great Trade Fight After War

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—"Angleworm" diplomacy, which has already involved the United States in two conflicts with Mexico within the past three years, will leave the American people completely at the mercy of the great trade war which will follow the close

WEST SHORE NEWS

Social and Personal News of Towns Along West Shore

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Deckard of Marysville attended the Sunday school picnic of the Liverpool churches on Thursday.

Mrs. Charles Cleveinstein and daughter, Margaret, of Philadelphia, were guests of Marysville friends.

Miss Hazel Michaels has returned to her Landaster home after visiting relatives at Marysville.

Miss Charlotte Zentemeyer has returned to her home at Harrisburg after being the guest of her uncle, Pierce Dick at Marysville.

L. M. Bernheisel, of Chicago, and Mrs. O. F. Beard, of Green Park, visited this week with Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Several Marysville men went on a fishing trip to Angelsea, N. J. this week and returned with approximately 500 pounds of fish, mostly porgies and sea bass. Included in this party were C. W. Heshley, Harper Fortenbaugh, Harvey Hipple, H. W. Willard, Elmer Myers, Chester Sheaffer, James Brownhill, C. O. Beers, M. H. Griffith, J. B. Adams, Merrill King and Samuel Melester.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN MORNING Marysville, Pa., Aug. 19.—The Church of God has decided to hold Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. instead of 2.30 p. m. and to-morrow this change will go into effect.

Expert Insists There Is Fair Profit in 5-Cent Loaf

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19.—Is there a reason for the price of bread being increased? This question is answered by Mrs. M. A. Wilson, food expert. In arriving at her conclusions Mrs. Wilson has the benefit of figures furnished by one of the most successful bakers in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wilson declares that there is a reasonable profit in the five-cent loaf. "Four is very high—\$8.75 in car-load lots"—the expert says. "From one barrel the baker makes about 366 loaves of standard weight bread. At five cents a loaf the barrel produces \$18.30.

"The cost of materials, flour, yeast, shortening, sugar, salt and malt, is

\$10.18 a barrel. This leaves a profit of \$7.12, from which the cost of labor, machinery, rent, depreciation and the numerous other incidentals must be deducted. The larger the baking plant the greater will be the margin of profit. Modern baking machinery, by developing gluten, has done much to increase the output of the baker."

Action on Mechanicsburg Trolley License Postponed

Mechanicsburg, Pa., Aug. 19.—At an adjourned meeting of borough council Thursday evening no definite action was taken on the ordinance imposing a license fee for the use of Main street by the Valley Traction Company. Action was deferred until the next meeting.

DR. ROEDEL DIES AT LEBANON

Lebanon, Pa., Aug. 19.—Dr. Henry H. Roedel, 84, for more than a half century a physician and surgeon in the Lebanon Valley, died to-day at his home here.

ROUNSLEY-CHARLES

Millerstown, Pa., Aug. 19.—Miss Helen Rounsley, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Rounsley, and J. Otis Charles of Duncannon, were married at 5 o'clock last evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Charles F. Himes.

Type 17 CHANDLER SIX \$1295

No "Mark Up" in Price

The Truth Made Men Stop and Think

A RECENT statement by the President of the Chandler Motor Car Company on "motor car values and motor car prices" occasioned more searching thought on the part of prospective motor car purchasers than any other announcement that has been made by the Automobile Industry this year. It came as a revelation to many who had considered themselves well informed.

That statement led to the purchase of Chandler Type 17 Sixes within the past three weeks by hundreds of men who had been attracted, by extravagant advertising or otherwise, to some one of the several "marked up" cars in the medium priced field.

If you read this statement by the President of the Chandler Company, as you probably did, you know what we mean by "marked up." You know that in recent months sums ranging from \$80 to \$200 have been quietly tacked on to the selling prices of these Chandler competitors.

The explanation of the marked up prices has been the abnormal conditions, said to exist and really existing in a degree, in the motor car material market.

But you know, too, that the Chandler car has not been marked up.

And so you can still buy this great car—greatest of all the Sixes—at the same price established eighteen months ago, long before the war had made any effect on the material markets. And bear this in mind, that every change made in the Chandler car in all these past months has been a refinement and an improvement. Every addition to it has represented increased manufacturing cost. Not a single thing has been cut out of the car.

Bear in mind that today, while others are asking you to add eighty, a hundred, a hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars to your check, \$1295 plus freight buys you this big luxurious highly refined Chandler—this Chandler with the marvelous motor, the exclusive Chandler motor which has been developed and perfected through four years

of intelligent manufacturing and four years on the road in the service of thousands of Chandler drivers.

Bear in mind that the Chandler is still featured by its Bosch Magneto ignition—which others leave off, even the marked up cars, because it costs so much more; still featured by its solid cast aluminum motor base extending from frame to frame—where others use cast iron; still featured by the sturdiest, simplest chassis; still featured by ball bearings in rear wheels, differential, transmission and elsewhere, which helps make it the lightest running car on the road.

Bear in mind that in this Type 17 Chandler you get the exclusive Chandler full floating rear axle with its silent spiral bevel gear differential. And that you get the highest standard of carburetion that the market affords; Gray & Davis separate lighting and starting system; big double external and internal brakes, which stop the car at the instant of command and hold it safe on any grade.

Bear in mind that you get all of these highest grade, high priced features and scores of others which, together with Chandler workmanship, go to make up a car the superior quality of which cannot be questioned in comparison with the quality of any one of the many "marked up" cars.

And remember, too, that in the Type 17 Chandler you are offered the beautiful tonneau cowl bodies which preceded the mid-summer "new models" of other makes by seven months time.

In the Chandler you get mechanical excellence, luxury of body design, trim and finish, at the minimum of purchase price.

If we asked you to pay \$100 more or \$200 more that wouldn't make the car a bit better.

In considering your purchase of a new car, think for yourself.

Measure what Chandler offers you along side of what any other car in the medium priced field offers you, regardless of price, and we think we know what your decision will be. Measure it along side of what any other car offers, keeping the marked up price in mind, and we know what your decision will be.

Table listing car models and prices: Chandler Seven-Passenger Touring Car \$1295, Chandler Four-Passenger Roadster \$1295, Chandler Seven-Passenger Springfield Convertible Sedan \$1895, Chandler Limousine \$2595, Chandler Four-Passenger Convertible Coupe (Deliveries in October) \$1895.

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TIRES

These are the Blackstone Perfect Traction Tread Tires, a great many of which have been sold by us in this city and used for a year without a single one coming back for adjustment.

Table of tire prices: 30x3 \$8.89, 30x3 1/2 \$10.98, 32x3 1/2 \$12.24, 31x4 \$15.98, 32x4 \$16.49, 33x4 \$16.98, 34x4 \$17.48, 36x4 \$18.98, 34x4 1/2 \$24.48, 35x4 1/2 \$24.98, 36x4 1/2 \$25.40, 37x5 \$31.98.

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