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FOODS THEY BUILD OR DESTROY

AMAZING BUT RARELY SUSPECTED TRUTHS ABOUT THE THINGS YOU EAT

(Copyright, 1916, by Alfred W. McCann)

By ALFRED W. McCANN

Following the adoption by the National Commission on Milk Standards of three grades, each of which meant something which the public could understand, the contaminated milk succeeded for a short time in imposing upon the Government of New York to such an extent that he made it impossible for milk reform to progress. The revelations that followed caused such a commotion among the organized forces which had been so violently fighting good milk for years.

In May, 1915, the National Commission on Milk Standards met for the fifth time.

So highhanded had been the opposition of a corrupt milk industry in America, bringing about legislation, meaning nothing and intending to mean nothing, that the commission, in order to protect the public, recommended that the foolish and misleading phrases "certified" and "inspected" and "guaranteed" be eliminated for all time.

As a substitute for the politico-commercial phrase, which was being conducted at enormous expense by milk dealers all over the country, the commission urged a new classification of all milk, embracing but three grades. Grade A consisted of two classes.

The first was raw milk from tuberculin tested cows handled by medically inspected employees and produced under sanitary conditions with a standard of no more than 10,000 bacteria per c. c. (cubic centimeter).

The second class under Grade A was required to be pasteurized. Under this classification Grade A pasteurized milk consisted of milk from physically examined cows, produced under sanitary conditions, with not more than 1,000,000 bacteria per c. c. before pasteurization and not more than 10,000 after pasteurization.

Grade B consisted of but one class. In this class a bacteria count of not more than 1,000,000 before pasteurization and not more than 50,000 after pasteurization was imposed.

Grade C milk, under the new classifications, consisted of all milk from all sources containing more than 1,000,000 bacteria per c. c. before pasteurization, or more than 50,000 after pasteurization.

These new standards had scarcely been urged when a sensational effort was made to neutralize them at the expense of Governor Martin J. Glynn, of New York.

The Governor, before the scheme was exposed, was induced to appoint a committee to give the entire subject of milk production from cow to consumer a wide consideration.

It was boldly announced in a dispatch from Albany that the Governor planned to veto any bill passed by the legislature not considered by this special committee.

The committee consisted of a number of powerful interests in the dairy industry, a number of commercial scientists, whose laboratories had been retained by the dairy

industry, and a group of men prominent in various organizations of farmers, each of whom was devoted to the milk and ice cream industry.

On the committee were the very men who had done most to obstruct every effort of the National Commission on Milk Standards to bring about a safe milk supply for every state in the Union.

The committee were also men who had put up thousands of dollars for the purpose of fighting all legislation intended to improve milk conditions.

Notwithstanding the fact that many large milk dealers of the United States and Canada indorsed the milk standards which had been adopted by the American Public Health Association, and notwithstanding the indorsement of these standards by the National Association of Veterinarians, which meant that there was to be a general uniformity in the standards and grades of milk found in all localities and that good milk would be the same kind of milk everywhere, the milk corruptionists determined to fight milk reform to the death.

The new standards meant that the time had come when one municipality would not be required to accept bad milk rejected by another municipality, but that all municipalities would receive the same kind of milk.

The new standards meant that the consumer would be told the true story of its history and character.

The reactionaries had determined to thrust upon the people, notwithstanding the country's fight against it, milk known to be the cause of disease and death.

February 26, 1914, at City Hall, New York, Governor Glynn's milk commission met.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, health commissioner of the city of New York, sent a message to the conference, which clearly disclosed the vicious conditions which the Governor's padded milk commission desired, for the sake of commercial profit, to perpetuate.

Dr. Goldwater's message was as follows:

"Only yesterday we discovered a typhoid carrier in one of the milk-producing farms in the city of New York, the health department has traced a number of cases of typhoid fever.

"The milk of this farm has now been excluded from the list of suppliers to New York, but, owing to inadequate state control, this typhoid-producing milk will now be shipped to the smaller towns, which will have to suffer as a result of New York's vigilance.

"If the small towns were under state regulations, these tragic conditions would not be possible."

Dr. Charles E. North, secretary of the National Commission on Milk Standards, and Paul Taylor, secretary of the New York Milk Committee, asked to be heard at the hearing. They were denied.

The clash that followed has helped to make milk history in the United States.

PENROSE SAYS DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS EXTRAVAGANT AND IGNORED NATIONAL INTEREST

Washington, Sept. 14.—Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the Finance Committee and leader of the Republicans in the Senate, in a statement analyzing the performance of the Democratic Congress last year, said that while the actual appropriations amount to about \$1,700,000,000, the authorization of future expenditures, if included, would bring the total to \$2,347,127,489. He said that with the closing of the session the political record was complete and that the issue would now be fought out at the polls. His authorized statement is as follows:

"With the adjournment of the recent session of the sixty-fourth Congress, the record may be said to have been completed and the campaign will now be fought out to a conclusion. The most important measure passed is the revenue law. As with most of the important legislation in the present Congress, the bill was perfected in a Democratic caucus, and the Republicans were not invited to participate in the discussion of these measures.

"Probably never in the history of the country has caucus control been carried to a greater or more undesirable extent than has been exhibited in the recent session. Thus, in the case of the revenue bill, it was held for several weeks under consideration in a Democratic caucus, and the bill reported to the full Committee on Finance of the Senate, reported out on the same day, and a few days afterward the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the measure. The Republican minority had no opportunity to participate in any of the preliminary discussions.

"Interference from the White House in most of the important measures passed, not only was the severe caucus control noticeable, but added to it was a direct and effective interference from the White House, directing and controlling the details of legislation. For the revenue legislation, and for nearly all other legislation, with the exception of the provisions for preparedness, the Democratic Party was strictly responsible and the majority of the Republicans were found recorded against the several measures.

"The revenue law carries the policy of direct taxation further than was ever attempted before. In fact the majority admitted emulated the example of the British and other foreign governments, endeavoring to raise the requisite revenue by direct taxes. In doing this they have imposed burdens upon the individual and upon business, which are going to be a great hardship. And, moreover, these direct taxes will in a very serious way interfere with the revenue of cities and municipalities the growing needs of which are constantly increasing, which can be met only by direct taxes levied by the States or cities.

"The Republicans contended we should first endeavor to raise sufficient revenue by duties upon imports of character to protect adequately American industry and American labor and to be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts, and, above all, particularly in view of the crisis confronting us with the close of the war in Europe, with the object of securing the industrial independence of the United States to the end that our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark, but a powerful aid to national

ILLINOIS WILL HAVE CLOSE RACE

Hard Fought Campaign For Gubernatorial Honors; Lorimer Defeated

Chicago, Sept. 14.—One of the hardest fought political campaigns in the history of Illinois will be waged between Governor Edward F. Dunne, Democrat, and former Congressman Frank O. Lowden, Republican, nominated for Governor yesterday by the Democratic and Republican parties, respectively, it was predicted today. Both rolled up pluralities of approximately 100,000 over their nearest competitors in the nomination race, according to returns available early today.

Governor Dunne defeated William E. Brinton, manufacturer, who had the backing of Roger Sullivan, Dunne's Cook county by approximately 60,000, and the anti-party candidate, 9,000 in one-third of the down-State precincts. Lowden won in Cook by about 30,000 and down-State by twice that number.

Defeat of William Lorimer for Congress from the Sixth Illinois district seemed assured today. Arthur W. Fulton had a plurality of 1,000 over the ousted United States senator.

Medill McCormick, former Progressive, and former Senator William E. Mason, were nominated by the Republicans for Congressmen-at-large, according to returns at hand. Congressman-at-large B. M. Chipfield, however, was running Mason a close race.

James R. Mann, Republican House leader; "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Martin B. Madden and William W. Wilson were renominated for Congress by the Republicans. James T. McDermott, Democratic congressman, was defeated by Charles Martin, an alderman, of Chicago. Democratic congressman renomination included Adolph J. Sabbath, Frank Buchanan and Henry T. Rainey.

Lieutenant Governor Barratt O'Hara apparently has been defeated for nomination by Henry W. Huttman, of Chicago. The Republicans nominated John G. Gentry, who served as lieutenant governor for several terms.

WHEN PA IS SICK

When Pa is sick, he's scared to death An' Ma an' us just holds our breath. He crawls in bed, an' puffs an' grunts, And does all kinds of crazy stunts. He wants "Doc" Brown, an' mighty quick, For when Pa's ill, he's awful sick. He gasps and groans, an' sort of sighs, He talks so queer, an' rolls his eyes. Ma jumps an' runs, an' all of us, An' all the house is in a fuss. An' peace an' joy is mighty scarce— When Pa is sick, it's something fierce.

WHEN MA IS SICK

When Ma is sick, she pegs away; She's quiet, though, not much to say. She goes right on a-doin' things, An' sometimes laughs, or even sings. She says the doctor's extra well, But then it's just a kind o' spell. She'll be all right to-morrow, sure, A good old sleep will be the cure. An' Pa she sniffs an' makes no kick, For women folks will possibly have it. An' Ma, she smiles, lets on she's glad— When Ma is sick it ain't so bad.

—Monroe County Appeal

TEXAS AVIATOR KILLED

Fredericksburg, Texas, Sept. 14.—Jack Miller, a Texas aviator, fell 75 feet and was instantly killed here yesterday.

power is now driven to openly declare the intention of issuing bonds on account of the deficit in the National Guard and for other purposes, having been forced to this course by the only alternative to meet the needs of a depleted treasury.

Chance Ignored

"If Congress had exercised economy by curtailing or refusing appropriations for needless projects or projects that could well wait, such as the nitrate plant, the construction of a bill, shipping bill, flood-control bill, government armor plant and other projects, it is safe to say that some \$200,000,000 would have been saved during the session. This amount, together with \$100,000,000 which the treasury has lost from customs duties under the Underwood Tariff law, or nearly \$200,000,000 as some estimate, aggregates a grand total of \$400,000,000 sufficient to meet the authorized expenditures for preparedness during this fiscal year.

"But still more startling is the contention of the contract authorized to which the government is pledged in addition to the actual appropriations. For navy increase, for fortifications, for river and harbor improvements, flood control and State aid for roads nearly \$700,000,000 has been so authorized, and if to this we add the appropriations for 1917 we have a grand total of \$2,347,127,489. This does not include expenditures which will have to be met sooner or later, such as the \$25,000,000 for the Danish islands and other liabilities of the government, such as the \$30,000,000 which will possibly have to be refunded on certain imports, still further increasing the total to an aggregate that will astound the people of the country when they come to realize it.

Trade War Foreseen

"The reckless extravagance carried on with a disregard of consequences which is simply appalling has characterized the entire session of the majority party during the session of Congress just closed. Moreover, there has been an utter failure to recognize the needs of the country when we come to face the crisis which will be brought on before the close of the war in Europe. While we read every day of trade combinations, commercial agreements and tariff arrangements being made in nearly every country in Europe and between the different groups of belligerents, all looking toward protecting themselves and equipping them to engage in a force commercial and industrial war which will be waged when the military operations are over, we find the party in power apparently entirely indifferent to the necessity of making similar adequate provisions for the trade, commerce and industries of America through proper tariff regulations. The consequence is inevitable that with the close of the war with each group of belligerents united in compact and refusing to trade with each other the American market, which is the richest in the world, will be made the dumping ground for every manufactured article of the warring nations, and it does not take much recollection of the condition which we were rapidly approaching before the war broke out to realize what will be our fate under present conditions when the war is over."

New Clothing Store to Open in Fourth Street

The Union Clothing Company is the name of a new cash and credit store to open Saturday at 32 and 34 South Fourth street. This is a double store-room altered to suit the requirements of the new firm. A complete line of wearing apparel for men, women and children will be carried in stock. A chain of stores is operated by the Union Clothing Company and Charles Cohen, who has had twenty-five years experience in the clothing business will be in charge of the Harrisburg store.

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