DR. H. W. WILEY AND HIS FAMOUS "POISON SQUAD" Long the Storm Center In Career of Chief Figure In

Latest Administration

Controversy.

he remained in that position two

him and say, "He is one of us." Ken:

county considers that Wiley bestows

special honor upon it by being born

physiological chemistry had been

greatly increased by work in the

health laboratory of Berlin, under the

direction of Dr. Sell. After Dr. Wiley

had become state chemist of Indiana

he set about to create a popular de

mand for pure food and legislation

relative to food inspection. Not unti'

the division of chemistry was allowed

to take up the study of food adultera

tion did Dr. Wiley begin to see the

possibility of the realization of his

ideas on the exposing of adulterated

A part of bulletin 13 in 1887 con

tains the first report of his researches

The interest aroused by the publica

tion led to Senator Faulkner's intro

duction of a comprehensive food in

spection bill similar in many respect

to that passed by parliament in 1874

After leading a harassed life for sev

eral years this bill was finally killed

by the house of representatives. Oth

bills that Dr. Wiley was behind

But Dr. Wiley was not discouraged

by these setbacks. Largely through hi-

terations resulted in the appointment

within its limits.

adulteration of foods.

foods and drugs,

failed to pass.

the Pure Food Fight.

HEY are at it again in Washing ton. Never can tell when # new controversy will arise in the city by the Potomac. This

time the center of the fight is Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, better known as the chief of the "poison squad." Wiley is a big man, physically, mentally and otherwise. He also makes a good fight and tells a good story. Dr. Wiley was married not long ago and should be able to put up a better fight than ever Dr. Wiley was born in Indiana in 1844. He was graduated from Hanover college and now holds degrees of A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D. and various others that would use up most of the letters in the cap case.

Resignation Often Announced.

During the past three years especially numerous reports have announced the resignation of Dr. Wiley as chief of the bureau of chemistry either of his own free will or at the request of his superiors-or have informed the public that he was to be fired bodily from the department of agriculture for the commission of many alleged sins. But the man whose "poison squads" and frequently published rules for health and death made the people of the country take such an interest in their food and drink as never before always remained in his rosition. When the time came for him to go Dr. Wiley used to say it wouldn't be hard to find another job when he should step out from the tangles of the bureau where he saved the government \$12,-000,000 in ten years-at least according to the food expert's own statement.

To those who charge Dr. Wiley with arranging and countenancing the spending of \$20 or \$50 a day in place of the legal maximum of \$11 he might reply in the words he used a year ago last February when money matters in his bureau brought him before the house committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture-"Every dollar we have spent in our laboratory has saved Uncle Sam \$100. The work of the chemistry bureau has thus saved the government a vast deal of money.'

Not only has Dr. Wiley always looked after the interests of this bureau of chemistry for twenty-eight yearshe first became connected with the department's chemistry work in 1883, when it was limited to analyses of fertilizers and sugar-but he has had at heart the interests of the digestive organs of the people of the United States. Only a few days ago Dr. Wiley was heard from in view of the relation of the heat wave and man's stomach. Almost every summer Dr. Wiley has announced new summer diets for the people, high and low: "Eat no meat; consume plenty of fruits, but have them cooked; drink nothing below 60 degrees in temperature; banish all alcoholic vegetables; seek cheerful friends; don't worry." From these rules it will be seen how Dr. Wiley added to his enemies by suggestions that, if carried out by the advised, would injure the business of butcher, Iceman, saloon keeper and pessimist. But it seems that the preacher did not always practice what he preached. Only a few days after issuing a bulletin similar to the above three years ago his enemies said that the dietarian sat down to a meal of "two imperial crabs, one large steak and trimmings, a special salad and several mugs of musty ale." All this furnished material for the opponents of pure food and reasonable living. Dr. Wiley had and perhaps still has other ideas. A man should eat "1 per cent of his weight in dry foods, and so it requires 100 days for him to eat his own head off." If a man eats less he loses weight, and Dr. Wiley was only relying on crabs, steak and salad to keep him robust. "Every man ought to choose his own rations," was a former Wileyan opinion that gave an excuse for the crabs, etc.

THE CITIZEN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1911.

would attract popular attention to cersmoke in public. He has also talked about the day when men will be strong and active aithough eighty years oid The poison squads established by Dr. Wiley ate food containing borax and other preservatives, lived on a diet of cheese and underwent tobacco and at cohol tests.

Manufacturers of foods and drugs affected by Dr. Wiley's analyses, ruiings and general activity have iong burlap bag just beneath the surface demanded his removal. His attitude toward them may be summed up in his own words, "I don't give a hang left to take a similar teaching position for the business world. What I care at the Agricultural college of Indiana situated at Purdue. Feeling that he for is the health of the people. When must gain more knowledge to keep up there are hundreds of dollars involved with the Hoosier minds, he spent the there are millions of lives hanging in year 1878-79 doing research work in the balance. It is these I consider and chemistry at Berlin. Indiana made not the business done by any corpora Dr. Wiley state chemist in 1881, and tion.'

As to criticisms against him, Dr. Wiley says:

years, until going to Washington to become the chief of the division o "Blees you, I don't mind what the chemistry in the department of agri boys have to say. They like it, and it doesn't hurt me. If they didn't get mad at me I'd think I hadn't stirred culture. His career as a servant of the government-his enemies say he was more of a boss than a servantthem up enough." has caused the Hooslers to point a

> FACTORY INSPECTION WORK. Factory Inspector Delaney has just issued his annual report for

Not Satisfied to Test Fertilizers. 1910. As a State report this is rather prompt, but this is partly accounted for by the fact that it con-tains less than 100 pages. It gains When Wiley got to going in Wash ington he displayed the power to eat in value by its decreased size, but would be much more important if work. Those under him and many above him did not hold the same opin ion as to exerting themselves for Un Any well-regulated newspaper could cle Sam. Dr. Wiley thought that his have printed it all on twenty-four office ought not to confine itself to see hours' notice and the nature of facing if fertilizers were up to snuff et not. It was the new chief's aim to not. It was the new chief's aim to available by the middle of January. We make the point not in criticism but in commendation, for it is alcreate a division of chemistry for the study of food adulteration, and in 1885 his office was authorized to study the most a shock to receive an annual report of a State officer so soon. While in Germany Dr. Wiley's inter-

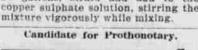
may help to wake up some of the other departments at Harrisburg. est in the chemistry of foods and in The report discloses that more than a million of our people are engaged in occupation calling for fac-tory inspection. Almost one-half of the men are connected with employments dealing with iron or steel, and this is about what one would have expected. Over one-half of the women are connected with the tex-tile trades, either in manufacturing of cloth and yarns or in making them up into garments. The year on the whole is declared to have been one of about the average industrial activity, which is encouraging, see-ing that in some parts of the country conditions have been far below the average.

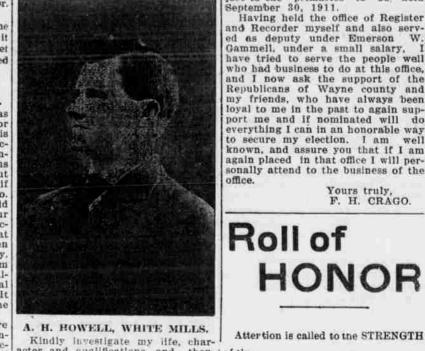
It is encouraging to find that violations of the law have not been very numerous. It is true that in-spectors have been obliged to secure the dismissal of a large number of those under age and of some of proper age without the requisite educational equipment. It is true that the fire escape subject has met some trouble and a good deal of vigor has been necessary. But, all things considered, the report discloses that, owing to previous work by Mr. Delaney, few attempt to vioefforts the national pure food conven-tion met in Washington in 1896. It-whose duty it was to investigate adul factory conditions are so good as in Pennsylvania.

of the "Mason senate committee." It is ideal to have every child go whose duty it was to investigate adul through secondary and higher edu-cation, but until the millennium arterated foods. As the most prominent leader of the pure food movement nent leader of the pure food movement and the government's chief expert. Dr Wiley took the leading part in the

would attract popular attention to cer-tain subjects was a paper that he read made by dissolving three pounds of in New York on arsenic in glycetine and women's black stockings. He hates tobacco and would close all bars. In fifteen years be says people won't dare made by dissolving three pounds of arsenate in fifty gallons of water. If you have the beetles or "bugs" present, add two or three pounds of arsenate of lead to this will

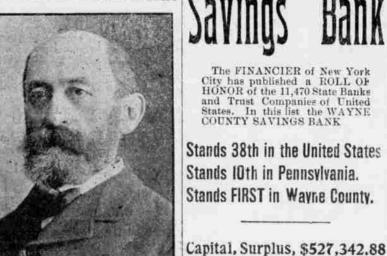
probably do as well as the Bordeaux mixture. This is not fully proven, al-though 1 used it all right three years ago. This is made by using one gal-lon of the strong lime-sulphur solution, either homemade or commer-clal, in twenty-five gallons of water." In making Bordeax mixture dissolve the copper sulphate (bluestone) of the water, (or put it in boiling water, using at least one quart to the pound), and dilute to 25 gal-lons. Slake the lime in sufficient water to prevent burning. Dilute to 25 gallons, strain and add to the





Kindly investigate my life, char-cter and qualifications, and then, then. 1 of the If possible, give me your vote. If elected I will attend to the duties of the office myself and will try to prove to all that no mistake was made in m" selection.

CANDIDATE for PROTHONOTORY



LEOPOLD FUERTH.

I most respectfully solicit your support at the primarles September 30, 1911. Honesdale, Pa., December 1, 1910.

mixture or with dilute lime-sulphur FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.



F. H. CRAGO.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for the office of Register and Recorder of Wayne county, sub-

ject to the primaries to be held September 30, 1911. Having held the office of Register and Recorder myself and also served as deputy under Emerson W. Gammell, under a small salary, I have tried to serve the people well who had business to do at this office. and I now ask the support of the Republicans of Wayne county and my friends, who have always been loyal to me in the past to again sup-port me and if nominated will do everything I can in an honorable way to secure my election. I am well known, and assure you that if I am again placed in that office I will personally attend to the business of the office.

Yours truly, F. H. CRAGO.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonia: sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggsts.

Take Hall's Family Pill- for constipation.



Marries a Good Cook.

The best cook in Washington's younger set, Miss Anna Kelton-also a suffragist-earlier in the year became the wife of the food expert in his sixtieth year. Dr. Wiley himself is a master at the stove or chafing dish. It used to be one of his proud boasts that he cooked his own mush while attending Hanover college, in Indiana. The mush, acting on his intellect by way of the stomach, enabled the young Hoosier to take his A. B. degree in 1867. Four years later at the Indiana Medical college he received the degree of doctor of medicine, but its connection with mush has never been established. At least he did not cook his own meals, for while he was not long laying the foundation for the knowledge that was to provide his ideas on "eating to live" he taught Latin and Greek in Butler college. Further training, principally in chemistry, was secured at the Law-rence Scientific school of Harvard university, where the degree of B. S. indicated a part of his mental equipment.

For one year he was professor of try at Butley college, which he

committee's investigations. He direct tion, of permitting minors to work ed the taking of testimony, which fill. only under severe ed a volume of \$00 pages when com-Diebed

Finally Wins Long Fight. The slowness of congress to act upor the committee's report might have dis couraged any one but Dr. Wiley, and the pure food movement entered in 1904 upon the final stage preceding the passage of the national pure food and drugs act two years later. Since they the work of the bureau of chemistry has greatly increased, for its duty under the bill was to supply analyses of foods and drugs as a basis for prose cution and information to legislators needing aid in the preparation of meas ures.

According to the policy of Secretary Wilson, Dr. Wiley, in whom the head of the agricultural department has chief of the bureau of chemistry. Dr. Wiley's many enemies have disclosed clined to credit him with a fair inter-

view, reported that benzoate of soda as a preservative was not harmful. Dr. Wiley threatened to resign when the board was upheld, but he didn't. The reason that Dr. Wiley is so well to his popularization of advice and technical information regarding harmful foods and drugs. He has kept the public terioration of products in cold storage, For the benefit of the people he fought storm.

hayseed jam, glucose honey and white

they were drinking was not whisky, of lightning amounts to an obsession. although the label on the bottles said it was. To the members of a house committee on agriculture he once served food and drink to illustrate the

served food and drink to illustrate the difference between the pure and the adulterated. According to Dr. Wiley, shad have more sense about steering clear of pol-luted water than human beings have the being state in the state in the state in the state is a remedy for poteto. "As a remedy for poteto. blight

An instance of the way in which be

restrictions and of securing all of the sanitary and safety appliances possible. The last Legislature strengthened the hands of the inspector. Anyone who con-templates conditions in our factories now and twenty years ago can see what great good has been accom-plished.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

LIGHTNING'S FREAKS.

Total Total Total New

Lightning the other day sought out and struck a man working in a Pennsylvania coal mine 1,500 feet under ground and unaware that a storm was raging. The report in the despatch that the bolt " followed the intake of the air current" reveals a danger not commonly appreciated. Lightning is attracted to or deflected from an object by the slightest of influences, and a draught serves as one of its surest conductors.

The incident makes timely a statehad full confidence, was allowed a ment of the conclusions reached by a rather free hand. The food and drugs British investigator as to conditions act conferred enormous power upon the of safety in thunder-storms. The The main thing when out in the fields is to avoid becoming the most prominthat he used his power arbitrarily, but are frequently struck, and caution is ent object in the landscape. Farmers those of a less prejudiced mind are in indicated for golfers on the links and for persons in boats or canoes on pretation of the act and the rulings made under it. His first chief setback was received when the Remsen board der an isolated tree. The same conditions apply to isolated huts or outtwo years ago, contrary to Dr. Wiley's houses. As secure refuge as can be found is a house in a row of uniform height.

These conclusions only repeat the old Roman poet's observation that the tallest pines are first struck." known to the public in general is due One precaution not always observed is to avoid sitting by an open window or fireplace or near a gas or electric fixture during a storm. Swiss guides on mountain-tops remove their hobinformed upon the improvement or de nailed shoes and discard their alpenstocks at the approach of a thunder-A more intelligent use of common-

sense precautions of the kind would flour. In New York city several years reduce the very slight individual ago he startled the Sphinx club mem- risk of being struck and increase the bers at a dinner by teiling them what confidence of those to whom the fear

Potato Blight.

At this season of the year Professor Surface, Harrisburg, Pa., is re-

others: "As a remedy for potato blight, you can spray with either Bordeaux

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