

DR. H. W. WILEY AND HIS FAMOUS "POISON SQUAD"

Long the Storm Center in the Pure Food Fight.

Career of Chief Figure in Latest Administration Controversy.

THEY are at it again in Washington. Never can tell when a 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 position. 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 years—he 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, ice man, 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 dietitian 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 ration," was a former Wileyan opinion that gave an excuse for the crabs, etc.

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 Lawrence 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 "poison" at Butler college, which he

left to take a similar teaching position at the Agricultural college of Indiana situated at Purdue. Feeling that he must gain more knowledge to keep up with the Hoosier minds, he spent the year 1878-79 doing research work in chemistry at Berlin. Indiana made Dr. Wiley state chemist in 1881, and he remained in that position two years, until going to Washington to become the chief of the division of chemistry in the department of agriculture. His career as a servant of the government—his enemies say he was more of a boss than a servant—has caused the Hoosiers to point at him and say, "He is one of us." Kenyon county considers that Wiley bestows special honor upon it by being born within its limits.

Not Satisfied to Test Fertilizers. When Wiley got to going in Washington he displayed the power to eat work. Those under him and many above him did not hold the same opinion as to exerting themselves for Uncle Sam. Dr. Wiley thought that his office ought not to confine itself to seeing if fertilizers were up to snuff or not. It was the new chief's aim to create a division of chemistry for the study of food adulteration, and in 1885 his office was authorized to study the adulteration of foods.

While in Germany Dr. Wiley's interest in the chemistry of foods and in 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 demand for pure food and legislation relative to food inspection. Not until the division of chemistry was allowed to take up the study of food adulteration did Dr. Wiley begin to see the possibility of the realization of his ideas on the exposing of adulterated foods and drugs.

A part of bulletin 13 in 1887 contains the first report of his researches. The interest aroused by the publication led to Senator Faulkner's introduction of a comprehensive food inspection bill similar in many respects to that passed by parliament in 1874. After leading a harassed life for several years this bill was finally killed by the house of representatives. Other bills that Dr. Wiley was behind failed to pass.

But Dr. Wiley was not discouraged by these setbacks. Largely through his efforts the national pure food convention met in Washington in 1896. Its whose duty it was to investigate adulterations resulted in the appointment of the "Mason senate committee," whose duty it was to investigate adulterated foods. As the most prominent leader of the pure food movement and the government's chief expert, Dr. Wiley took the leading part in the committee's investigations. He directed the taking of testimony, which filled a volume of 800 pages when completed.

Finally Wins Long Fight.

The slowness of congress to act upon the committee's report might have discouraged 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 then 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 prosecution and information to legislators needing aid in the preparation of measures.

According to the policy of Secretary Wilson, Dr. Wiley, in whom the head of the agricultural department had had full confidence, was allowed a rather free hand. The food and drugs act conferred enormous power upon the chief of the bureau of chemistry. Dr. Wiley's many enemies have disclosed that he used his power arbitrarily, but those of a less prejudiced mind are inclined to credit him with a fair interpretation of the act and the rulings made under it. His first chief setback was received when the Remsen board two years ago, contrary to Dr. Wiley's 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 known to the public in general is due to his popularization of advice and technical information regarding harmful foods and drugs. He has kept the public informed upon the improvement or deterioration of products in cold storage. For the benefit of the people he fought hayseed jam, glucose honey and white flour. In New York city several years ago he startled the Sphinx club members at a dinner by telling them what they were drinking was not whisky, 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 difference between the pure and the adulterated.

According to Dr. Wiley, shad have more sense about steering clear of polluted water than human beings have. An instance of the way in which he

would attract popular attention to certain subjects was a paper that he read in New York on arsenic in glycerine and women's black stockings. He hates tobacco and would close all bars. In fifteen years he says people won't dare smoke in public. He has also talked about the day when men will be strong and active although eighty years old. The poison squads established by Dr. Wiley ate food containing borax and other preservatives, lived on a diet of cheese and underwent tobacco and alcohol tests.

Manufacturers of foods and drugs affected by Dr. Wiley's analyses, rulings and general activity have long demanded his removal. His attitude toward them may be summed up in his own words, "I don't give a hang for the business world. What I care for is the health of the people. Where there are hundreds of dollars involved there are millions of lives hanging in the balance. It is these I consider and not the business done by any corporation."

As to criticisms against him, Dr. Wiley says:

"Bless you, I don't mind what the 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 them up enough."

FACTORY INSPECTION WORK.

Factory Inspector Delaney has just issued his annual report for 1910. As a State report this is rather prompt, but this is partly accounted for by the fact that it contains less than 100 pages. It gains in value by its decreased size, but would be much more important if it had appeared five months ago. Any well-regulated newspaper could have printed it all on twenty-four hours' notice and the nature of factory inspection work is such that the data could easily have been available by the middle of January. We make the point not in criticism but in commendation, for it is almost a shock to receive an annual report of a State officer so soon. It may help to wake up some of the other departments at Harrisburg.

The report discloses that more than a million of our people are engaged in occupation calling for factory 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 textile 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, seeing 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 inspectors 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 attempts to violate the law and none succeed in doing so for any length of time. The result is that there is no State where factory conditions are so good as in Pennsylvania.

It is ideal to have every child go through secondary and higher education, but until the millennium arrives we shall be content with the policy of compelling every child to get a good common school education, of permitting minors to work only under severe restrictions and of securing all of the sanitary and safety appliances possible. The last Legislature strengthened the hands of the inspector. Anyone who contemplates conditions in our factories now and twenty years ago can see what great good has been accomplished.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

LIGHTNING'S FREAKS.

Lightning the other day sought out and struck a man working in a Pennsylvania coal mine 1,500 feet underground 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 influences, and a draught serves as one of its surest conductors.

The incident makes timely a statement of the conclusions reached by a British investigator as to conditions of safety in thunderstorms. The main thing when out in the fields is to avoid becoming the most prominent object in the landscape. Farmers are frequently struck, and caution is indicated for golfers on the links and for persons in boats or canoes on lake or river. There is relative safety in a clump of trees, but danger under an isolated tree. The same conditions apply to isolated huts or out-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 poles are first struck." 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 hobnailed shoes and discard their alpenstocks at the approach of a thunderstorm.

A more intelligent use of common-sense precautions of the kind would reduce the very slight individual risk of being struck and increase the confidence of those to whom the fear of lightning amounts to an obsession.

Potato Blight.

At this season of the year Professor Surface, Harrisburg, Pa., is receiving many inquiries from persons as to the proper treatment of Potato blight. The following information recently sent to a Pottstown inquirer will be found helpful to others:

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

mixture or with dilute lime-sulphur solution. The Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving three pounds of bluestone, and four pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water. If you have the bottles or "bugs" present, add two or three pounds of arsenate of lead to this.

The lime-sulphur solution will probably do as well as the Bordeaux mixture. This is not fully proven, although I used it all right three years ago. This is made by using one gallon of the strong lime-sulphur solution, either homemade or commercial, in twenty-five gallons of water."

In making Bordeaux mixture dissolve the copper sulphate (bluestone) by suspending it over night in a burlap bag just beneath the surface of the water, (or put it in boiling water, using at least one quart to the pound), and dilute to 25 gallons. Strain the lime in sufficient water to prevent burning. Dilute to 25 gallons, strain and add to the copper sulphate solution, stirring the mixture vigorously while mixing.

Candidate for Prothonotary.



A. H. HOWELL, WHITE MILLS. Kindly investigate my life, character and qualifications, and then, 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 my selection.

CANDIDATE FOR PROTHONOTARY



LEOPOLD FUERT. I most respectfully solicit your support at the primaries September 30, 1911.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FROM THE 33d ANNUAL REPORT.	
Total admitted assets.....	\$ 773,513,003.55
Total insurance in force.....	1,080,220,708.00
Total number policy-holders.....	435,481.00
New insurance reported and paid for in 1910.....	118,738,023.00
Increase in insurance in force over 1909.....	97,210,618.00
Total income for 1910.....	\$1,978,802.23
Total payment to policy-holders.....	32,869,800.00
Ratio of expense and taxes to income.....	12.78 per cent.

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IF YOU INSURE WITH H. A. TINGLEY, Agent, HONESDALE, PA.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.



F. H. CRAGO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder of Wayne county, subject 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 support 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.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County Savings Bank

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

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Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.
Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

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Total ASSETS, \$2,951,048.26

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Walding, Kinnam & Marvin,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



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