



Although less than twenty years have passed since it was first proved in Richmond, Va., that there were commercial possibilities in the overhead trolley, the profession of electric rail-roading has already become so well established that all sorts of young men are getting into it. It is again reported this fall from several districts of the Middle West that male school-teachers can hardly be secured because the young fellows who formerly taught in the rural schools are now all in service as conductors or motormen. From the country towns in the East, too, there is all the time going on an exodus among the most capable men to the offices of the transportation companies in the cities. Such are the opportunities which the extension of urban and interurban lines have made that even women in some cases, as recently in Indianapolis, have attempted to qualify as conductors, and though in this instance they proved unsuccessful, nobody dares to predict that five or fifteen years hence the patrons of some American road may not be handing over their nickels to uniformed conductors in petticoats.

A large proportion, certainly, of those who thus join the ranks do so with the expectation of rising from the car platform to the higher paid positions of responsibility. Although the wages paid employes by the electric roads are good for the class of work, the opportunities for advancement are what are especially attracting a superior class of men. Thousands, undoubtedly of the ambitious have been incited by the example of street railway kings of to-day, who only a few years ago occupied humble positions at small wages.

A large percentage comes from the country. It has indeed been the experience of the elevated management that the lads from the smaller places are apt to pass very creditable physical examinations and to develop into high-grade employes.

Remarkable diversity as to former occupations exists among the men whom the visitor to Boston notes as polite conductors or motormen in well-cut uniforms. Many, of course, report simply that they have all their lives been farming or helping their parents on the farm, but among the hundreds of new ones taken on each year are to be found the names of men who must have been through stirring adventures before they undertook the useful task of collecting nickels. From the United States army and navy there is noticeable a regular drift to the service of the Boston company. Several score of former soldiers or sailors pass their examinations every year and enter the industrial ranks under the leadership of that veteran of the Spanish war, Major General William A. Bancroft, president of the elevated company.

Those, too, who have been good servants of Uncle Sam are likely to continue to be good soldiers. They find in their new occupation opportunities for advancement which are impossible in army and navy, for there exists in it no impassable barrier between commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The most efficient men may go right from the bottom to the top, as indeed every division superintendent of the road has.

If men from the government service turn up often at the elevated company's famous training school in the Sullivan square terminal, hardly less frequently do people from callings which would not seem exactly to prepare for street railroading present papers of application and recommendation. School-teachers and superintendents, weary of the deadening grind of the schoolroom, have lately been appearing in considerable numbers. They know that in the chosen vocation the same devotion that was shown in teaching will eventually reward them much better. College students, too, enter the service, some for a few months in the summer and others—those of the type that the company most approves—for permanent work.

It would be hard to say just how many ex-clergymen are taking up nickels instead of presenting contribution boxes on the lines running in and out

of the New England metropolises. There is, at any rate, a considerable number of them. Some are men who became discouraged in the disheartening task of maintaining a congregation in a town of diminishing population and lessening regard for religious traditions, and they turn to the conductor's calling as one which gives outdoor life, exercise of intelligent and abundant opportunity to practice the Christian virtues. Occasionally a minister takes the examinations because he has some throat trouble which prevents his going on with his preaching.—Chicago Chronicle.

QUEER STORIES

Chicago has a noble, if somewhat odorous, waterway, called Bubbly Creek. The stockyards discharge into it. It has been discovered that the famous stream will burn. Says a local paper: "That this historic section of the city's commercial waterway can bubble and does bubble, and that it can exude smells compared to which a rendering plant is as a fragrant morn in budding June, and does so exude, has long been a matter of local history, if not pride. But that the famed old swimming pool can be converted into kinetic heat energy by the mere application of a match has remained for the Weekly Health Bulletin to disclose." It is now proposed to set the river on fire!

The Japanese are making great strides in the art of advertising. The agents of the government tobacco monopoly offering their wares in Manchuria declare that their cigarette "administers life," "supports the spirits"; "this cigarette of government manufacture is sweet and of good quality, famous, once tried always liked"; "will cause the smoker to feel as if in a dream like unto the Mountain Woo-Shan."

A case has been reported in Germany which suggests the curative value of fear. The subject, an old woman, had been bedridden on account of paralysis for ten years. Last August a tempest burst in the region where she lived. Hall destroyed the vineyards. A gale shook the houses. Premature darkness settling down caused general terror. The old paralytic, influenced by fear, leaped from her bed. There has been no relapse, and she may be set down, perhaps, as the only case of cure by tempest.

Dr. Daniel Murphy, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Tasmania, who recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday and the diamond jubilee of his episcopate, once made a jest that amused the late Pope Leo. At the close of a farewell audience in the early '80s the Pope said: "Well, brother, I suppose this is the last time we shall meet in this world." But in the early '90s Dr. Murphy turned up again at the Vatican, reminded Pope Leo of his pessimistic prophecy, and added: "So you see you are not infallible after all."

A handy word much misused in phenomenon. The London Globe once heard a man, explaining its meaning to a friend. He did it as follows: "Now, if you see a cow in a medder," he said, didactically, "that's not a phinomeena. It's a pretty animal and what not, but it ain't a phinomeena. And if you see a thistle in a medder, that ain't a phinomeena. Nor if you see a lark in the medder, that ain't a phinomeena. It's a pretty bird and what not, but it ain't a phinomeena. But if you were to see that cow sitting on that thistle and singing like that lark, that would be a phinomeena." His friend said, yes, he saw now.

Not a Comfortable Seat.
Coakey—He is now, they say, upon the very pinnacle of success and prosperity, and yet he isn't happy.
Jokeley—Well, that's not altogether surprising. Did you ever sit on a pinnacle of any sort?—Philadelphia Press.

NEW FOOD LAW

People now demand the right to know exactly what they eat.

To be told by maker or retailer that the food is "pure" is not satisfactory.

Candy may contain "pure" white clay or "pure" dyes and yet be very harmful. Syrups may contain "pure" glucose and yet be quite digestible and even beneficial. Tomato catsup may contain a small amount of salicylic or boracic acid as a necessary preservative, which may agree with one and be harmful to another.

Wheat flour may contain a portion of corn flour and really be improved. Olive oil may be made of cotton seed oil. Butter may contain beef suet and yet be nutritious.

The person who buys and eats must protect himself and family, and he has a right to, and now demands, a law under which he can make intelligent selection of food.

Many pure food bills have been introduced and some passed by State legislatures; many have been offered to Congress, but all thus far seem objectionable.

It has seemed difficult for politicians to formulate a satisfactory bill that would protect the common people and yet avoid harm to honest makers and prevent endless trouble to retailers. No government commission or officer has the right to fix "food standards" to define what the people shall and shall not eat, for what agrees with one may not agree with another and such act would deprive the common citizen of his personal liberty. The Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., perhaps the largest makers of prepared foods in the world, have naturally a close knowledge of the needs of the people and the details of the business of the purveyors (the retail grocer) and, guided by this experience have prepared a bill for submission to Congress which is intended to accomplish the desired ends, and inasmuch as a citizen of the U. S. has a right to food protection even when he enters another State it is deemed proper that the government take control of this matter and provide a national law to govern all the states. A copy of the bill is herewith reproduced.

Section 1 governs the maker whether the food is put up in small packages sealed, or in barrels, boxes or otherwise.

Sec. 2 governs the retailer who may open a barrel and sell the food in small quantities. When he puts the goods into a paper bag he must also enclose a printed copy of the statement of the maker which was affixed to the original pkg. and inasmuch as the retailer cannot undertake to guarantee the statement of ingredients he must publish the statement of the makers and add his own name and address as a guarantee of his selling the food as it is represented to him, which relieves the retailer of responsibility of the truth of the statement and throws it upon the maker, where it properly belongs.

The remaining sections explain themselves.

The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., for example, have from the beginning of its existence printed on the outside of each and every pkg. of Postum and Grape-Nuts food a truthful and exact statement of what the contents were made of in order that the consumer might know precisely what he or she was eating. A person desiring to buy, for instance, a strictly pure fruit jelly and willing to pay the price has a right to expect not only an equivalent for the cost but a further right to a certainty as to what he eats. Or he may be willing to buy at less cost a jelly made part of fruit juices, sugar and a portion of glucose. But he must be supplied with truthful information of the ingredients and be permitted to use his personal liberty to select his own food accurately.

The people have allowed the slow murder of infants and adults by tricky makers of food, drink and drugs to go on about long enough. Duty to oneself, family and nation demands that every man and woman join in an organized movement to clear our people from this blight. You may not be able to go personally to Washington to impress your Congressmen, but you can, in a most effective way tell him by letter how you desire him to represent you.

Remember the Congressman is in Congress to represent the people from his district and if a goodly number of citizens express their views to him he secures a very sure guide to duty. Remember also that the safety of the people is assured by insisting that the will of the people be carried out, and not the machinations of the few for selfish interests.

This pure food legislation is a pure movement of the people for public protection. It will be opposed only by those who fatten their pockets by deceiving and injuring the people. Therefore, if your Representative in Congress evades his patriotic duty hold him to strict accountability, and if necessary demand equitable and honest service. This is a very different condition than when a faction demands class legislation of the Congressman. Several years ago the butter interests of the country demanded legislation to kill the oleomargarine industry and by power of organization forced class legislation really unworthy of a free people. Work people wanted beef suet butter because it was

cheap and better than much unclean milk butter, but the dairy interests organized and forced the legislation.

The law should have provided that pkgs. of oleomargarine bear the statement of ingredients and then let people who desire purchase it for just what it is, and not try to kill it by a heavy tax. Manufacturers sometimes try to force measures in their own interests, but contrary to the interests of the people and the labor trust is always active to push through bills drafted in the interest of that trust, but directly contrary to the interests of the people as a whole. Witness the anti-injunction bill by which labor unions seek to tie the hands of our courts and prevent the issue of any order to restrain the members of that trust from attacking men or destroying property. Such a bill is perhaps the most infamous insult to our courts and the common people ever laid before Congress and the Representatives in Congress must be held to a strict accountability for their acts relating thereto. But when bills come before Congress that are drawn in the interest of all the people they should receive the active personal support of the people and the representatives be instructed by the citizens. The Senators also should be written to and instructed. If, therefore, you will remember your privilege and duty you will at once—now—write to your Congressman and Senator on this pure food bill. Clip and enclose the copy herewith presented and ask them to make a business of following it

through the committee considering it. Urge its being brought to a vote and requesting that they vote for it.

Some oppressively intelligent and carping critic may say this is simply an advertisement for Postum and Grape-Nuts. It is true that these articles are spoken of here in a public manner, but they are used as illustrations of a manufacturer seeking by example, printing on each pkg. a truthful, exact statement of ingredients, to shame other makers into doing the fair thing by the common people, and establishing an era of pure food, but that procedure has not yet forced those who adulterate and deceive to change their methods, hence this effort to arouse public sentiment and show a way out of the present condition of fraud, deceit and harm.

The undersigned is paying to the publishers of America about \$20,000, to print this announcement in practically all of the great papers and magazines, in the conduct of what he chooses to term, "an educational campaign," esteemed to be of greater direct value to the people than the establishment of many libraries. That is held to be a worthy method of using money for the public good. Tell the people facts, show them a way to help themselves and rely upon them to act intelligently and effectively.

The reader will be freely forgiven if he entirely forgets the reference to Postum and Grape-Nuts, if he will but join the pure food movement and do things.

C. W. POST

TEXT OF PURE FOOD BILL.

If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your representative in Congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this. Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U. S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for Pure Food will be good.

A BILL

TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON EACH PACKAGE THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for human consumption, shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all the ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English language.

Sec. 2, That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that re-covered such food.

Sec. 3, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, wilfully and maliciously remove, alter, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections, and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4, That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured from retail dealers, and analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employes, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. And any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Sec. 5, That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6, That any person, firm, or corporation, who shall wilfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges, or incorrect analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 7, That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

Sec. 8, That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States.

Sec. 9, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10, That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and six.

The undersigned respectfully requests the Representatives from his district and Senators from his state to support this measure.

Signed City State