

IS ALL FOOD ADULTERATED?

British Challenge for Pure Christmas Dinner is Unaccepted.

HOTELS ARE AFRAID OF IT

Society Proposes to Have Two Analytical Chemists to Analyze the Vizards as They Are Served.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The widespread advertisement of the Pure Food and Health society of Great Britain for a hotel or restaurant to provide the members of the society with a Christmas dinner which would stand the adulteration probes of the expert chemists of the society, has not produced a single offer.

The society is now seeking a home in which to hold the dinner, but no member has yet been found who will risk the loss of an insulted cook.

The society named three conditions:

That the dinner shall not be too costly;

That it shall not be a fad fruitarian or vegetarian affair; and that the society shall be allowed to conduct analyses with the help of two analytical chemists during the progress of the meal.

Alfred E. Moore, secretary of the society, believes it is utterly impossible for an unadulterated meal of the scope of a Christmas dinner to be given in London.

Moreover, he issues a challenge for any one to provide a day's food for an ordinary workman's family without three cases of food adulteration.

"If the list includes coffee, tea or cocoa, bread, butter, sausage, bacon, milk, beef, vegetables, macuts, jam, honey and cheese, there will be more than three cases of adulteration," he declares. He asserts further that it is utterly impossible to get unadulterated milk in London.

It may be only a drop of annatto to the pint, but this is added to give a rich creamy look to separated milk. Other adulterations mentioned by Mr. Moore are plaster of paris in some kinds of flour, salicylic acid in jams, rice that is faced with unclean mineral matter, and borax acid in milk, cream and canned goods.

British Budget for Next Fiscal Year to Call for a Billion

LONDON, Dec. 20.—From the way in which the cost of the various services and the general administration is piling up, it is now believed that the chancellor of the exchequer will have to provide for an expenditure of a billion dollars in the estimates for the next fiscal year.

This sum is about double what the estimates amounted to in 1905 when the liberal party, which generally stands for economy, came into power.

In only one department has there been a saving and that is in connection with the army, the cost of which was about \$5,000,000 less last year than it was eight years ago.

The navy last year cost \$15,000,000 more than it did in 1905, and if present forecasts are to be relied upon, the estimates for this branch of the service, including the ordinary and supplementary estimates, will show next year an increase of another \$25,000,000.

It is in the civil service and revenue departments, however, that the increase has been greatest, largely due to old age pensions, industrial insurance and labor exchanges.

The exchequer issues for these purposes have gone up from \$250,000,000 in 1905 to nearly \$600,000,000 in 1913, and they will be even greater next year.

All of this has caused a great outcry from the economists in the country, but as most of those making up this group favor social reforms, their fire has been aimed almost solely at the naval estimates.

On the other hand, most of those who advocate a supreme navy are against social reforms, so that the government is attacked from both sides.

KING OF SPAIN SMOKES BOX OF CIGARETTES EVERY HOUR

PARIS, Dec. 20.—King Alfonso of Spain, during his recent visit to Paris, amazed the French officials who attended him during the hunt at Rambouillet, by the number of cigarettes he smoked.

He appeared to use a fresh box of twenty every hour, and yet he did not give the least indication of the effects of excessive smoking.

Alfonso is known to be the greatest cigarette smoker among all crowned heads. His mother almost always has a cigarette between her lips, except when asleep, and she lays down the principle that smoking is a great aid to thought.

Among other royal women smokers are the dowager empress of Russia, and the reigning Russian empress.

TWENTY MILLIONS SPENT IN DOVER HARBOR WASTED

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is feared that the \$20,000,000 spent by the admiralty on the improvement of Dover harbor has been wasted. There is today a rushing tide rip across the harbor entrance which makes it next to impossible to enter at certain stages of the tide; on all occasions naval navigators are wary about bringing their ships in, and shipmasters avoid the harbor whenever they possibly can.

The eddies are intricate and uncertain, and it is impossible to predict the currents.

It has also been found that the harbor sits up very rapidly, in spite of the fact that \$20,000,000 are spent annually on dredging. Altogether, Dover harbor has cost the nation \$50,000,000, and many millions more will have to be spent if it is to be of any use to the larger ships of the navy.

SPANISH PRINCE WILL BE EDUCATED AT ETON

PARIS, Dec. 20.—According to information received here from England the king of Spain has decided, in due time, to send his son and heir to Eton to receive the groundwork of his education. That this news will be denied goes without saying, but the English source is confident of its correctness.

The king was doubtless influenced as much by the healthy life the boys lead at Eton and the encouragement of sport there, as by the schooling his son will receive. His decision will, nevertheless, meet with a lot of opposition in Spain, where the grandees already think there is too much English influence at court.



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OLDEST BERLIN PAPER SOLD

Vossische Zeitung Passes Into Control of Ullstein Family.

JOURNALS OWNED IN GROUPS

Practically All Daily and Weekly Papers in German Capital Are in the Hands of These Firms.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The sale of the Vossische Zeitung, the oldest newspaper in Berlin, known affectionately to German readers as "Auntie Voss," to the Ullstein syndicate, calls attention to the development of newspaper trusts in Germany, which in Berlin, for example, have gathered most of the five and paying publications into three big groups.

German Scientist Expects to Make Genuine Diamonds

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Has Prof. Otto Lummer of Breslau opened the way for the manufacture of genuine diamonds made exactly as they were made by nature through the cooling and crystallization of molten carbon? It is too early to express an opinion as to the possibilities of his discovery of a process of refreezing coalfluid, but scientists admit that one of these possibilities is the production of diamonds.

WINE TWO CENTURIES OLD FOUND AT NAUMBURG

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Four bottles of wine at least 200 years old have been found by workmen in demolishing an old house

Chicago as delegate of the German Empire to the international electrical congress, and in 1907 delivered a series of lectures before Columbia University.

His researches have for years dealt with problems of lighting and light rays. He has long believed that carbon could be melted, provided a sufficiently high temperature, which he estimated at 4,000 degrees centigrade, could be attained. Carbon, however, turns directly into vapor at such high temperatures, passing through the intermediate fluid stage if air with its oxygen is present.

Tobacco Monopoly Earns One Hundred Millions for France

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The government's tobacco monopoly brought a net income to the state last year of \$25,000,000, or the largest return since the foundation of the monopoly 103 years ago. This vast profit was made out of a capital of about \$30,000,000 or about one-third the capitalization of the lately dissolved American Tobacco company.

any form, except such as supplied them by the government, they are quite content with the quality of tobacco, although they may grumble at the prices.

Much of the tobacco smoked in France is grown in the country itself. The government keeps a sharp eye on all raisers of the leaf, and the whole crop must be sold to the state at a fair appraisement.

Twenty great factories work up the whole of the tobacco manufactured in France, and the right to retail is jealously guarded by the state.

Permits to open tobacco shops are usually granted to widows of officers of the army and navy, or of other employees of the government. The widows usually lease their permits to the state at a fair appraisement of fixed annual payments. The price of a cigar of a given quality is the same all over France, and the same if one cigar or a thousand are purchased. The hotels and restaurants buy their cigars at the same prices as they are sold to the general public, but they add from 50 to 100 per cent as their own profit. There are 4,250 authorized tobacco planters in France, who grow about 40,000,000 pounds of tobacco on 50,000 acres. The monopoly, besides buying all the tobacco grown in France, purchases \$5,000,000 pounds of foreign grown tobacco, most of it being American leaf.