

UNCLE SAM DON'T GUARANTEE FOOD

PURE FOOD ACT MAKES
MANUFACTURER LIABLE.

Prof. Kniesley of Oregon Pure Food Laboratory, Explains Protection Under Famous Act—Guarantee Is of the Maker Only and Not of the United States Government—Honest Makers of Honest Goods Welcome Act's Results.

The efforts of Uncle Sam to see that his nephews get what they pay for when buying food and drugs were discussed recently in Portland by Prof. A. L. Kniesley, who is in charge of the pure food laboratory of this state. In speaking of his work Prof. Kniesley said:

Our laboratory, together with several others, was recently established by the federal government, and is a result of the United States food and drugs act, which was passed June 30, 1906.

Section 11 of this act provides that "the secretary of the treasury shall deliver to the secretary of agriculture upon his request, from time to time, samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States or offered for import, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the secretary of agriculture and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appears from the examination of such samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, the said articles shall be refused admission and the secretary of the treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe."

Purpose of the Work.
It is for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this food and drugs act that these laboratories have been established.

All of the federal laboratories are thoroughly equipped so as to make any and all examinations or analyses which the enforcement of the food and drugs act may require.

The work of each laboratory may be divided into two classes—first, international or import work; second, domestic or interstate work.

The first protests against the impurity of productions of foreign countries.

I wish to call your attention to a difference or distinction between state work and interstate work.

The federal government does not interfere and takes no part in purely state work; on the other hand, the federal government is very much interested in interstate work. It is a question of the government not interfering with what belongs to the state.

The state of Oregon, for instance, has its own pure food laws, and its own state dairy and food commission. These laws and the state commission are amply able to attend to all the state work without the aid of the federal government.

A Portland manufacturing company may put on the market an absolutely pure, wholesome product, or a grossly adulterated one. So long as these articles are sold within the state of Oregon the federal government pays no attention to them, this being a matter for the state dairy and food commissioner to look after. However, if this Portland firm sent their manufactured product into another state, then the federal government would become immediately interested and might take a hand in the matter.

Study Foreign Samples.

The government has a number of expert food inspectors, who are constantly studying interstate shipments of food stuffs, and from time to time they are taking samples of such shipments. These samples are sent to the federal laboratories for analysis. As a result of these analysis of interstate samples, hearings are being held in different parts of the country and manufacturers and dealers are being called upon for information pertaining to certain interstate cases of food or drug products; and from time to time fines are being imposed upon parties found guilty of violating the law.

At the present time the department of agriculture is issuing a series of leaflets known as "Notice of Judgment." Each of these relates to some particular case or violation of the food and drugs act, giving in detail the history of the case and the findings of the court; that is, whether sentence has been suspended or pronounced. If the latter, the amount of the sentence, or fine imposed is published.

I wish to say a few words concerning serial number guarantees, as this is very seldom understood by the public. Most manufacturers place a label on their goods reading as follows: "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906." This phrase is accompanied by a serial number or a so-called guaranty number.

Many people when purchasing goods, such as a can of baking powder, for example, and reading upon the label the phrase, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," think that this amounts to a guaranty by the federal government; that the government experts have examined the goods and found them to comply with the law. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The government experts have not examined the goods and the government does not guarantee them to be pure.

What Guarantee Means.

The phrase "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," serial number (150, for instance), means simply this and nothing more: that the manufacturer has made application to the United States department of agriculture, bureau of chemistry for a serial number of guaranty, and that he (the manufacturer) takes oath that his goods are pure and not adulterated nor misbranded within the meaning of the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906. In other words, the manufacturer assumes all responsibility for his goods—the retailer need assume none.

The serial number guarantee protects the retailer just as much as a personally written guarantee from the manufacturer. Retailers, of

course, handle goods which are not guaranteed, at their own risk. With reference to interstate work, probably the most trouble has been caused by a misuse of abuse of labeling; many samples of food and drug products have been mislabeled or misbranded. This has been due in part to a misunderstanding of the law and in part to the advertising matter used on labels by unscrupulous manufacturers.

Honesty Has No Fear.

For instance, certain manufacturers and patent medicine firms have tried to give the impression to the public that since they have a serial number guarantee and state on their goods that they are guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, that their goods have been examined and are guaranteed by the government. Such statements are absolutely false.

In justice to the better class of manufacturers and wholesalers, I might state that they are in sympathy with the Food and Drugs Act. The honest, upright manufacturer or wholesaler has little or nothing to fear by the enforcement of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. At times the honest manufacturer may find it a little hard to compete with the unscrupulous one, but eventually, this latter class will, I hope, be put out of business.

To the manufacturer, wholesaler and dealer, I would say, be square and above board, have all labels and advertising matter on your wares state the truth, and you need have but little fear of violating the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

Wood's Liver Medicine. In liquor form for malaria, chills and fever, regulates the liver, kidneys and bladder, brings quick relief to biliousness, sick headache, constipation. Pleasant to take. The 11 bottle contains 2½ times quantity of the 50c size. First dose brings relief. A. C. Koepfen & Bros.

UP WENT HIS HANDS, HOLDING THE PURSE

Because he has a habit of carrying his pocketbook in the same pocket with his matches, Jack Burch, a driver for the city crematory department, was saved the painful necessity of turning over his cash to a highwayman last Monday night, says a Spokane dispatch.

Burch reported to the police Tuesday that while driving across the East Olive avenue bridge in the night he was accosted by a man who asked the loan of a match with which to light his pipe. Made suspicious by the man's rough appearance, Burch pulled out his pocketbook with the same hand in which he produced the matches.

"Stick up your hands," ordered the highwayman and Burch complied, while the holdup went through his pockets. The robber's neatly laid scheme profited him nothing, however, as he failed to observe that his victim had his pocketbook tightly clasped in his hand.

After treating Burch to a sound cussing the man disappeared in the darkness.

Bee's Laxative Cough Syrup always brings quick relief to coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping cough and all bronchial and throat trouble. Mothers especially recommend it for children. Pleasant to take, gently laxative. A. C. Koepfen & Bros.

For Rent—Store room on Main street in the East Oregonian building. Apply at this office.

To My Friends

Before accepting the position I now hold, I made a thorough inspection of the stock—Clothing, Overcoats, Gent's Furnishings and Shoes, and in fact the entire line of merchandise—to ascertain if I could honestly show and recommend the goods carried here. After the investigation, I was considerably surprised at the fine line of correct and seasonable styles, textures and models carried by Mr. Moses and more so by the prices charged, which are far below any I have noted in the city, for the same quality of goods. This is explained by the fact that Mr. Moses pays cash and thereby discounts his bills—giving his patrons the benefit gained.

Based upon this inspection, I cordially invite my friends and acquaintances to call and see me—just that I may prove what I have said above—whether you care to buy or not.

Respectfully

D. "BILL" BAILEY,
In charge of Clothing Dep't.

Workingmen's Clothing Co.

Corner Main and Webb Streets.

LOSS OF POLES COSTS BIG SUM

BIRDS SPOIL CARRIERS
FOR MESSAGE WIRES

Western Union Officials Declare Loss Is Heavy From Woodpecker's Depredations—Half the Poles are Damaged by Birds Who Mistake Humming of Wires for Working of Insects Under Wood's Surface—Forest Service to Combat Evil.

Birds are destroying the telephone and telegraph poles in the west. In some places 50 per cent of all poles along the right of way have been riddled by these innocent offenders, which belong to the woodpecker family.

One of the Western Union officials who has recently returned from an inspection through the west, reported having seen 25 telephone poles with 200 or 300 holes drilled clear through them. Some of the holes were three or four inches in diameter.

An officer of the Illinois Central railroad counted the white cedar poles along the right of way near Covington, Tenn., which had been affected by woodpeckers, and found that out of 268 poles, 110, or 41 per cent, had been bored.

In some cases destruction of the pole takes only a few months, and dangerous for a lineman to climb the stick.

The real object of the birds in drilling the holes is uncertain. One telephone man said that the humming of the wires was mistaken by the birds for insects excavating beneath the surface of the wood, and that they drilled the poles in quest of these imaginary insects. It is very probable, however, that the holes are excavated for an entirely different purpose. The woodpecker is a provident bird. At the proper season it stores up a supply of acorns and other foods for future consumption. In the summer these holes are often found stored with acorns.

Many methods of preventing this damage have been suggested, but probably the most successful is preservation with creosote. A line of creosoted poles, opposite the one near Covington, was examined and not a single hole was found. When it is considered that the creosote will not only prevent the damage caused by the woodpecker, but also protect the pole indefinitely against both insects and decay, its great value as a preservative is apparent.

The forest service has spent considerable time in developing a cheap yet efficient method for the treatment of telephone and telegraph poles. The results of the work are embodied in several Forest service circulars, copies of which may be obtained without cost from the Forester, Washington, D. C.

To those afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble, backache, rheumatism, Pineules for the Kidneys brings relief with the first dose. Hundreds of people today testify to their remarkable healing and tonic properties. 30 days' trial \$1. They purify the blood. A. C. Koepfen & Bros.

Read the East Oregonian.

The First National Bank Pendleton, Oregon

Report of the Condition, September 23, 1908.

To the Comptroller of the Currency.

Condensed

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	\$96,300.88	Capital stock	\$200,000.00
Overdrafts	34,690.17	Surplus and undivided profits	83,149.05
United States bonds	257,425.00	Circulation	137,500.00
Other bonds and warrants	20,745.99	Due other banks	32,880.78
Bank building	20,000.00	Deposits	1,421,466.09
CASH.			
Cash on hand	\$146,019.60		
Due from banks	482,814.28		
Redemption fund	7,000.00		
	635,833.88		
	\$1,874,995.92		\$1,874,995.92

I, G. M. Rice, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. M. RICE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1908.

C. K. CRANSTON,

(SEAL.)

Notary Public for Oregon.

"Oregon Builders"

Are you doing what you can to populate your State? OREGON NEEDS PEOPLE—Settlers, honest farmers, mechanics, merchants, clerks, people with brains, strong hands and a willing heart—capital or no capital.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.

is sending tons of Oregon literature to the east for distribution through every available agency. Will you not help the good work of building Oregon by sending us the names and addresses of your friends who are likely to be interested in this place? We will be glad to bear the expense of sending them complete information about OREGON and its opportunities.

COLONIST TICKETS will be on sale during SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER from the east to all points in Oregon. The fares from a few principal cities are

From Denver	\$30.00	From Louisville	\$41.70
" Omaha	30.00	" Cincinnati	42.20
" Kansas City	30.00	" Cleveland	44.75
" St. Louis	35.50	" New York	55.00
" Chicago	38.00		

TICKETS CAN BE PREPAID.

If you want to bring a friend or relative to Oregon, deposit the proper amount with any of our agents. The ticket will then be furnished by telegraph.

F. J. QUINLAN, Local Agent, Pendleton, Ore.

or write

Wm. McMURRAY

General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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Grandest Exhibition of Live Stock ever shown In the Northwest.

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ROBERT JOHNSON, Secretary.