

## THE WASCO NEWS.

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Official Paper of Sherman County

FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1907.

Taft would like to be president, if the chair is big enough.

The Oregon legislature is in session. Watch your representative.

A Portland man has invented a machine for keeping books. Now watch Seattle.

Even Mr. Bryan indorses President Roosevelt's action in discharging the negro troops.

When Tillman dies some kind-hearted rother will stand up and say: "Benny was a good kicker."

Viewed from all sides Taft would make about as "square" a president as any man the people could choose.

Governor Chamberlain's message is before the legislature. It is such a document as should issue from a great man.

A town of from five hundred to one thousand population that will not support a newspaper is not in the swim these days.

Mr. Taft will not sit upon the lid of a presidential boom. If he were to do so it would require all of the strength in Sampson's shorn locks to remove him.

And now will follow a quiet waiting, a silent anticipation on the part of the little fellows at Salem, to see whether or not the big fellows are going to mind the people.

The legislature is organized, with Bourne men at the head of both houses. Haines is president of the senate and Davie speaker of the house. That is certainly a good starter.

The city council of Eugene is preparing an ordinance which it is expected will effectually stop the violation of the local option law of that place. Developments will be awaited with interest.

Frederic J. Haskins, in Monday's Oregonian, discloses the fact that the United States has the most efficient government on earth. We heartily agree with the gentleman, but even the best can be improved.

We are in no way responsible for the statement printed in another column of this issue touching the recent "booze" investigation. This paper will never be guilty of defending any one from such a heinous crime as that of attempting to enforce the law.

President Roosevelt's message to congress on his act in discharging the negro soldiers for shooting up a town in Texas, shows many precedents for his action in the matter. Those culprits who shielded the real murderers were undoubtedly as guilty as the murderers themselves.

### INTENSELY COLD IN THIS SECTION

The intensely cold weather which has spread all over the Northwest, reaching in some parts of Montana to 28 degrees below zero, while temporarily disagreeable, is attended by a remarkable lack of suffering and is generally welcome. While it has caught some localities short of fuel, that situation has been greatly relieved during the past month. On the other hand the snows and cold weather pretty nearly insure abundant wheat crops for next year, which means general prosperity.

# Pure Food Law: Consequence of Its Violation

## Dealers in Drugs and Food Products Must Comply with the New Law in Designating Pure and Impure Articles.

PROSPECTS of pure food and drugs were welcomed warmly, no doubt, by the several million men and women with disordered stomachs and impaired digestion, when the new national Pure Food and Drug law went into effect on New Year's day, says the Portland Sunday Journal. "Now," they said to themselves and to each other, perhaps, "we are rid of the abomination of poisoned and adulterated food stuffs, of impure and dishonest drugs."

Yes, if the consuming public forms into a committee of the whole to enforce the new measure of protection.

The title of the act may be misleading. It should be called an "Honest Food law," rather than a "Pure Food law." Under it adulterated products may be placed on sale as before, but the exact nature of each article must be stated upon its label.

Consumers are entitled to use what they wish, whether deleterious or not. But they are also entitled, when purchasing articles of food or medicine, not to have different, inferior or harmful articles palmed-off on them.

To that extent only does the new law go—it seeks to insure honest dealing. The man who does not object to "doctored" products may have them at his will, but the purchaser who seeks pure foods and medicines has at last an official guide that points out baneful deceptions.

Continuing the admirable article in the Journal says, in part, as the space in the News is too limited to reproduce it in its entirety:

It was only after a tremendous struggle that the existing law was passed last summer, to become operative on January 1, 1907. That there should be any serious and organized opposition to the passage of a pure food law can only be explained by the fact that business methods attacked by the bill had become widespread and immensely profitable.

What parent is not glad to see harmful candies removed from the reach of his children, or, at least to know that upon every jar or package of injurious candy hereafter must be plainly printed the names of the harmful elements? One would scarcely purchase for his little ones candy from a jar bearing the words: "Contains Poisonous Sulphates."

Professor Waters before the American association for the advancement of science, said: "It is an old story among food chemists that ground coffee is duplicated by drying, baking and powdering hogs' liver, which is mixed with chicory and sufficient essence to give flavor. Whiskey is sometimes made from spirits by the use of beeding oils; the greater part of the gin consumed in this country has never been prepared by distillation over juniper berries. Mustard is loaded with flour, tincture of Jamaica ginger is reinforced with capsicum and spices are nearly all adulterated."

As far as it can, the new federal law is designed to prevent deception in the sale of all adulterated articles of food or medicine, or of articles that do not come up to the prescribed standard.

Every article sold must be clearly labeled, so that the purchaser may know the origin, nature and quality of the product offered for sale.

With these safeguards thrown about food and drugs, the consumer is left to work out his own salvation. As a general thing, he will still find adulterated products in the market, offered, no doubt, at a cheaper price than the goods of known purity. He may take his choice; if he is

willing to risk the impure article, the law cannot prevent.

Every article sold as pure must be pure; otherwise it shall bear a label stating plainly the extent of the impurity, imitation, adulteration, compound or blend.

A drug is deemed to be misbranded "if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article; or if the contents of the original package shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents placed in the package; or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol therein, or of any opium, cocaine or other poisonous substances therein."

Miss Kathryn Reynolds, who has spent the past couple of weeks with relatives in Seattle, returned Wednesday to her duties as stenographer in Attorney Bright's office.

I want 1000 or 1200 acres of No. 1 wheat land. Will pay cash. Call and see me. Wm. N. FROEHR.

The News for news.

## WOES OF THE PASS

### The Interstate Commerce Law Must Be Observed

Holders of Passes On All Railroads Must Purchase Through Tickets and Are Not Allowed to Use Pasteboard to State Line.

The Harriman lines in Oregon, in sending out the annual passes that are being issued for the new year, have attached conditions not heretofore known. The interstate commerce law must be complied with strictly in use of these passes, and the railroad company and pass-holder are mutually liable, it is said, for violations. Accompanying each pass is a circular explaining the limitations of the pass, says the Journal. Any pass issued by any railroad in Oregon is not good for any portion of an interstate trip. The provision covering this point says:

"Persons holding pass good in one state, and desiring to go into another state, is obliged to purchase a through ticket from starting point

to destination. A fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 may be imposed by the court for violation of this provision."

In other words, a pass-holder who wishes to travel from Portland to Redding, California, even to one mile beyond the Oregon state line, cannot use his Oregon pass as far as Ashland and there buy a ticket to Redding. He must purchase at Portland a through ticket to Redding and pay cash for the full distance. Likewise, a pass-holder of the Northern Pacific who wished to travel from Portland to Kalama could not travel on his pass to Goble and then cross on the Northern Pacific ferry, but he could cross in a skiff, it is believed, without violating the interstate commerce law.

#### Posted.

One two-year-old, mouse colored Jersey steer, having both ears marked and branded X on left hip. Owner of above animal will please come forward, prove property, pay for keeping same and such other expenses or damages as have been incurred by the undersigned or it will be sold at public auction on Monday, January 28, 1907.

R. DISOLE,

Two miles south of Grant, Ore.

The Hicks almanac. Ask to see it.

Having bought the Plumbing stocks owned by Rennie, also Webber & Co., we are better prepared than ever to do all kinds of Plumbing, Tinning, Cistern and Brick Work. Also, we carry a complete line of Bath Tubs, Range Boilers and Pump Cylinders—in fact, everything belonging to a first-class shop. Get our prices. We will treat you right.

Pepper & Eaton

### THE DALLES

Marble and Granite Works,

L. COMINI, Proprietor

Cemetery and Building Work of all Kinds The Dalles Or.

# Labor Problem Solved

Buy Now and Next Year Pay Us Half You Save.

I Want Three Men to

## Run a Holt Harvester!

And with my 20 horses we'll sack up a section while you're looking around for a threshing crew. Too fat to worry about labor troubles.

### Holt Bros.' Side-Hill Combined Harvesters

Draws easy. The secret is the Link Belt Drive. The two big wheels are always straight up and down. Can't slip or slough on steepest hills. Link

Belt and Link Belt only makes these features possible.

We've Built Harvesters 22 Years. BUY OF US. DON'T EXPECT WENT. Ask Your Neighbor. He'll Crow

Here's what A. Z. Case, Sr., says. You can bank on his statement:

"The HOLLEY JUNIOR SIDE HILL COMBINED HARVESTER I purchased for you this year is certainly the PRIDE of the FIELD. I inspected all other makes of machines before I bought and am well pleased with my selection. "It will handle a 14 foot swath in any kind of grain. There is at least a saving of 5 to 6 bushels of grain to the acre."

"This year my grain is a little light on account of the hot winds and am confident I could handle a 16-foot as well as 14-foot. Would advise any fellow farmer who can use a Harvester, to buy a HOLLEY. She is certainly a Hummer. Yours truly, "A. Z. CASE, SR., (Signed) "Hatton, Wash., 1906."

Wasco, Ore., August 24 1905. THE HOLT MANUFACTURING CO., Walla Walla, Wash.—Gentlemen: I am highly pleased with the Harvester

purchased of you this season. It is certainly the cheapest and most satisfactory method of saving grain I have ever tried. I only regret my not owning one years ago, as I know I can save more grain per acre than by the use of the Header and Thresher.

With my Junior machine I harvested my crop of 950 acres in 27 days without a single accident or delay, saving me my customary \$1000 threshing bill. Yours truly, J. R. KASBERG.

Wasco Ore., December 7, 1905. MESSRS. HOLT BROS., Walla Walla—Gentlemen: The Harvester is a jewel. I have been in the threshing business for myself since 1880, and have some reputation as a thresherman, but I will take a Holt Combine for my own use. I worked 24 head of horses on my 16 foot cut, and they were fat after cutting over 1000 acres. It cost last year \$2 60 for extras and repairs. Yours truly, JOHN M. ALLEN.

Dufur, Ore., March 16, 1905.

THE HOLT MANUFACTURING Co., Walla Walla, Wash.—Dear Sirs: As to your inquiry as to what extras or repairs I would need to start my Junior Harvester, will say that you can count me out as a customer this year, for I have only run her two seasons, cutting 600 acres each season, and she is ready to do it over. I have 600 acres to cut this season, and expect to do it without asking extras. I use oil, and I find that when there is any kick on a Holt Harvester the owner is short of oil, or he left it in the shed, and wonders why she don't run smooth. I tell them to oil her, and she is good, always. I pull here with from twenty to thirty-two horses; depends on the ground.

They can all pay six cents that wish to, but I like to put my grain in the bag for one cent. Yours truly, C. F. BALCH.

The Holley-Junior 16in. and 20in. wheel's. 14ft. Cut Requires 4 Men and 20 Horses.

## The Holt Manufacturing Co.

Walla Walla, Wash. and Spokane, Wash.

Geo. N. Crosfield, Agent, - - - Wasco, Ore.