

TRADES DISPUTE BILL INTRODUCED

Not Thorough Enough to Suit Labor Party and May Precipitate Crisis.

UNIONIST ORGANS JUBILANT.

Att.-Gen. Walton Against Creating Special Privilege for the Proletariat.

London, March 28.—The trade disputes bill, which is a direct outcome of the strike decision, which held that the trade union funds are liable for the illegal acts of individual members of a legal union, was introduced in the house of commons today by the attorney-general, Sir J. Lawson Walton. In explaining the features of the measure, he said that the recent court decisions had seriously curtailed the usefulness of trade unions. Their undoubted right of peaceful persuasion had been cut down to the point of extinction and funds contributed to provide against sickness and lack of employment had been held liable to the claims of the unemployed. The present bill provides that no act of a trade union shall be held to be a crime of such act is lawful when committed by an individual. It sets forth in express terms, the right of peaceful persuasion, which the attorney-general declared was an essential part of the right to strike, and defines the law of agency as applied to trade union funds for any act, unless it is shown that the act was authorized by the governing body of the union.

In regard to the demands for the complete immunity of trade union funds from attack, the attorney-general declared that he did not think it right to create a special privilege for the proletariat. If the bill did not fulfill the expectations of the trades unions, the government at least had done its best to solve the thorny problem.

This statement, which closed the attorney-general's speech, was greeted with shouts of "No" from the benches occupied by the labor party members of parliament. It quickly became evident that the government's measure was not at all to the liking of the labor members, who, before its introduction, had expressed opposition to anything short of complete immunity for union funds.

In their opposition to the bill the labor members are supported by the Irish and many ministerial members, and unless the government bill is extended so as to give union funds complete immunity from claims for damages arising from strikes the labor members will test the opinion of the house with a bill which they have prepared. The Irish will ask to have the bill extended to include Irish miners and others who are open to unfair treatment.

The trade disputes bill, which was introduced for the first time in parliament, is the first time in its second reading in committee.

UNIONISTS JUBILANT.

London, March 29.—What is considered to be a tactical mistake on the part of the government in coming into parliament with the trade disputes bill, but a large majority of its labor supporters over the introduction of the trade disputes bill in the house of commons yesterday is avowedly due to differences of opinion among the ministers themselves, a strong minority being against a compromise to labor views, and the compromise adopted apparently pleased nobody. The incident is the subject of unanimous and keen regret in the labor press, and it is already becoming known that the government will yield by leaving the question to the decision of the house and that the result of this will be a great loss of prestige to the government. Besides the papers say, it is almost certain to meet with opposition in the house of commons which will send the bill back to the house of commons for a second time.

DEMAND FOR MORE WAGES.

Chicago, March 29.—Representatives of 3,000 machinists will serve on their employers on Saturday a 30-day notice of a demand for a general increase in wages. The demands of the men include a shorter working day, better shop conditions, and many minor details that have been demanded by employers in the signing of previous agreements.

The present agreement with the machinists' union stipulates that in the event of a strike the employers of 30 days shall be given the employers before any demand for increased wages be made. As the agreement expires May 1, the notice must be served on Saturday or the present agreement will automatically become reinstated for another year.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

New York, March 29.—A charge of larceny was made against a clerk of the United States Steel preferred stock from the brokerage firm of DeCoppet & Doremus of this city was made in police court yesterday against Charles St. Dunn, associate of Alfred R. Goslin, the promoter. Dunn was accused, with Goslin, of conspiracy and perjury in defrauding the Western Gold Mining company out of \$23,000 worth of stock. Goslin defaulted his bail Tuesday, and was declared to be a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that Dunn has fled to the United States, and that he is now employed as a clerk by DeCoppet & Doremus and sent by mail to Goslin, who was in Boston. It is further alleged that Dunn, through an agent, secured a loan on the certificate and afterwards arranged for its sale in order to repay the loan. About this time it was discovered that the certificate was a stolen one, and it was cancelled. When Goslin learned of this he fled to Boston. Dunn was sent to jail, he being unable to furnish surety.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON GIRL.

Flora, La., March 28.—A negro named "Cotton" was lynched last night near Oak Grove station in West Carroll parish, within an hour after he was alleged to have attempted to assault a young white woman.

Miss Blair, daughter of a contractor employed at the "Cotton" was seen and recognized, and struggled with him until members of the family were summoned. A posse was quickly formed and found "Cotton" who had been within an hour of being hanged to a tree.

SORES AND ULCERS TROUBLESOME-OFFENSIVE-DANGEROUS

Nothing is more discouraging than to have an unhealthy sore or ulcer resist one treatment after another, sometimes scabbing over and apparently getting well, then returning with renewed energy and becoming worse than before. Sores and ulcers are not due to outside causes; if they are, they are the result of an internal condition of the blood brought on by the absorption of poisons. These poisons find their way into the blood, usually because of an inactive and sluggish condition of the system. Nature intends that they should be carried off through the usual channels of waste, but the different members failing to perform their duties properly leave the matter to sour and ferment. The blood then, in its effort to keep the system healthy, absorbs these poisons and at the first touch, cut or wound the sore is formed, and the constant drainage of food matter through it keeps the place open and irritated so it cannot heal. Another cause for old sores and ulcers is the poisoning or weakening of the blood from the remains of some constitutional trouble or the effects of a long spell of sickness. S. S. S. begins at the fountain-head and drives out all poisonous matter and germs, and makes a lasting cure. As soon as the system gets under the influence of S. S. S. the inflammation gradually leaves, the flesh takes on a healthy color, and soon the place is healed. Book on sores and ulcers and any medical advice without charge.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

COD LIVER OIL.

It almost makes you sick to think of it, but it isn't nearly as bad as it used to be. The improved method of refining it makes it much easier to take, and when made into Scott's Emulsion almost every one can take it. Most children like it and all children that are not robust are benefited by it. When the doctor says "Take cod liver oil," he generally means Scott's Emulsion; ask him if he doesn't. They know it is more easily digested and better than the plain oil.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 100 Pearl Street, New York.

SOLD INSURANCE CONTRACT AND SENTIMENT FOR \$125,000

Chicago, March 28.—William H. Gray was able to get \$125,000 for a life insurance contract which he sold to E. J. Rosenfeld because of his sentimental fondness for it, he said yesterday. Gray was formerly manager and clear of the Knights Templar and Masons Life Insurance company which was absorbed by the Western Life Insurance company. The latter has been attacked in the federal courts. He was a witness before Referee in Bankruptcy Frank L. Wean in the voluntary bankruptcy proceedings which are again being pushed against Rosenfeld, manager of the Western. Gray's Knights Templar contract brought the \$125,000. It is an asset of his estate, and Attorney O. Levinson is endeavoring to learn its intrinsic value.

"I sold it with hesitancy," said the witness.

"There was a good deal of sentiment connected with it. I built up the business, and when I sold that contract I left the room with tears in my eyes." "About \$125,000 worth of tears," said Attorney Levinson. "How do you place a value on the sentiment?"

"I sold it as you would sell your wife," Mr. Levinson. "There would be no market value connected with it but a large amount of sentiment. I would not take \$100,000 but I would take \$125,000."

Attorney Levinson declared that as a result of the examination he will begin action against Gray to recover the \$125,000.

A THIEF'S BIG HAUL.

Cincinnati, March 28.—A box containing \$500 in cash and \$5,000 in gold bonds was wrested from Mrs. C. Schmidt in her bakery at Lookland at breakfast today. The thief escaped.

ANTHRACITE COAL ADVANCES.

New York, March 29.—There was no advance yesterday in Manhattan in the price of anthracite coal. In Brooklyn dealers, by circuit, increased the price of domestic sizes from \$5.50 to \$7 a ton, and red ash from \$7 to \$7.50.

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SIMPLE TESTS OF ADULTERANTS

An Interesting and Instructive Booklet Issued on the Subject.

BY TWO LOCAL OFFICIALS.

Food Commissioner and Chemist Tell Housewives How They May Detect Impure Food Stuffs.

State Chemist Herman Harms and State Food Commissioner Peterson, have issued an interesting and instructive booklet on how to detect food adulterants, and it will undoubtedly be found valuable to housewives. In simple language the book explains what the common foods are composed of and how various articles are "doctored" and adulterated. The book is copyrighted, and the texts are as follows, as explained in the booklet:

MILK AND CREAM.

When milk is skimmed or watered, the fluid is of a thin bluish color. To cover this defect, which would at once reveal its inferior quality, coloring is resorted to. This may be known by letting the milk of cream stand in a clear glass, say 12 hours, and then pouring the water and cream layers. The cream of the same shade as the cream, artificial coloring is indicated. Cream low or deficient in butter fat may be detected by a similar way. A little vinegar added to the heated cream, milk produces a curd in a distinct orange color if an aniline dye has been employed to give the milk or cream an apparent richness. If curd or an orange color has been used, the milk will have a brownish color. The curd of pure cream or milk should be nearly white.

Keep the milk or cream in a warm place for 48 hours. If the sample is left sweet at the expiration of this time, a preservative is strongly indicated.

ICE CREAM.

Ice cream should contain a reasonable amount of cream, which gives the proper richness. Instead of cream, milk thickened with gelatin or corn starch is often employed. To detect the presence of starch, add a little of the ice cream a few drops of tincture of iodine. A deep blue color is developed if corn starch or flour is present. This test is equally applicable for the detection of corn starch in cream or milk.

BUTTER.

The adulterations consist of the substitution of renovated or process butter, and oleomargarine or butterine for the genuine article.

To distinguish the three the following simple tests are readily carried out: A small portion of butter (size of a hazelnut) is placed in an ordinary glass, and heated over a low flame (alcohol lamp, etc.), to the boiling point, stirring constantly with a toothpick or some similar object. Butter boils quietly and produces an abundance of foam; renovated butter spitters like grease and water when boiled and produces little foam; oleomargarine acts very much like renovated butter, boiling with considerable noise and producing practically no foam. The characteristic odor of fat also becomes evident when the sample in question is oleomargarine. Butter should not contain an excess of water, which is sometimes purposely incorporated. This may be known by the water oozing out abundantly upon the surface of the butter when cut.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Cream of tartar is a purified product separated during the fermentation of grape wine and is usually sold in the form of a snowy white, odorless powder, possessing a slight acidulous taste. The average retail price is 50 cents per pound. The adulteration of this article consists of gypsum, acid phosphate of lime, etc., which being usually present, this mixture often replaces the genuine article.

A very simple test to determine the purity of cream of tartar is as follows: Pour boiling water over a little of the sample and stir. Pure cream of tartar dissolves completely, while lime, chalk and flour remain in suspension. When cold, the cream of tartar precipitates again as a beautiful crystalline mass. A drop of tincture of iodine added to the cooled solution shows instantly by the blue color produced the presence of flour or starch.

SUGAR, SALT, BAKING SODA, TARTARIC ACID.

These should dissolve completely in cold water. Sediment and other insoluble materials denote impurities or adulteration, as for example, a cheap grade of salt mixed with starch; an inferior sugar mixed with bluing, etc.

EXTRACT OF LEMON.

Essence or extract of lemon is a solution of (5 per cent) oil of lemon in alcohol. To dissolve the above amount of oil requires practically pure alcohol, which really is the costly ingredient in an extract of lemon. The cheaper extracts contain only a small percentage of alcohol, but a large amount of water. In this mixture the oil will not dissolve, consequently these cheap extracts contain but little or no oil, but merely a flavor of lemon.

To determine the character of the extract:

To a wine glassful of water, add a teaspoonful of the extract and stir. Milkiness immediately results if the extract contains the proper proportion of oil (for oil and water will not mix); if a perfectly clear solution results no oil or other traces are present, thus readily identifying an inferior and cheap extract.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA.

Extract of vanilla bean and contain the characteristic constituents of the bean, such as vanilla, resins, oil, sugar, coloring matter, etc. It is to all of these principles combined that a true vanilla owes its characteristic sweet, delicate, fragrant odor and taste. The majority of extracts on the market are artificial preparations of artificially prepared and vanillin and cumin dissolved in weak alcohol and colored with caramel or dyes, and do not cost one-tenth of the price of the genuine article.

To determine the character of the extract:

In a saucer place about one or two teaspoonfuls of the extract and set the dish over boiling water in a tea kettle. Allow the extract to evaporate one-half, then add cold water to make up to the original volume. If the treatment the alcohol has been driven off and we have nothing but a watery solution. In this watery solution the principles of a true vanilla are insoluble, rendering the residual liquid dense.

Positive Cure for the DRINK HABIT

Not a temporary—but a *lasting* cure—one that will banish forever the craving for intoxicating drinks.

White Ribbon Remedy

has cured thousands of cases of drunkenness and is today releasing thousands of men from their merciless captor—the drink habit.

Given in a glass of milk, tea, coffee, water or in food without the patient's knowledge.

It is a member of your family is a habit, don't let it slip away. It is a habit, don't let it slip away. It is a habit, don't let it slip away.

For Sale By
DRUEHL & FRANKEN,
S. E. Cor. Main and Third South St.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
THE CENTRAL DRUG CO.
N. E. Corner State and First S. St.,
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ammonia solution now add enough

"vinegar" (about a cupful) to give distinct violet color and now add a second portion of wool. Boil again and a second piece of wool will be dyed a brilliant color if an aniline dye was present. The above test would apply to all food products artificially colored, such as ketchup, jams, jellies, preserves, sausage, soda, syrups, lemonade, extracts, etc.

PRESERVATIVES.

Preservatives are used in various articles of food, especially those which "spoil" or ferment readily; such as milk, cream, cider, grape juice, ketchup, sausage, etc.

A suspicion of a preservative may be inferred if the article of food is kept in a warm place for 48 to 72 hours without souring, fermenting or spoiling.

Appearance, odor and taste often afford a valuable clue to the character of food.

A bright green color in canned peas, beans, etc., indicates strongly the presence of copper or iron.

A brilliant red color in catsup, sauce, jams, jellies, fruit, canned tomatoes, etc., indicates the presence of (usually) an aniline dye.

A bright yellow color in powdered and prepared mustard, extract of lemon, noodles, etc., shows artificial coloring which generally proves to be an aniline color.

Abnormally white color in canned corn and other foods indicate that bleaching agents have been used.

A peculiar sweetish taste in canned corn, peas, catsup, grape juice, cider, jams, jellies, fruits is an indication of saccharine or coal tar sugar.

A very prominent, readily distinguishable by a little experience from the genuine, enables one to detect an artificial extract, especially strawberry, raspberry and pineapple.

Absence or weakness of the characteristic aromatic odor and taste in all species denotes an inferior, exhausted or adulterated article.

LABELING FOODS.

The labeling of foods often gives an indication of its character. A pure food worthy of the name, always bears the name of the manufacturer and place of business. An imitation or adulterated article often bears no label or manufacturer or locality, or else some fictitious firm. For example: Loubon olive oil. Loubon olive oil—no company or country stated.

An alum baking powder, unless controlled by law, does not state its ingredients upon the label, while invariably a cream of tartar powder informs the consumer of its character. Said oil is usually nothing but the cheap cottonseed oil. A butter, labeled "Choice Sunbeam Creamery butter" or other fanciful name, without the manufacturer's name, will prove in nearly every instance to be