ical amendment to the agricultural ap- scandal if it must. He recognized that dicate that but little additional dampropriation bill the other day which there were many innocent interests age to anybody could be accomplished was passed promptly. Back of the which would be severely damaged by through the publication of the report. What GOVERNMENT HOLDS TRUMP tion was accomplished is a story. It he was after principally was results is an interesting one too, for it shows for the future. how the President for once, at least, was able to hold the big stick over the Senate, and the great packing interests and forced the amendment with

which he was in accord. The rider that was tacked on to the \$7,800,000 appropriation bill in the which are sent abroad. It will cost the great packing house industry sevuously to putting up any money for it, tion. notwithstanding the fact that some months ago when there was an in that does not stop at the gate of the

There is another peculiar feature ease with which the inspection law terferes with state rights, a prominent gets past what would ordinarily be an Government official remarked that in seems that Mr. Sinclair is writing another book. It will be more damaging their great foreign meat trade and Senate at the last moment without than the Jungle. It is to be an expose discussion, provides for the same sort of the whole packing business from of an inspection of meats for home the report of the "Embalmed Beef consumption that is provided for those | Commission" down to the present time -and the combination of official documents and statements of eye witmillion dollars each year, for nesses. When this book appears the they will have to pay for the inspec- packers are very anxious to be able tion. When the question came up be-fore Congress as to who should as-therein are a thing of the past "and sume the expense of this work the that no such conditions can exist unpacking house lobby objected stren- der the present Government inspec-

The new act provides an inspection

There is some antagonism presented

to the bill in the House, on the

grounds of constitutionallity and other

excuses, but if any actual opposition

should develop it will mean a thor-

ough hearing in committee on both

CARDS. Commenting on the question of the constitutionality of the amendment if which is having some weight in the it should become a law, in that it inalmost insurmountable barrier. It any event the packers could be forced this is largely dependent upon Govern-

GOVERNMENT HOLDS TRUMP

to terms. They are very anxious over ment inspection of carcasses. Abroad Government inspection tag is false name. looked upon as a guarantee, and without it foreign meat trade would suffer inestimably. Should the packers refuse to allow the Government to inspect food for home consumption, the Government could in its turn refuse to inspect meats for export.

NEILL REPORT PUBLISHED.

After some consideration of the wisdom of publishing the Neill report and yielding to the public clamor of all edge of its contents, the President sent a message to Congress transmitting it for the consideration of the national legislature. The story as told by the Neill report shows revolting conditions in a number of the packing houses and in many cases nesses to any great extent in arriving at is conclusions, but paid more attention rather to conditions as witnessed by the three members of the committee. The message of President Roosevelt that submitted the report characterized the conditions found by the investigators as "revolting" and urged immediate legislation "in the interests of health and decency." He the agricultural appropriation bill but threatens to destroy the foreign business of the packers should congress fail to provide for federal inspection of meats at all stages of preparation. In the eyent of such failure, the Presi-



quiry was, in a way, unofficial. There has never yet been any writ-ten report made public from these two The fact that the meat consumption investigators; likely there will not be; entered vitally into every home, but the President knows all they coupled with the terrible charges, found out, and the packers know it made not only in the "Jungle," but Both the President and the through many other credible sources, packers were horrified; the reasons has aroused a state of public sentiwere different. The story around the ment which is akin to revolutionary Capitol regarding this investigation On the whole, in the face of an inruns something like this: The packers | tensely suspicious public, an aroused said, "If this sort of a story gets out Congress and a determined President, it will ruin our business abroad." The the beef trust is now up against the President remarked in effect, "If all fight of its life. While the President that I know gets out, it will ruin intended to use his private report as a your business at home too." "Now," said the packers, "make any hold its publication unless it was sort of an inspection law you want, pass it and we will stand for it, and

THE ORIGINAL SWIFT MEAT-PACKING PLANT, CHICAGO,

sufficient appropriation for foreign in- | packing house, but follows the animal

spection, a number of large packing through all departments until it

house concerns voluntarily offered to reaches the can or the cooler.

defray the cost involved.

CONSUMER PAYS COST ANYWAY.

ing house people, otherwise the beef

trust, will pass the cost of the inspec-

tion along to the consumer; but as it

will only amount to about 5 or 6 cents

a head on each carcass the increase

will not be appreciable in the individ-

be, but the combination of packers,

dealers, wholesalers, retailers, etc.

will doubtless make an excuse for put-

ting up meat at least a cent a pound, and thus make an investment of many

hundred per cent. off the amount

which they pay for the Government

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

Some time ago Upton Sinclair published "The Jungle." It was a novel

and horrible. It showed that the in-

spection service at the Chicago pack-

ing houses was wholly inadequate. It

was proved that the Government in-

spectors passed on the conditions of

the carcasses when the animals were killed: but after that there were no

inspections and the conditions were

incredibly revolting. President Roosevelt read the book and is stated to

have been outraged at the statements

made. Were they true or were they exaggerated? He made some inquiries

and found that the statements were all

well founded. Then he was genuinely angry. Secretary Wilson sent a com-

mission out to look into the condition of affairs, but the President was ap-

parently not satisfied with the Govern-

ment commission, so he sent his close

personal friend, Mr. J. B. Reynolds, a

prominent social worker and a man of

means, and Mr. Charles P. Neill, the

United States Commissioner of Labor,

on a purely personal inspection tour.

The expenses of the two investigators

were paid by the Government, but the

men received no salaries and the in-

inspection.

It is stated that, of course, the pack-

not be used hereafter." Without these labels the products will be excluded from European markets.

One on the Professor.

Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, lightened with an anecdote an English

There was a certain instructor," be said, "who was always impressing upon his students the need of perspiculty. 'A young man came to him one day to get back an essay that had been

"'A very good essay,' said the in structor, as he returned the paper, but Mr. Smith, you should ; rite al-

STOCK YARDS AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

promise to be good in the future, but do not make a public scandal of this likely force its publication. Indeed the amount of damaging and disgusting details which are being made known day after day in the daily press, from information given by various people who are in a position clear to you, professor? he asked."

CAUSED PACKERS' PLIGHT.

nterview with Author of the Now Famous "Jungle"-Expose of Meat Packing Methods.

Upton Sinclair, the author of the 'Jungle" which has in reality started the entire packing house scandal, is an advocate of municipal slaughter-houses. He believes that this is the only effective solution of the problem, although he says that the Beveridge amendment is good so far as it goes. Interviewed recently, he said, "There is no doubt that this amendment will become a law; but a few months after its enactment it will be forgotten and former conditions will be resumed. I say former conditions, because the Chicago packers have cleaned up house and are now able to make a show of virtue which they never possessed, but it is impossible for them to conceal the fact that : ey have sent out millions of cans of 'potted chicken' made of bob, or day-old veal, millions of cans of roast beef made of cow udders and gristle, and that all this vast output has been treated with chemicals to conceal putrefaction and to preserve the stuff sold under a

GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN EUROPE

"Every slaughter house in England. Germany, and Belgium is owned by the government. There is no chance to graft, because the slaughter of cattle and the sale of meat is distinct and separate. The government kills for anybody, and charges so much a head. Twelve samples are cut from each animal and subjected to a microscopic examination. If the meat is unhealthful it is condemned and destroyed. The slaughter houses are as cleanly as modern hospitals, and not to be comsections of the country for a knowl- pared in any way with the filthy shambles we endure here.

ANSWERING A HOWL.

"As an additional precaution against graft, it is provided that the loss incident to condemnation shall fall on the breeder or seller of the cattle and not to the buyer. This compels the cattle breeder to care for his stock upholds all of the stories told in the That answers the violent protests of Sinclair novel. The Neill committee the Western cattlemen, who were did not consider affidavits of wit- forced by the beef trust to inundate President Roosevelt with telegrams of objection to the Beveridge bill, until it was discovered that the making public of the Reynolds-Neill report would work more damage to the business of canning dyed bob veal and selling it as chicken.

"The opposition to the bill was not because the packers feared it would interfere with their fraudulent practices, but because it would impose upon them a tax of \$2,000,000 a year, to pay for the inspection, which is nothnot only recommends the passage of ing more or less than advertisement the so-called Beveridge amendment to for their bogus goods in foreign countries.

MR. SINCLAIR'S SOLUTION.

"Every city in the United States should have municipal slaughter All private slaughter houses should be abolished. The result of such a condition would be to break the power of the packers' trust. They would have to sell out at cost the slaughter houses fit for the killing of food animals, and destroy those that are unfit. That is the only solution of the problem, which is now recognized as of huge importance to the people of this country, and the only way that public opinion can be enlightened is to permit the commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt to make public the full story of the horrors they found in the head center of the great depot of reception and distribution in Chicago.

"The packers know that their very life depends upon the approval of foreign nations, and they know that the stamp of governmental approval abroad is regarded as the hall mark of excellence. They know that the millions in Europe understand official indorsement to be an absolute and unassailable guarantee and they regard official indorsement by agents of the United States government in the same light and with the same con-

POINTS OF BEVERIDGE MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Provides for rigid postmortem inspection of all cattle, swine, sheep, and goats killed for human consump-All meats found healthful shall be tagged, and all meat found unhealthful shall be destroyed.

All slaughterers and packers and all others engaged in preparation of meat products must admit inspectors to all parts of their establishments. All canning, rendering, salting, and packing products are included, and any products treated with dyes or deleterious chemicals or presevatives shall be condemned.

All establishments must be maintained in a sanitary manner, according to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

After January 1, 1907, no railroad or any other common carrier can trans port any meat product not inspected or passed, and no ship with such articles on board shall be given clearance papers, nor can any common carrier transport any meat product that is prepared in an establishment where specified sanitary conditions do not prevail.

All canned, potted, or canvased meat products shall be labeled as inspected and passed and shall not be offered for sale until so labeled.

Signals on Rural Mail-Boxes.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General has issued an order providing that after July 1 next, rural delivery carriers, when making their trips, will visit and examine only those boxes for which they have mail for delivery and those on which the signals are displayed to indicate that there is mail for dispatch.

Those patrons who are now maintaining mail boxes on which there are no signals will be required to procure some sort of device which will serve as a signal to carriers.

By this new arrangement it is ex-pected that the delivery and collection of mail along rural free delivery routes will be greatly facilitated.

In the Bank of England there are ingots of silver that have been there since the seventeeth century.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IF YOU HAVE retail experience and want to go in the road, write us to-day Straight salaries want-d reliable firms \$1000 up. Any location desired. HAPGOOD'S, Suite 18, 305-39 broadway, N. Y. WANTED: A Hundred Firemen and Brakemen on different railroads. Age 20 to 30, good sight and hearing. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$40-monthly, become Engineers and earn \$450. brake-men \$40 monthly, become Conductors and earn \$160. Positions awaiting competent men, Send stamps for particulars. Name position preferrad. Kailway Association, Room 65. 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: Amateur photographs suitable for rt and advertising subjects. Mail print and price ith postage for return if not accepted, to The Geo. Lawrence Company, 274 Wabash Ave., Chicago,

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CALIFORNIA COLONIZATION LANDS. Tracts of 2000 to 20,000 acres; low prices; easy terms level, rich, alluvial soil; abundance of water; best climate on earth. U. L. Dike Investment Co. (Inc.) 221 Mason Bidg., Los Angeles, Cal.

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