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THE VALLEY RECORD

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

VOLUME II. NO. 24

SAYRE, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1906

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It is palatable, delicious, invigorating and ABSOLUTELY PURE. Have a case sent home today. Prompt delivery.

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AWFUL CONDITIONS

President Sends Neil Report to Congress.

SAYS STOCKYARDS REVOLTING

New Laws Are Imperative to Insure Health and Decency.

REVEALS HORRORS UNSPEAKABLE

Commissioners Verified All Statements in Their Report by Personal Examination—Some of Them Fully Bear Out Upton Sinclair's Tale of "The Jungle"—Laws of Common Decency Outraged Daily—Surroundings Amid Which Beef Products Are Prepared Shockingly Dirty and Insanitary as a Common Condition in Nearly All Slaughter Houses of Chicago—Yards Filthy and No Attention Paid to Ventilation—Meat Shoveled From Dirty Floors to Dripping Tables—Situation Tends to Moral Degradation of Thousands of Workers, Both Men and Women.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—With his message to congress asking immediate action on the meat inspection bill President Roosevelt has transmitted the report on the awful conditions in the Chicago stockyards by Commissioners James B. Reynolds and Charles P. Neil. The president's message is as follows:

"I transmit herewith the report of James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neil, the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stockyards of Chicago.

"This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the federal government of all stockyards and packing houses and of their products, so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce.

"The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stockyards are revolting. It is imperative necessary in the interest of health and of decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

"When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture. When the preliminary statements of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau and accordingly appointed Messrs. Reynolds and Neil.

"It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the bureau of animal industry. I am, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

"The report shows that the stockyards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the department of agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them.

"The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and thus the avenues of interstate commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meats.

"I therefore commend to your favorable consideration and urge the enactment of substantially the measure commonly known as the Beveridge amendment.

"The report made to the president by Commissioners James B. Reynolds and Charles P. Neil, and by him transmitted to congress, is as follows: "As directed by you, we investigated the conditions in the principal establishments in Chicago engaged in the slaughter of cattle, sheep and hogs and in the preparation of dressed meat and meat food products. Two and a half weeks were spent in the investigation in Chicago, and during this time we went through the principal packing houses in the stockyards district, together with a few of the smaller ones. A day was spent by Mr. Reynolds in New York City in the investigation of several of the leading slaughter houses. "We have made no statement as a fact in the report here presented that was not verified by our personal examination. Certain matters which we were unable to verify while in Chicago are still under investigation. The following is therefore submitted as a partial report touching upon those practices and conditions which we found most common and not confined to a single house or class of houses. A more detailed report would contain

many specific instances of defects found in particular houses.

"Before entering the buildings we noted the condition of the yards themselves as shown in the pavement, pens, viaducts and platforms. The pavement is mostly of brick, the bricks laid with deep grooves between them, which inevitably fill with manure and refuse. Such pavement cannot be properly cleaned.

"Systematic ventilation of the work-rooms is not found in any of the establishments we visited. In a few instances electric fans mitigate the stifling air, but usually the workers toil without relief in a humid atmosphere heavy with the odors of rotten wood, decayed meats, stinking offal and entrails.

"In some of the largest establishments sides that are sent to what is known as the boning room are thrown in a heap upon the floor. The workers climb over these heaps of meat, select the pieces they wish and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor beside their working bench. Even in cutting the meat upon the bench the work is usually held pressed against their aprons, and these aprons were as a rule indescribably filthy.

"Meat scraps were also found being shoveled into receptacles from dirty floors, where they were left to lie until again shoveled into barrels or into machines for chopping. These floors, it must be noted, were in most cases damp and soggy. In dark, ill ventilated rooms and the employees in utter ignorance of cleanliness or danger to health expectorated at will upon them. In a word, we saw meat shoveled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed and pushed from room to room in rotten box carts.

"An absence of cleanliness was found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat food products. After killing, carcasses are well washed and up to the time they reach the cooling room are handled in a fairly sanitary and cleanly manner.

"In one well known establishment we came upon fresh meat being shoveled into barrels and a regular proportion being added of stale scraps that had lain on a dirty floor in the corner of a room for some days previous. In another establishment, equally well known, a long table was noted covered with several hundred pounds of cooked scraps of beef and other meats. Some of these meat scraps were dry, leathery and unfit to be eaten, and in the heap were found pieces of pigskin and even some bits of rope strands and other rubbish. Inquiry evoked the frank admission from the man in charge that this was to be ground up and used in making 'potted ham.'

"All of these unclean products bear labels of which the following is a sample: "Abattoir No. — The contents of this package have been inspected according to act of congress of March 3, 1891. Quality guaranteed."

"The phraseology of these labels is wholly unwaranted. The government inspectors pass only upon the healthfulness of the animal at the time of killing. They know nothing of the processes through which the meat has passed since the inspection.

"In another establishment piles of sausages and dry, mostly canned meats, admittedly several years old, were found, which the superintendent stated to us would be tanked and converted into grease. The disposition to be made of this was wholly optional with the superintendents or representatives of the packers, as the government does not concern itself with the disposition of meats after they have passed inspection on the killing floor.

"The radical defect in the present system of inspection is that it does not go far enough. It is confined at present by law to passing on the usefulness of animals at the time of killing, but the meat that is used in sausage and in the various forms of canned products goes through many processes, in all of which there is possibility of contamination through insanitary handling and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes of preparation there is no government inspection and no assurance whatever that these meat food products are wholesome and fit for food despite the fact that all these products when sent out bear a label stating they have been passed upon by government inspectors.

"The insanitary conditions in which the laborers work and the feverish pace which they are forced to maintain inevitably affect their health. Physicians state that tuberculosis is disproportionately prevalent in the stockyards, and the victims of this disease expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark workrooms, from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be converted into food products.

"Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored.

NOT SO, SAY PACKERS

Chicago Beef Men Declare Plants Clean and Sanitary.

DENY SELLING DISEASED MEATS

Whole World Wants Facts, They Say and Truth Must Be Told if Live Stock Industry Is to Have a "Square Deal."

CHICAGO, June 5.—Eight meat packing establishments of Chicago have issued a joint statement replying to the charges made in the Neil and Reynolds report of their investigation of the packing plants and President Roosevelt's message to congress.

"In this statement the packers declare that their plants are kept clean, their methods of manufacture are sanitary, their products wholesome and that for years doctors, chemists, sanitarians and official investigators from nearly every civilized nation on earth who have made examinations of the plant in which the meat packing plants are conducted have been entirely satisfied in every instance with the conditions existing in this industry. Despite this fact the packers assert that they stand ready to adopt any practical suggestion in the line of improvement.

"The packing companies who affix their signatures to the statement are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelsor Morris & Co., G. H. Hammond company, Omaha Packing company, Angle American Provision company, Libby, McNeil & Libby and Schwarzschild Slaughter & Co.

"The statement in part, which bears the official signature of each of these corporations, follows:

"The question raised as to whether diseased meats are sold by our packing houses is a question on which the whole world wants the facts, and the truth must be told if the entire meat and live stock industry is to have a 'square deal.' This vital side of the whole question, however, is absolutely ignored in President Roosevelt's message and all but omitted from notice in the Neil Reynolds report.

"Every pound of meat in our packing houses comes from animals which are inspected and passed by trained veterinary agents of the department of agriculture. This is the absolute fact. We are not interested in animals condemned before slaughter. We do not buy their meat. Every animal bought by us is inspected both before and after slaughter, in accordance with the strictest inspection regulations ever devised in any country, not even excepting Germany. Every animal or carcass that does not pass this rigid inspection is condemned and disposed of under the personal supervision of the agents of the United States department of agriculture.

"The administration at Washington knows the facts. The writers of the Neil Reynolds report know them. That these are the facts is reluctantly admitted in their report, but even this slight reassurance to the public is almost buried in the tail end of what they have written.

"We have been believers in rigid animal and meat inspection since the inspection was first begun. We have shown our belief in it by shouldering the benefit of the industry, an annual loss of approximately \$1,000,000 on loss on animals which are bought as healthy and condemned on inspection after slaughter. And now, in spite of persistent misrepresentation, we are heartily in favor of making this inspection more efficient, if that can be done, and of extending operation of the law to cover the sanitary conditions of packing houses."

RECEPTION FOR W. J. BRYAN.

Preparations Under Way For Monster Demonstration at New York.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Preparations are under way for a monster reception and demonstration in honor of William J. Bryan when he arrives in this city from his tour around the world.

Notice of the plan was sent to Mr. Bryan some time ago and one of his political and personal friends has received from him a letter written from Constantinople. Mr. Bryan expresses his willingness to be received with a demonstration on the part of his friends.

Mr. Bryan is to be in London on July 4 and is to make a speech at the annual Fourth of July dinner of the American colony. He wrote that he expected to arrive in New York about Aug. 1. In his letter he makes several references to political conditions in this country and pays his respects to William H. Hearst in this sentence: "It is time to call a halt on socialism in the United States. The movement is going too far."

The friends of Mr. Bryan who have read the letter say that he is now clearly and unmistakably in favor of conservatism. They also regard him as a willing candidate for another nomination for president on the Democratic ticket.

The monster reception is to be managed by the Democratic Commercial Travelers' league, of which William Hogue is president, but all Democratic organizations in the country are to be invited to take part.

The Democrats of Missouri in their various county conventions have been endorsing Mr. Bryan for president in 1908, and arrangements are already under way to run three special excursion trains loaded with Missouri Democrats from St. Louis to New York in time for the reception of Mr. Bryan. Other states have been invited to join and run special excursions.

KILLED OUR SOLDIERS.

General Miles Says 3,000 Men Perished From Poisoned Beef.

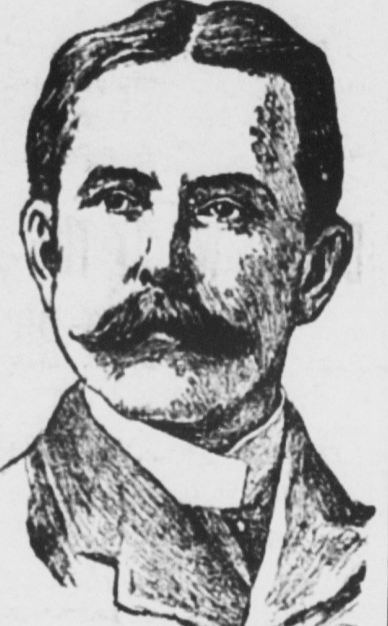
KANSAS CITY, June 5.—General Nelson A. Miles, on his way to Colorado, said: "The disclosures about packing house products now being exploited are no news to me. I knew it seven years ago. I told what I knew then. Had the matter been taken up at that time, thousands of lives would have been saved. "I believe that 3,000 United States soldiers lost their lives because of adulterated, impure, poisonous meat. There is no way of estimating the number of soldiers whose health was ruined by eating impure food.

"I have a barrel of testimony on the subject in the way of affidavits that I collected when I made my investigation seven years ago. The investigation committee closed the case and refused to hear 2,000 witnesses whom I had ready. At that time I could have secured the testimony of 100,000 men that the canned beef sold to the army was impure, adulterated and unwholesome."

SENATOR BURTON RESIGNS.

Under Sentence of Imprisonment Had Been Threatened With Expulsion.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—Joseph R. Burton, after consultation here with his most intimate political and personal friends, sent to Governor Hoch his resignation as United States senator from Kansas. Mr. Burton was



JOSEPH R. BURTON.

convicted about a year ago of using his senatorial influence in behalf of a "get-rich-quick" concern, trying, it was alleged, to prevent the issuance of a postal fraud order against it. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,500 and to serve six months in prison. He appealed, and recently the United States supreme court confirmed his conviction and sentence.

Last week the senate committee on privileges and elections considered a resolution expelling Burton from the senate. Final action on the resolution went over until this week. Burton's friends being notified in the meantime that if his resignation was not immediately forthcoming the resolution of expulsion would be reported and passed before the week was over.

F. D. Coburn Succeeds Burton.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—F. D. Coburn has been appointed senator to succeed Burton.

MINTIA WON BY A HEAD.

Whimsical Captured Jockey Club Weight For Age Race at Belmont.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The riding of Jockey Walter Miller was the feature of the racing at Belmont park. Out of six mounts he rode four winners and two seconds.

Mintia after making the pace was tiring in the final strides, and Radtke, on Entree, closed very strong after early interferences. Miller kept Mintia going long enough to win by a short head.

Whimsical, easily won the Jockey club weight for age race. She broke in front and, making the pace, won by a length and a half. Court Drees, 9 to 20 favorite, won the Gayety stakes. Summaries:

First Race—Tommy Waddell, first; Watergrass, second; Sir Lynwood, third.

Second Race—Montfort, first; Gartners, second; Halton, third.

Third Race—Court Drees, first; Barbary Belle, second; Adoration, third.

Fourth Race—Whimsical, first; Accountant, second; The Picket, third.

Fifth Race—Mintia, first; Entree, second; Battalax, third.

Sixth Race—Zenap, first; Miss Crawford, second; Yalagal, third.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Games Played Yesterday in the National and American Leagues.

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, P.C. listing scores for Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, etc.

Leonard and Wright Victors.

ALBURNDALE, Mass., June 5.—Brilliant tennis gained the honor for E. W. Leonard and L. C. Wright of Boston of meeting F. J. Sulloway and J. B. C. Larned in the challenge match for the Massachusetts doubles championship by their victory in straight sets at the Braeburn Country club over A. S. Pier and Gardner Beals of Boston.

Gauntlet Beaten in Bermuda Race.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The arrival of the Gauntlet at Bermuda 25 hours 22 minutes behind the Tamerlane makes the Tamerlane the winner of the Lip ton cup. The Tamerlane had to allow the Gauntlet 16 hours 10 minutes owing to the difference of their length.

Belmere Won Buffalo Derby.

BUFFALO, June 5.—Fred Burley's bay colt Belmere captured the Buffalo Derby at Keilworth park, defeating the odds on favorite, Minnie Adams, in hollow style. Belmere got away from the field at the quarter and was never in danger.

Hazel Thorpe at Linton.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Hazel Thorpe was the only winning favorite at Linton. Outsiders and second choices captured the other six events.

Guards Ambushed by Strikers.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—Caught in ambush in a ravine as they were marching to relieve their comrades at the Bradley mine in Jefferson county, O., thirty-three guards in the employ of the stand-pat operators, who are now running the Plum Run and Bradley mines with nonunion miners, were subjected to a heavy fire from about 200 determined union strikers, who had behind trees and boulders and poured a deadly fire into the guards. Reports conflict as to the number who were wounded in the battle, the first report being that fifteen men were killed, but the latest estimate direct from the scene of the conflict places the number at seven wounded and none killed.

Knights of Columbus' Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—The arrival of his eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore to be the guest of Rev. John Coyle of St. John's church and the formal welcome to the city of the national delegates given at the city hall by Mayor Studley were the chief happenings of the first day's gathering of the annual convention of the Knights of Columbus.

Fifes and Drums Aroused Them.

BOSTON, June 5.—Fifes and drums aroused the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, in accordance with an old custom, for the two hundred and sixty-eighth annual field day of that historic military organization.

Weather Probabilities.

Showers and cooler; south winds.

Summer Talks

This is the season when we are looking for something cool and comfortable. The new waists this year fill the demand. Long or short sleeves made of fine materials by the leading manufacturers.

We place on sale this week a new lot of long and short sleeve waists, worth up to \$1.50 for 98c.

\$1.75 and \$2.00 waists for \$1.49.

\$2.25 waists for \$1.98.

\$2.50 waists for \$2.15.

Thin Printed Material

25c Organdies that have sold in Scranton and in other Globe stores for 25c now running. Special for 15c.

The New Greys

Beautiful mercerized greys, the new shadow ducks. This is our own importation. We have seen these goods retailed for 37c. Our price 25c.

An Odd Lot

Many new and desirable lines that we have sold right along for 25c. Closing 19c. You may find just what you want at this little price.

White Dotted Mulls

Prices begin at 12c for these dress materials. We have both the domestic and imported kinds, all size dots and all prices. We buy them direct from the mills.

Colored Linens

New colored linens as well as a fine range of plain white. All our own importation, saving the middle man's profit for you.

Midsummer Sale of Table Damask

10—PATTERNS—10 62 in. silver bleached, both Irish and German makes, usual 55c kind, pure flax. Sale price 48c.

5 patterns, 72 in. grass bleached Damask, new open borders, regular \$1.00 kind. Special 88c.

Globe Warehouse,

Talmadge Block, Elmer Ave. VALLEY PHONE.

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Harness, Washed, Oiled, Repaired Harness Bought, Sold, Traded Bicycles and Lawn Mowers Repaired Mirrors and Looking Glasses Repaired Boots and Shoes Repaired

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