

Senator Beveridge presented a rad- out scandal if it can be, but with to know the facts, would seem to in-amendment to the agricultural ap- scandal if it must. He recognized that dicate that but little additional damical amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill the other day which was passed promptly. Back of the ease and celerity with which this action was accomplished is a story. It is an interesting one too, for it shows how the President for once, at least, was able to hold the big stick over the Senate, and the great packing inter-ests 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 Senate at the last moment without discussion, provides for the same sort of an inspection of meats for home consumption that is provided for those which are sent abroad. It will cost the great packing house industry several million dollars each year, for they will have to pay for the inspec-When the question came up betion. Congress as to who should assume the expense of this work the packing house lobby objected strenuously to putting up any money for it. notwithstanding the fact that some

there were many innocent interests which would be severely damaged by through the publication of the report. the publication of this report. What he was after principally was results for the future. There is another peculiar feature constitutionality of the amendment if it should become a law, in that it in-

GOVERNMENT HOLDS TRUMP

CARDS.

out it foreign meat trade would suffer

spect food for home consumption, the

Government could in its turn refuse

After some consideration of the wisdom of publishing the Neill report and

yielding to the public clamor of all

sections of the country for a knowledge of its contents, the President

sent a message to Congress transmit-

ting it for the consideration of the

national legislature. The story as

told by the Neill report shows revolt-

ing conditions in a number of the packing houses and in many cases

upholds all of the stories told in the

Sinclair novel. The Neill committee

did not consider affidavits of wit-

nesses to any great extent in arriv-

ing at is conclusions, but paid more

attention rather to conditions as wit-

nessed by the three members of the

committee. The message of President

Roosevelt that submitted the report

threatens to destroy the foreign busi-

ness of the packers should congress

fail to provide for federal inspection

of meats at all stages of preparation.

In the event of such failure, the Presi-

dent says that he will be "compelled

which is having some weight in the ease with which the inspection law terferes with state rights, a prominent gets past what would ordinarily be an Government official remarked that in almost insurmountable barrier. . It any event the packers could be forced seems that Mr. Sinclair is writing anto terms. They are very anxious over their great foreign meat trade and other book. It will be more damaging than the Jungle. It is to be an expose this is largely dependent upon Governof the whole packing business from the report of the "Embalmed Beef ment inspection of carcasses. Abroad the Government inspection tag is Commission" down to the present time —and the combination of official doculooked upon as a guarantee, and withments and statements of eye witinestimably. Should the packers re-fuse to allow the Government to innesses. When this book appears the packers are very anxious to be able to say that the practices alluded to therein are a thing of the past "and to inspect meats for export. that no such conditions can exist under the present Government inspec tion." NEILL REPORT PUBLISHED.

The new act provides an inspection months ago when there was an in- that does not stop at the gate of the



THE ORIGINAL SWIFT MEAT-PACKING PLANT, CHICAGO.

spection, a number of large packing house concerns voluntarily offered to defray the cost involved.

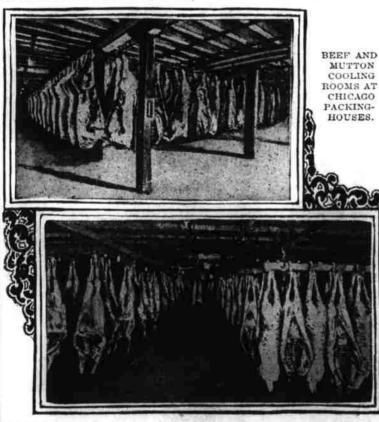
CONSUMER PAYS COST ANYWAY. It is stated that, of course, the packing house people, otherwise the beef trust, will pass the cost of the inspec tion along to the consumer; but as it will only amount to about 5 or 6 cents a head on each carcass the increase will not be appreciable in the individual beef steak, at least it ought not to but the combination of packers, dealers, wholesalers, retailers, etc., will doubtless make an excuse for putting 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 inspection

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN. Some time ago Upton Sinclair pub-lished "The Jungle." It was a novel and horrible. It showed that the inspection service at the Chicago pack-ing houses was wholly inadequate. It that the lover nent was proved 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 Roose-velt read the book and is stated to 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 apparently not satisfied with the Government 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 inquiry was, in a way, unofficial. There has never yet been any writ-ten report made public from these two investigators; likely there will not be: but the President knows all they found out, and the packers know it too. Both the President and the packers were horrified; the reasons were different. The story around the Capitol regarding this investigation runs something like this: The packers said, "If this sort of a story gets out it will ruin our business abroad." The President remarked in effect, "If all that I know gets out, it will ruin your business at home too." "Now," said the packers, "make any

characterized the conditions found by the investigators as "revolting" and urged immediate legislation "in the interests of health and decency." He sufficient appropriation for foreign in- | packing house, but follows the animal through all departments until it reaches the can or the cooler. the agricultural appropriation bill but

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 sides of the question and it is pre-sumed that this is about the last thing the packers actually desire. Seldom, if ever, has the public been to order that inspection labels and

more aroused over any public question, certificates on canned products shall



CAUSED PACKERS' PLIGHT.

Interview 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 idvocate 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 come 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 Commenting on the question of the show of virtue which they never possessed, but it is impossible for them

to conceal the fact that nev have sent out millions of cans of 'potted chicken' made of bob, or day-old yeal, 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 false name.

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 unhealth-ful it is condemned and destroyed. The slaughter houses are as cleanly as modern hospitals, and not to be compared 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 in a scientific and sanitary manner. That answers the violent protests of Western cattlemen, who were the 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 yeal 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 up-on 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 house 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 i esident Roosevelt to make public the full story of the horrors they

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

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The fact that the meat consumption not be used hereafter." Without these entered vitally into every home, coupled with the terrible charges, made not only in the "Jungle," but through many other credible sources, has aroused a state of public sentiment which is akin to revolutionary. On the whole, in the face of an in-tensely suspicious public, an aroused Congress and a determined Fresident, the beef trust is now up against the fight of its life. While the President intended to use his private report as a club to force legislation, and to with-hold its publication unless it was

sort of an inspection law you want, pass it and we will stand for it, and

labels the products will be excluded from European markets.

One on the Professor. Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, lightened with an anecdote an English lecture.

"There was a certain Instructor," he 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 bmitted.

"'A very good essay,' said the in-structor, as he returned the paper, 'but Mr. Smith, you should : "ite alstructor



STOCK YARDS AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURL

nle who are in a

to be good in the future, but, make a public scandal of this-BTRICT INSPECTION LAW. President is reported to have d that he was willing, and the year law will be passed with-FOR A STRICT INSPECTION LAW. with-

iously.

What part of my es y essay was clear to you, profes

of excellence. They know that the millions in Europe understand official indorsement to be an absolute and unassallable guarantee and they re-gard official indorsement by agents of the United States government in the same light and with the same confidence."

POINTS OF BEVERIDGE MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

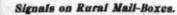
Provides for rigid postmortem inspection of all cattle, swine, sheep and goats killed for human co tion. All meats found healthful shall be tagged, and all meat found un-

healthful shall be destroyed. All slaughterers and packers and all others engaged in preparation of meat products must admit inspectors parts of their establishm to all 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, accord ing 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 in-spected and passed and shall not be ffered for sale until so labeled.



The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General has issued as 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 dis-played to indicate that there is mail dispatch.

Those patrons who are now main-taining 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.





WHY DOES PAINT PEEL OFF

Some will tell you there is no good paint any more. Others that there are no good painters. Both statements are incorrect. The trouble is, years ago you could scarcely go wrong in painting, for there was little paint used but pure white lead and oil. Nowadays there are almost as many alleged "paints" as there are rival dealers to sell them, and as many so-called white leads which are not white lead, as there are proprietary paints.

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ways so that the most ignorant per-son can understand every word you say." The young man looked up ABX-