

# Oregonian

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## ELECT OF PEOPLE

## Roosevelt to Be Inaugurated at Noon.

## WASHINGTON AGLOW

## Great Inpouring of People to Capital.

## PROGRAMME OF THE DAY

## Thirty Thousand Men Will Make Grand Pageant.

## AFTER INAUGURAL PARADE

## All Preparations for the Day Are Complete, and All is Propitious Except Weather, Which Threatens Rain.

**PROGRAMME OF INAUGURATION.**  
WASHINGTON, March 3.—The time for the inauguration events, as closely as can be scheduled, follows:  
10 A. M.—President leaves White House for the Capitol, with his personal escort.  
10:20 to 11 noon—President remains in his room, adjoining the Senate chamber, and signs on measures passed at the last hour and awaiting his action.  
12 noon—President takes seat in Senate chamber in front of the Vice-President's desk.  
12:15 P. M.—President pro tempore of the Senate administers oath to Mr. Fairbanks as Vice-President.  
12:30 P. M.—Senators swear in.  
1 P. M.—President Roosevelt takes oath on stand at east front of Capitol.  
1:15 P. M.—President reads his inaugural address.  
1:30 to 1:50 P. M.—President Roosevelt concludes his inaugural address and starts for White House, and parade for which approximately 30,000 men will be in line, begins to march. Parade starts at head of Pennsylvania avenue in afternoon. President to take luncheon and reach reviewing stand.  
2 P. M.—President at luncheon.  
2:45 P. M.—President enters reviewing stand and begins review of the parade.  
3:30 P. M.—Parade ends.  
7:30 P. M.—Inaugural ball committee assemble. Fireworks begin.  
8 P. M.—Fireworks building opened for inaugural ball.  
8:45 P. M.—Fireworks continue.  
9 P. M.—Grand march at the ball.  
12 (midnight)—Ball ends.  
Monday night—Grand inaugural concert.

committee on arrangements, composed of Senators Spooner, Aldrich and Bacon, and Representatives Dalmell, Crumpacker and John Sharp Williams. This miniature pageant will proceed down Pennsylvania avenue and up the hill to the Capitol.  
The President, accompanied by the Congressional committee, will proceed at once to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, where all bills awaiting Presidential action will be signed. In the morning the Senate is presumed to be in session, and at 11 o'clock its doors will be thrown open to a select few who will have the privilege of the chamber. Those entitled to admission are ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-elect, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, ex-Senators and Senators-elect, Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States, Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries to the United States, heads of executive departments, members of the House of Representatives, ex-members and members-elect, Governors of states and territories, Admirals of the Navy and aide, Lieutenant-General commanding the Army and aide, also the retired Lieutenant-General, officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, executive officers of the House and Senate, Judges of the various courts of the District of Columbia and a few others.

**Enter, the President.**  
With the exception of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the members of the House of Representatives and the President of the United States himself, all must be in their seats by 11:20 o'clock. The Justices of the Supreme Court will enter in a body at 11:45 o'clock and will be announced. The members of the House of Representatives, headed by their officers, will enter at 11:50, and be announced. The Congressional committee on arrangements will then proceed to the President's room and notify Mr. Roosevelt that all is in readiness. The President and President-elect, who, in this instance, happens to be the same person, will proceed at once to the Senate chamber and, after being announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, will take a seat directly in front of the desk of the President of the Senate.

**Inauguration of Vice-President.**  
During these entrances the Senate will continue in session, and at 12 o'clock, noon, Senator Frye, as President pro tempore of the Senate, will rap with his gavel and announce that the 15th Senate is adjourned, sine die. Mr. Frye will then administer the oath to the Vice-President-elect and step down from the platform, handing the gavel to Mr. Fairbanks; who in turn will call the assembly to order and, after prayer by the chaplain, will deliver his inaugural address. This will be brief, and will refer only to the Senate, ignoring altogether the momentous questions of state. Mr. Fairbanks will then administer the oath of office to the Senators-elect, after which the entire body having the privilege of the floor will proceed in the order given above to the rotunda of the Capitol, and thence to the temporary amphitheater constructed at the east entrance.  
Upon coming out into the open, the party will be welcomed with song by a chorus of between 600 and 800 voices—a new departure in inaugural programmes. Two songs have been composed by two eminent musicians especially for this occasion. Professor Horatio Parker, of Yale University, has composed a choral, entitled "Union and Liberty," and by courtesy of Percy S. Foster, chairman of the committee on music and organizer of the chorus, Mr. Parker will lead in the rendition of his work. The other composition is entitled "One Flag and One Country," written by Professor Fancullin, formerly leader of the Marine Band.

**Oath and Inaugural Address.**  
On reaching the platform the President will take a seat reserved for him at the center of the stand, with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on his right, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on his left. The other members of the party will be grouped behind the President, the Associate Justices and members of the Senate on the right, the Diplomatic Corps, Governors of states and territories, and heads of departments on the left, and the residue in the rear. The oath of office will then be administered by the Chief Justice, or in case of his absence for any reason whatsoever, by the senior Associate Justice present. Mr. Roosevelt will then deliver his inaugural address, concluding probably at about 2 o'clock.

During this time the grand parade has been forming in the streets and avenues which radiate from the Capitol to the eastward. At the conclusion of his address the President will enter his carriage and proceed forthwith to the White House, accompanied by the Rough Riders and Squadron A, which throughout the day will act as his personal escort.

**The Grand Parade.**  
The parade, which in fact is what the thousands of strangers have come to see, will follow, in command of Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, grand marshal. The column will be divided into a military grand division and a civic grand division. The military division will be led by the cadets from West Point, the midshipmen from Annapolis and the troops of the regular Army, and detachments from the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service. This will comprise the first division, and will be in command of Major-General James F. Wade, U. S. A. The second division will be composed exclusively of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and will be in command of General George H. Harries. The third division will include such organizations from the National Guards of the several states as have been designated. The last division will comprise a dozen battalions of cadets from the various military schools in the country. The boys will march fully armed and equipped, and for the first time in the history of inaugural parades will be honored with a position in the military division.

The civic grand division will be headed by the American Club, of Pittsburgh, which will act as the personal escort of B. H. Warner, civic grand marshal. Mr. Warner will also be accompanied by Captain (Continued on Third Page.)

## RAILWAY IS SOLD

## Purchase of Columbia and Northern.

## MILLION DOLLARS PRICE

## Northern Pacific May Be the Buyer.

## FORMS AN IMPORTANT LINK

## It May Be Used to Form Part of a Direct Line into the City of Portland by the Big Corporation.

The Columbia River & Northern Railway has been sold for approximately \$1,000,000, presumably to Eastern capitalists, though in reality, it is thought, to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and in a few days the formal transfer of the stocks and property of the company will be made from the old owners to the recent purchasers.

The Columbia River & Northern Railway Company is backed largely by Portland and Oregon capital and is a road running from Lytle, on the northern bank of the Columbia River, to Goldendale, a distance of 46 miles. The road is equipped with three locomotives, two passenger, 12 miscellaneous and 25 freight-cars, making a total of 39 cars ready for use on the line. In addition to this property the company owns the Regular line of steamships, consisting of four vessels, the Regular, the Bailey Gatzert, the Dallis City and the Metlaka.

**Officers of the Company.**  
The capital stock of the company is estimated at about \$2,000,000, while there is a large bond issue, the estimate of which is not at this time obtainable. The president of the company is Rufus Malory, vice-president, H. L. Pitcock; secretary, E. E. Mallory, and general manager, H. C. Campbell.

The sale of the Columbia Northern is not admitted openly by any of the stockholders, though it is known to be a settled fact. Some of the persons interested refuse to discuss the question, claiming ignorance of any deal being on or consummated; others say they have no statement to make for publication, but the fact is that the sale was finally arranged during the first part of the week, the negotiations being carried on by A. L. Mills, C. F. Adams and other of the prominent stockholders of the company.

**Negotiations for Weeks.**  
Some time ago, as long as six weeks past, negotiations were begun, so it is said, for the sale of the property. These efforts on the part of the managers of the property to turn their holdings into cash seemed to be doomed to defeat, and the hope of a sale was almost given up when a small party of men suddenly reached the city from the East. These men are known to Mr. Mills and to Mr. Adams, but neither of the gentlemen will at this time disclose their identity. It is supposed, however, that they came either from Wilmington, Del., or from Philadelphia, and it is further supposed that they are acting as the agents of the Northern Pacific, either directly or by agreement.

The visitors remained in Portland for several days, and while in this district made a trip over the line of the Columbia River & Northern, inspected the riverboats and in fact made a thorough examination of the property. At the conclusion of the visit, it is said that the visitors offered approximately \$1,000,000 for the sale, including everything from the vessels to the stocks and bonds.

**Valuable to Northern Pacific.**  
If it is true, as it is supposed, that the short road has passed into the control of the Northern Pacific, it would argue much not only for that district through which the road runs, but for the whole Northwest. The old dream of the north-bank grade of the Northern Pacific into Portland has not been forgotten and the project is not dead, a fact well known among railroad men. The Columbia River & Northern already extends 46 miles into the Klkiklat Valley and is headed toward the Northwest through the Yakima country to a junction with the present line of the Northern. It would furnish a link and a district of rich revenue which, it is thought, the men who own the Columbia River & Northern have not overlooked and of which they will take advantage in the near future.

## ULSTER MEN ARE IN REVOLT

## They Denounce Balfour for Keeping MacDonnell in Office.

## LONDON, March 3.—The revolt of the Ulster Unionists against the government is increasing in intensity. At a meeting of the newly-formed Ulster Unionist League today many resolutions of denunciation of the continued detention of Sir Anthony P. MacDonnell, Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, were heard, coupled with threats to fight the government at all points. The speakers asserted that the "MacDonnell intrigue" had done more to force home rule to the front as a living issue than Mr. Redmond's party had done in the last decade.

The Ulster men and Nationalists profess to be convinced that Premier Balfour does not dare cut Sir Anthony MacDonnell adrift, because he would then be free to publish compromising correspondence with prominent members of the government.

## RUSSIA WILL PAY PROMPTLY

## North Sea Claims of Britain Amount to \$325,000.

LONDON, March 3.—The British claims as a result of the North Sea incident, as finally submitted to Russia, total \$325,000. The amount, it is said, will be paid in a few days without demur.

## Great Fire on River Tyne.

LONDON, March 4.—A conflagration of coal landings belonging to the Tyne Commissioners on the north bank of the river at South Shields last night, spread with great rapidity. The damage already exceeds \$70,000.

## Coalminers Burned to Death.

BERLIN, March 3.—In the Oskar coal mine in the district of the fire broke out today, cutting off 15 miners, whose rescue was impossible, owing to poisonous gases. It is believed all are dead.

## Oklahoma's New Railroad Laws.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 3.—The lower House today passed a bill providing that railroads shall not use discrimination in freight rates and also that legislators shall not accept pay.

## Convicts May Make Harvesters.

ST. PAUL, March 3.—A resolution looking to the establishment of a state factory for the manufacture of harvesting machinery by convicts was adopted today in the Minnesota House of Representatives.

## Hitchock Made the Charges.

The charge on which this indictment is rendered is the first which Secretary Hitchock made against Hermann as his retirement from the Land Office. From the very first Secretary Hitchock has regarded the destruction of these books as one of the greatest offenses which, he believes, were committed by Hermann, and is the one on which he has repeatedly expressed confidence of being able to secure Hermann's conviction.

## Government Has Originals.

The government will undertake to show that the letters destroyed were of a public character, because they referred in whole or in part to matters pending in the Land Office, to publications of the office or to its employees. It is understood the government has possession of some of the original letters, copies of which were destroyed, and will use these, together with the testimony of Hough and Reger, to sustain its contention. It is understood the government's contention will be that every letter written by Hermann as Commissioner which had any reference whatsoever to any matter before the Land Office was an official letter and that copies of such letters were parts of the public files.

## On Horns of a Dilemma.

Even if Hermann can show that the letter-books he destroyed contained only private correspondence, he must then face the charge of having sent those private letters through the mails under the Government frank, as Muller testified that he mailed letters without stamps. This is itself a serious charge.

## Hermann Says It's Ridiculous.

Mr. Hermann, when asked about his letter-books, said it was ridiculous to charge that he had destroyed public records. "There was nothing of a public nature in a single one of the letters destroyed," says Mr. Hermann. "Those 35 books were filled with letters which I had sent to my friends, many of them to my relatives, members of my own family. They were not public papers in any sense of the word. They were letters that I myself dictated and signed. I know what they were. I never had any intention of destroying public records and did not do so."

It was suggested to Mr. Hermann that it had been charged by Secretary Hitchock that he destroyed those 35 books of letters because he feared some of them, if they should become public, might incriminate him in crooked work. "Any such charge is ridiculous," replied Mr. Hermann. "I should have been a fool to dictate incriminating letters to a Government stenographer and to allow a Government messenger to copy such letters in my letter-books. I should have been equally foolish to allow copies of incriminating letters to remain in the open files in my office. But how much greater a fool I should have been to turn over 35 books containing incriminating letters to a messenger to be destroyed, as I did. If these letters had been incriminating and the copies had been dangerous, I myself should have burned the books and not entrusted this destruction to any one else. The whole charge is ridiculous. It is trumped up to injure me. I don't fear the outcome of a fair investigation."

**Why He Wrote So Many.**  
Hermann's explanation of this voluminous private correspondence is that throughout his six years as Land Com-

## ON NEW CHARGE

## Hermann Indicted at Washington

## FOR BURNING LETTERS

## Destruction of Public Documents Alleged.

## GOVERNMENT HAS ORIGINALS

## He Says Letters Were Private, but If He Proves That, He May Be Accused of Abusing Frank.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 3.—On a charge of destroying public records which accumulated during his tenure of the office of Commissioner of Public Lands, Representative Ringer Hermann was today indicted by the Federal grand jury. The records in question were 35 letterpress copybooks, which are alleged to have contained copies of official letters and which were destroyed just prior to Hermann's retirement from the Land Office.

A number of witnesses testified before the grand jury, among whom were William Burns, the secret service official whose services in Oregon have been most important in working up the land fraud cases; Elliott P. Hough, a clerk in the General Land Office, who was for some years private secretary to Hermann, when the latter was Commissioner of the General Land Office; Harry S. Reger, who has been in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for some time; Chris Muller, who copied most of the letters and destroyed the books, and other employees of the Land Office.

Hermann's attorney appeared in court immediately after the indictment had been found and on behalf of his client waived the exemption due a member of Congress and asked that bail be fixed. District Attorney Beach suggested \$500, while Mr. Hermann's counsel offered \$200. The latter figure being set by the court.

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## MISSIONER MANY OF HIS FORMER CONSTITUENTS

wrote to him about pension and postal matters, land claims, applying for publications or maps issued by the Land Office, and, in fact, seeking all manner of favors. He says he personally dictated replies which were copied in his private letterpress copybooks and that thus the 35 books were filled, the letters he received being thrown in the waste basket as a rule. He says that when he was leaving the Land Office two years ago he had no further use for these copies, and so directed Chris Muller, his messenger, to take the 35 books to the basement, tear the leaves in two from top to bottom and throw into the waste pile the outer halves. This Muller did. Next day Hermann directed Muller to throw away the covers and stubs, which was done.

## The Law and the Penalty.

The indictment was returned under section 5408 of the revised statutes of the United States, which provides as follows: "Every officer having the custody of any document, paper or printed matter in section 5403 who fraudulently takes away or destroys any such record, document, paper or proceedings filed in his office or deposited with him in respect to any business of or not more than \$2000 or after imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years, or both, and shall, moreover, forfeit his office and be forever afterward disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States."

The indictment is brief. It alleges specifically that Mr. Hermann on January 13, 1902, was an officer of the United States, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and that, as such officer, he was in the custody of all the records, documents, papers and proceedings filed in the General Land Office, and that among the records were 35 certain letterpress copybooks which contained letters copies of certain official letters concerning the affairs and business of the General Land Office and which were required to be kept in the copybooks by the usage and custom of the Land Office for reference and information pertaining to and concerning the business and administration of the office. The indictment recites that a more particular description of the 35 letterpress copybooks cannot be given because they are not now in existence.

The indictment then charges that Hermann did "unlawfully and fraudulently destroy the said 35 letterpress copybooks and the contents of the said copybooks with intent to impair their usefulness and to prejudice the due and proper administration of the business of the said General Land Office, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the Government."

## Hermann Admitted to Bail.

A special session of the grand jury was called to meet today to consider the case and at 2 P. M. the indictment was returned in Justice Wright's Court. No steps were taken by the District Attorney's office to secure Hermann's appearance in court, but immediately after the indictment had been returned, H. P. Gatzert, counsel for Hermann, appeared before Justice Wright and moved the court to fix bail. District Attorney Beach suggested that it be fixed at \$500. Mr. Gatzert said that was too much to require of Hermann. He said that Hermann was a member of Congress and that for more than 30 years he had held positions of trust and confidence, both at the hands of the Chief Executive of the Nation and of the people of his own state. Mr. Gatzert said further that no man could point a finger at Hermann and conscientiously say that he ever did a wrongful act or one not consonant with the duty which he was charged to perform. He said that, although exempt as a member of Congress, Hermann did not stand on that exemption, but submitted to the jurisdiction of the court for the purpose of giving bail to answer the charge. He said that at the previous time Hermann would be ready to meet the charge. He suggested \$500 and this amount was fixed by the court. Shortly afterward Hermann appeared and gave bail in the amount fixed.

The witnesses before the grand jury were Secretary of the Interior Hitchock, Elliott P. Hough, a clerk in the General Land Office, and C. H. Muller, an employe in the Land Office. William J. Burns, a Secret Service agent, who has been investigating the land cases, has been in conference with the Secretary during the past week and today was in conference with District Attorney Beach.

## EMIGRANT RECORDS BROKEN

**Double the Usual Number of Steamers Sails From Bremen.**  
SPECIAL CABLE.  
BREMEN, March 3.—All records of emigrant departures from this port were broken this week. Eight thousand people, mostly Hungarians, sailed for America. Usually only three steamers leave here weekly for American ports. This week six sailed. Bremen's 28 emigrant lodgings are no longer capable of housing the emigrants seeking passage to the United States, and shelters have been provided for them.

United States Consul Diederich and his staff are busy day and night inspecting the physical condition of emigrants. Several hundred are rejected weekly, chiefly on account of diseases of the eye.

The steamship authorities say that the exodus is likely to continue throughout March, and that redoubled vigilance will be necessary to sift out undesirable.

## RAISE STEELWORKERS' WAGES

**Steel Trust Will Grant General Increase on April 1.**  
PITTSBURG, March 3.—The Gazette tomorrow will say: Information from New York received by prominent business and financial men of the city states that the United States Steel Corporation's management is making preparations for a general wage increase on April 1 affecting the larger proportion of the big concern's employes of every grade. It is said that 120,000 men will be affected and \$1,000,000 added to the payroll.

## Crazy Man Seeks Banker's Life.

NEW YORK, March 3.—An insane man named Ferdinand Ingramm went to the office of John T. Crimmins, president of the City Trust Company, in Wall street today and announced his intention of killing Mr. Crimmins as he believed the latter was in a conspiracy against the Protestant Church. A detective was summoned, overpowered him and took him to jail.

## GIVES THE FACTS

## Light Thrown on Beef Trust's Work

## BY FULL INQUIRY

## Big Profits From Refrigerator Cars.

## SMALL PROFITS ON BEEF

## Commissioner Garfield Tells Facts to President.

## FIGURES TAKEN FROM BOOKS

He Shows That Margin Between Cattle and Beef Prices is Small—Enormous Business Which "Big Six" Controls.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to Congress the report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the beef industry, submitted in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted March 7, 1904. The President's letter of transmittal is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon that portion of the resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted March 7, 1904, having to do with the prices of cattle and dressed beef, the margins between such prices, and the organization, conduct and profits of the corporations engaged in the beef-packing industry.

In view of the fact that the Department of Justice is now engaged upon other matters involved in the resolution, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has, in this time report, prepared the following:

## Earnings on Stock Killed.

The report of the Commissioner of Corporations is to the effect that six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., The National Packing Company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the Cudahy Packing Company—slaughtered in the year 1903 about 45 per cent of the total dressed slaughter in the United States; that the average net profit in 1903 for three of the companies was 29 cents per head; that the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, was less profitable than usual; that during the month when prices of beef were the highest, some, at least, of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head of cattle slaughtered.

The changes in the margin between prices of cattle and beef are in themselves no indication whatever of the changes in profits, and that the Department conditions for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 are reviewed, and the conclusions are stated that the six companies especially discussed would add 10 per cent to the cost of beef to the consumer. The profit of one concern, the Cudahy Packing Company, on its investment in cars was as high as 32 per cent in the year 1903.

With reference to private car lines in the packing industry, it is stated that the profit in the East, and that the returns of from 14 to 17 per cent being indicated; but, it is added, that, reckoned on the basis of dressed beef transported, the profit would add 10 per cent to the cost of beef to the consumer. The profit of one concern, the Cudahy Packing Company, on its investment in cars was as high as 32 per cent in the year 1903.

## Good Profit on Private Cars.

Further, it is stated that the principal packing concerns, while they slaughtered but 45 per cent of the cattle killed in 1903, have slaughtered nearly 50 per cent of the cattle killed in eight leading Western packing centers; that they control a very large percentage of the trade in beef, particularly in the East, and that the National New York about 75 per cent, Boston more than 85 per cent, Philadelphia about 60 per cent, Pittsburgh more than 60 and Cincinnati about 50 per cent.

The report, in conclusion, says that the National Packing Company, mentioned as one of the "big six," is a merger of various packing plants, but except for that concern there appears to be no general inter-ownership of stock among the six principal companies.

## Actual Figures on Profits.

The report contains the following findings: That six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., The National Packing Company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the Cudahy Packing Company, frequently designated in the trade as "the big six"—slaughtered in the year 1903, 3,521,097 head of cattle out of a total indicated slaughter in the United States of 12,500,000 head, or about 45 per cent.

That the true average net profit for three companies—the Armour, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger—for the 12 months ending June 30, 1903, was 29 cents per head, not including incidental profits mentioned below.

That the true average net profit for one of exorbitant profits, as has been commonly supposed, was less profitable than usual. The report says, in fact, that during the months when prices of beef were the highest, some, at least, of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head of cattle slaughtered.

That the changes in the margin between the prices of cattle and the prices of beef are in themselves no indication whatever of the changes in the profits of the beef business.

**Margin Between Cattle and Beef.**  
That the margin between the price of cattle and the price of beef during the year 1903, instead of being unusually high, as popularly supposed, was for each half of the year lower than the margin for any corresponding half year since 1900, and that the increase in the margin for the second half of 1903 over the first half was no greater than the similar change in other years. An average margin, covering total millions of cattle by most of the packing-houses in five leading Western markets, and sale of beef at 24 cents, having a total population of about 10,000,000 persons.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)