



BEEF TRUST RIDER.

Provision Inspecting American Meats Tacked on Agricultural Bill.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

Senator Beveridge presented a radical amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill the other day which was passed promptly. Back of this case and the case 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 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 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 inspection. When the question came up before 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 months ago when there was an in-

out scandal if it can be, but with scandal if it must. He recognized that there were many innocent interests which would be severely damaged by the publication of this report. What he was after principally was results for the future.

There is another peculiar feature which is having some weight in the case with which the inspection law gets past what would ordinarily be an almost insurmountable barrier. It seems that Mr. Sinclair is writing another book. It will be more damaging than the "Jungle." It is to be an expose of the whole packing business from the report of the "Embalmers' Beef Commission" down to the present time—and the combination of official documents and statements of eye witnesses. 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 that no such conditions can exist under the present Government inspection."

The new act provides an inspection that does not stop at the gate of the

to know the facts, would seem to indicate that but little additional damage to anybody could be accomplished through the publication of the report.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS TRUMP CARDS.

Commenting on the question of the constitutionality of the amendment it should become a law, in that it interferes with state rights, a prominent Government official remarked that in any event the packers could be forced to terms. They are very anxious over their great foreign meat trade and this is largely dependent upon Government inspection of carcasses. Abroad the Government inspection tag is looked upon as a guarantee, and without it foreign meat trade would suffer immensely. 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 sections of the country for a knowledge 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 upholds all of the stories told in the Sinclair novel. The Neill committee did not consider affidavits of witnesses to any great extent in arriving at its 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 not only recommends the passage of the so-called Beveridge amendment to 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 event of such failure, the President says that he will be "compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall



THE ORIGINAL SWIFT MEAT-PACKING PLANT, CHICAGO.

sufficient appropriation for foreign inspection, 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 inspection 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 be, 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 published "The Jungle." It was a novel and horrible. It showed that the inspection service at the Chicago packing houses was wholly inadequate. It was proved that the Government inspectors 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 commission 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 written report made public from these two investigators; likely there will not be; but the President knows all they found out, and the packers know all 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 sort of an inspection law you want, pass it and we will stand for it, and

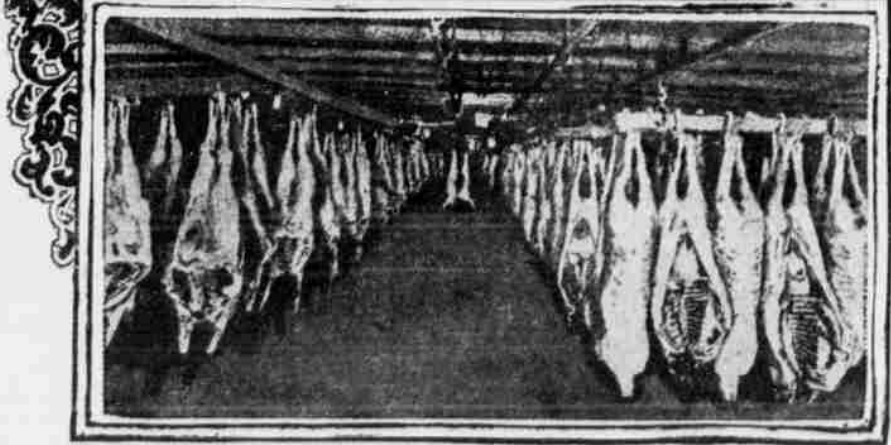
packing house, but follows the animal through all departments until it reaches the can or the cooler.

There is some antagonism presented to the bill in the House, on the grounds of constitutionality and other excuses, but if any actual opposition should develop it will mean a thorough hearing in committee on both sides of the question and it is presumed that this is about the last thing the packers actually desire.

Seldom, if ever, has the public been more aroused over any public question.



BEEF AND MUTTON COOLING ROOMS AT CHICAGO PACKING HOUSES.



The fact that the meat consumption 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 intensely suspicious public, an aroused Congress and a determined President, 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 withhold its publication unless it was found necessary to bring the packers to terms, the overwhelming current

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 lecture.

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

"A very good essay," said the instructor, as he returned the paper, 'but Mr. Smith, you should write always so that the most ignorant person can understand every word you say.'

The young man looked up anxiously.

"What part of my essay was not clear to you, professor?" he asked."

CAUSED PACKERS' FLIGHT.

Interview with Author of the New 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 slaughterhouses. 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 they have sent out millions of cans of 'potted chicken' made of lard, 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 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 unhealthful 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 the Western cattlemen, who were 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 beef 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 nothing more or less than advertisement for their bogus goods in foreign countries.

MR. SINCLAIR'S SOLUTION.

"Every city in the United States should have municipal slaughter houses. 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 the 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 confidence."

POINTS OF BEVERIDGE MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Provides for rigid postmortem inspection of all cattle, swine, sheep, and goats killed for human consumption. 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 preservatives 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 transport 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 canvassed 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 expected 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 seventeenth century.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fee or payment after ten days' use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 2500 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. H. H. Kline, Ltd., 501 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALE HELP WANTED.

IF YOU HAVE retail experience and want to go on the road, write us to-day straight salaries without expense. Write to: H. A. H. Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED: A hundred men and irons on different railroads. Age 30 to 40 years, good and steady. Experience unnecessary. Earn \$300 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$1000. Conditions awaiting competent men, best stamps for particulars. Room 65, 221 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: Amateur photographs suitable for art and advertising subjects. Send print and price with postage for return if not accepted, to The Geo. K. Lawrence Company, 224 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WE WANT A HUNTING AGENCY in your town for the only automatic shears, the Short-Cut Shears, that shear, beat, trim, and finish. Orders filled same day received. Novelty Shear Co., 84 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN TO SELL the largest line of novelty post cards in the country. Also large line of advertising cards. Excellent sales. Free Commission and Prompt Settlement. Alfred Holman, Publisher, 260 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MEN & BOYS WANTED to learn the Plumbing Trade. Complete the course in 2 or 3 months. Earn from \$1 to \$4 per day. With 6 months' experience outside, you can join the Chicago Gas and Electric Co. Catalogue sent free. Union Plumbing School, 163 W. 20th St., New York.

WANTED: A man with a good knowledge of the plumbing trade. Write to: H. A. H. Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES' APPAREL.

SHIRTS WAIST HOLDERS EXTRAORDINARY—keeps waist down all around; no pins or hooks to tear; send 2c. with waist measurement over curved shape; for white or black. Felix Corset Co., 111 Prince St., New York.

WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN—Restores Gray, Striped or Bleached Hair or Mountainous Instantaneously. Guaranteed to Turn Light Browns to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons and is not sticky nor greasy. Sold by all druggists. Write for circular and price list. Millman Franks (Invs. Co.), Dept. "10," Avenue, Ill.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED.

WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN—Restores Gray, Striped or Bleached Hair or Mountainous Instantaneously. Guaranteed to Turn Light Browns to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons and is not sticky nor greasy. Sold by all druggists. Write for circular and price list. Millman Franks (Invs. Co.), Dept. "10," Avenue, Ill.

FRECKLES REMOVED.

We can positively remove any one of those annoying freckles.

STILLMAN'S FRISKLE CREAM.

This is a strong emulsion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is guaranteed for this use. Write for particulars. Millman Franks (Invs. Co.), Dept. "10," Avenue, Ill.

PETTICOAT AND CORSET.

This is the latest style. Form Fitting. Corset. With fancy trimmed top. Waist and short hip. It costs you nothing. You get it free with the petticoat.

FREE FOR SELLING.

Send name and address to: Ladies' Wear Co., Dept. 6, Chicago, Ill.

\$3.75 BUYS A \$75.00 WATCH.

A GENUINE 21 JEWEL \$37.50 GOLD WATCH.

Guaranteed for 25 years.

AMERICAN JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 6, CHICAGO, ILL.

SPECTACLES ON TRIAL.

No Money Required.

We want you to wear a pair of Trusight Spectacles in your home 6 days at our expense.

YOU CAN TEST YOUR OWN EYES.

TRUSIGHT SPECTACLE CO., 574 Ridge Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

FREE.

ABSOLUTELY FREE this beautiful repeating Air Rifle.

WE WILL GIVE YOU the best grade of steel, finish nickel-plated, exact the make of solid walnut, is just the thing for small game or target practice or this fine long, 4 drawer trunk and is fitted with imported lenses through which you can see objects as clearly as if they were right before your eyes.

YOUR NAME and we will send them to you by mail, postpaid. When you receive the \$2.00 you receive and we will send you FREE your choice of above articles the same day we receive your remittance.

Write us today. FREE! MFG. CO., DEPT. 6, CHICAGO, ILL.

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.

Yet good white lead and linseed oil paint is as good as it ever was—and better. If you are in real earnest about getting paint which will look well and last—the good old kind of other days—let us tell you about our pure white lead.

Booklet "O" free.

National Lead Co.

In any of these Cities: New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburg (National Lead & Oil Co.)

STOCK YARDS AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

promise to be good in the future, but do not make a public scandal of this matter." FOR A STRICT INSPECTION LAW. The President is reported to have intimated that he was willing, and the inspection law will be passed, with-

of aroused public indignation will 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