

PACKING HOUSE MEAT HORRORS

Effort to Suppress Publication of Report of Labor Commissioners.

SINCLAIR URGES PRESIDENT TO STAND FIRM

He Is Asked to Publish the Neill Report That Awful Conditions Existing in Chicago Packing Houses May Be Bared to Public.

(Special to the Chicago Record-Herald.)

NEW YORK—Reports which have reached this city from Washington alleging that President Roosevelt has been prevailed upon by the beef packers to suppress the official publication of the report of the labor commissioners of labor, Charles P. Neill and James B. Reynolds, regarding the packing houses, have caused Upton Sinclair, whose initiative in the investigation of the packers' affairs was the means of inducing the President to send his commissioners to Chicago, to write to Mr. Roosevelt urging him to give the public official knowledge of conditions in the Chicago stockyards.

"While the facts contained in the report were practically covered in the Record-Herald in Chicago this morning," said Mr. Sinclair, "its official publication at the instance of the President will have the effect of closing every avenue of escape for the packers from the passage of legislation which would force them to change their methods.

Urges Full Publication.
"I have written the President begging him to not allow any considerations to stand in the way of publishing the findings of his commissioners. When the people of the United States are fully acquainted with the conditions in the packing houses public opinion will take care of any remedial legislation which may be needed.

"When it is understood that the situation in the stockyards and in every large packing house is just what it was in the insurance business a year or two ago, there will be no trouble to bring about reform.

"Things that would horrify the public if known are done there as a matter of regular routine and under an established system. The standards that prevail there were best expressed by Adolph Smith, who has made a lifelong study of slaughter houses, and besides being employed by the German and Belgian governments as an expert in such matters, has traveled all over the world for the London Lancet. Dr. Smith said the Chicago stockyards were worthy of medieval barbarism and were a disgrace to American civilization. He said the methods of the packers are just as they would have been if there was no such thing as modern bacteriological science. Meat, he said, was treated as if it were not a perishable article, but, like dry goods, on the theory that 'once good, always good.'

Inspectors Lack Power.
"One of the greatest evils of the present inspection system is that inspectors have no authority to enter those parts of the packing houses where the by-products are prepared—I mean where the canning, pickling, sausage making and preserving are done. I saw one of the trust's employees doctoring spoiled hams on a big table. The stench that arose from them was overpowering.

"The man was working a pump with one foot. Attached to the pump was a tube, on the end of which was a big hollow needle. He would jab the needle into a ham and then pump it full of a chemical to take away the dreadful odor. A few days ago I sent to the president several advertisements and circulars in which dealers in packers' supplies laud the virtues of their wares. One firm guarantees that its patent preservative will take away the odor from spoiled meat, no matter how advanced its stage of moldiness or putrefaction.

Dyes for the Sausage.
"Dyes and coloring matter which give to sausages the 'smoke' color of commerce and bring back tainted meat to its natural hue are openly advertised. There is stuff called 'bull meat powder' and 'zero preservative,' together with many other patented preparations, accompanied by elaborate directions for their use. Most of these are to be ground up with sausage meat and tinned hamburger steak.

"Every supply house advertises liquids to be rubbed over the surface of meat to take away bad odors. Borax, formaldehyde, salicylic acid and all the other things found in the undertaker's outfit are exploited in

these advertisements. Dealers in 'smoke colors' explain in their circulars that the use of these varnishes—and that is what they are called in the circulars—give to sausages the true color of the smoked product and save the loss in weight that is sustained when they are put in the smokehouse.

"I have a friend who has perfected a process for deodorizing ham that has spoiled around the bone during the smoke process. He is employed by the trust, and his method is to remove the bone from these spoiled hams, which are known to the trade as 'No. 3 grade,' and thrust in a white-hot iron. This sweats the meat and the hams go out of the place labeled 'No. 1 grade ham.'

"Skinned Hams" Ancient.
"Skinned hams, which are supposed to be a special product, are only the hams of old hogs with skin so thick and tough that nobody will buy them. The skin is removed and ground up with spices and potatoes and called head cheese. One of the trade circulars which I sent to Mr. Roosevelt contains this receipt for headcheese: 'Twenty pounds potato flour, eighty pounds hog rind, one pound borax; spices to flavor.'

"Here is an affidavit taken before Alfred H. Jennings, a notary, who can furnish the name of the man who made it. It states that the affidavit was employed for eight months as a car line salesman. The man left because he could not stand the sights he witnessed in the packing houses. 'I had first to learn the products,' he says, 'and had to study all the processes of manufacture. Previous to this employment I had been a butcher and was an expert judge of meat. My attention was at once called to the quality of the cattle killed in the establishment and canned there. Many of these cattle were so emaciated as to be just able to drag themselves along. I have seen sausages hung in vats to be dyed red. As a result of what I saw in Packingtown I have never since eaten canned meat or sausages, except that which I knew was not made in large packing establishments.'

"President Roosevelt has a copy of this affidavit.

Human Flesh in Lard.
"Chicago newspapers were surprised when I told of men falling into lard tanks and being rendered into lard. I personally have seen tanks with openings six feet across the top almost on a level with the floor and the room full of steam. When the President's commissioners first came to Chicago they were told stories of men falling into these tanks, but they refused to believe them until they had fuller evidence.

"A woman in my employ told me her husband had been told by a saloon keeper that a man in the employ of the firm fell into a vat of boiling lard. He made no sound after he disappeared in the vat, and the man who worked beside him gave the alarm to the foreman. The foreman immediately ordered every other workman out of the vatroom and locked the doors, after which he and the man fished what was left of the body out of the vat. The saloon keeper gave the name of the man who had helped to take the body from the boiling lard. He also said the widow of the dead man received \$2,500 from the packing company to keep the story from the President's commissioners.

"When my friend went to the address given to get the story for the commissioners under the pretense that he was the representative of an insurance company, he was set upon by the ignorant Poles in the house and called a spy. He did not get the address of the widow, who had been sent to Nebraska to get her out of the way of the government investigators."

FULL FACTS MAY BE DEMANDED
Report on Conditions in Packing Houses Likely to Reach Public. (Special to the Chicago Record-Herald.)

WASHINGTON—Public interest has been so thoroughly aroused by the smothered scandal that has influenced the passage of the drastic meat inspection and sanitary regulations bill in the Senate and which will accomplish the same result in the House that the publication of the complete Neill-Reynolds report on conditions at the Chicago stock yards may be demanded. Senators and representatives of anti-trust proclivities desire that if startling facts have been unearthed regarding the manufacture of products constituting a great part of the food consumed by the American people the country is entitled to the full information.

In connection with this prospective demand for all information in President Roosevelt's possession, a rumor reached Washington from New York tonight to the effect that Upton Sinclair, whose book—"The Jungle"—inspired the President to send his confidential agents to Chicago, has written a letter to the President urging him not to withhold the Neill and Reynolds report under any circumstances.

As to the matter of a demand being made from Congress, it was stated that the investigations had not yet been completed. As to whether the results of the investigations would be given publicity even if the Beveridge measure becomes a law and the packers agree to carry out the sanitary regulations prescribed by the government it was stated that that point had not been determined.

It has been the expectation of the interests vitally concerned that the report of Commissioners Neill and Reynolds would be withheld if opposition was not made to the drastic inspection regulations proposed, although it is not on record that the President made any direct promise as to that. Whether any promise was made or not, the fact remains that some of the members of Congress declare that nothing should operate to suppress facts concerning a matter of such momentous importance, and hence a demand, possibly in the form of a resolution, may be forthcoming.

If it does come a decidedly interesting situation will be developed, as it is doubtful whether the President feels that the investigation made under his personal direction is something to be disclosed for the mere asking. On the other hand, he may hold that publicity of the report rests solely upon his own discretion.

Speaker Cannon and Representative Madden of Chicago spent two hours today with Commissioner of Labor Neill, the latter detailing affairs pertaining to inspection of meat products as carried on at present, and also relating some of the things he found in his investigation which form the basis for the sensations of the last week. Many of the things which Mr. Neill referred to have already been spoken of in articles giving the gist of the reports so far as they have been prepared, while others, less startling really than some that have been published, are still of a character that forbids them from being printed in a newspaper.

One point particularly noticed by Commissioner Neill in his tour of inspection was that men cutting meat from the bone for canning wore gunnysack aprons which had not been washed for weeks or months, and that they were in the habit of wiping their hands on these aprons—covered, as the commissioner declares, with germs and grime that were the accumulation of months.

Speaker Cannon is understood to have declared himself in favor of giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to provide for a rigid inspection of packing houses and all meat products, but he has not yet studied the provisions of the Beveridge measure. The agricultural appropriation bill, carrying the Beveridge inspection measure as a rider, probably will get back to the House tomorrow and will go at once to the committee on agriculture owing to the fact that certain amendments carrying new appropriations were adopted in the Senate. This will give the opportunity for consideration of the inspection measure that has been contended for in some quarters.

Representatives of the packers and live stock men are expected in Washington in some force tomorrow. As previously announced, the only open objection advanced to the inspection bill has been with reference to the provision putting the cost of inspection directly upon the packers. It is quite probable the agitation of even this question will be dropped in order to prevent, if possible, any further stirring up of sensations that already are bad enough.

Want Report Made Public.
WASHINGTON—Representative Sulzer of New York on Tuesday introduced a resolution calling upon the president "if not incompatible with the public interest," to send to the house at his earliest convenience the reports of Charles P. Neill and James B. Reynolds "in connection with their investigation of the 'meat trust,' the stock yards and the meat packing houses of Chicago and of other places, and all data, exhibits and all correspondence relating to the same."

Vegetarianism is all the vogue among those who take thought what they shall eat and what they shall drink. Bridge and boiled cabbage came in together, and who shall say which has the firmer hold upon persons of fashion?—New York Times.

The raft spider gets the name from its habit of building a raft of dry leaves and other light materials, fastened together firmly by threads of silk, in order to pursue its prey in the water.

Womanly pride is often construed as meaning that she would be ashamed to have people know her husband cannot afford to buy her whatever she wants.

London's Charities Well Supported.
It is estimated that the 724 charitable institutions in and around London last year received \$35,000,000 from the benevolent public.

Jerome K. Jerome has the middle name of Klappa.

WHY CHAMPAGNE IS HIGH.

Trouble Involved in the Making Makes the Wine Worth Its Price.

From eggnog the talk drifted to champagne. "It's worth the money," said the bartender, "considering the trouble it takes to make it." "First there's the blending of the grape juice. Three parts of black to one of white grape juice are blended with tremendous care. Expert, high-priced tasters do this work. "Then the liquid is put in casks and refined—a long and difficult process. "Next it is bottled and placed in a warm room to ferment. While fermenting it must be watched daily. At a certain stage in the fermentation, no sooner and no later, it goes to a deep, cool vat underground, and there it lies 18 months in a temperature that never varies one degree. "Now the bottles are placed in racks

HARVARD'S OLD CLOTHES.

Cast Off Garments of Students Distributed Through Charitable System.

Every spring there occurs at Harvard college a curious convention of the old clothes, as it might be called, at which the castoff garments of hundreds of college undergraduates meet and mingle for the last time before starting out on an odd and practical philanthropy. The affair is conducted by an undergraduate organization known as the Student Volunteer association. Everything in the way of clothing is included; underwear, suits, even an occasional dress coat, stockings with all the variegated splendor that clings to undergraduate ankles, plain and fancy waistcoats and hats literally too numerous to mention. During the week of the collection, says Modern Women, the old Harvard Yard is full of moving bundles all

SUCCESSOR TO LYMAN J. GAGE.



The United States Trust company, of New York city, elected Edward W. Sheldon as its president in place of Lyman J. Gage, resigned. Mr. Sheldon is a well-known lawyer and has been for many years the counsel for the corporation. He is also counsel for the Wisconsin Central Railway company, the Southern Express company, the Atlantic Coast Railroad company and other corporations. He was born in Plainfield, N. J., in 1858.

and turned five times a day for three weeks to bring up the sediment. "When the sediment has all mounted to the neck of the bottles, they are opened and the sediment is allowed to shoot out.

"Even now the champagne is not done. It is 'raw' at this stage. To it a liqueur of brandy and sugar must be added—four per cent. of liquor for the driest brands, 15 or 20 per cent. for the sweet ones. "Altogether, a bottle of champagne goes through 200 different operations and consumes in its perfecting 2 1/2 years of time. And still it is often kept two or three years longer in the vaults maturing."

Uproarious Apparel.
Senator Blackburn has a fondness for wearing clothes that can be heard for some distance. The other day he came into a committee room wearing a new suit which had apparently been made out of a handy flour sack by a fashionable tailor and also a red tie whose glories dimmed the setting sun. Senator Bacon gave a violent start. "What is the matter?" asked Senator Bailey. "Oh," said Bacon, in a relieved tone, "it's all right. I thought I heard Tillman's voice, but it's only Blackburn's clothes."

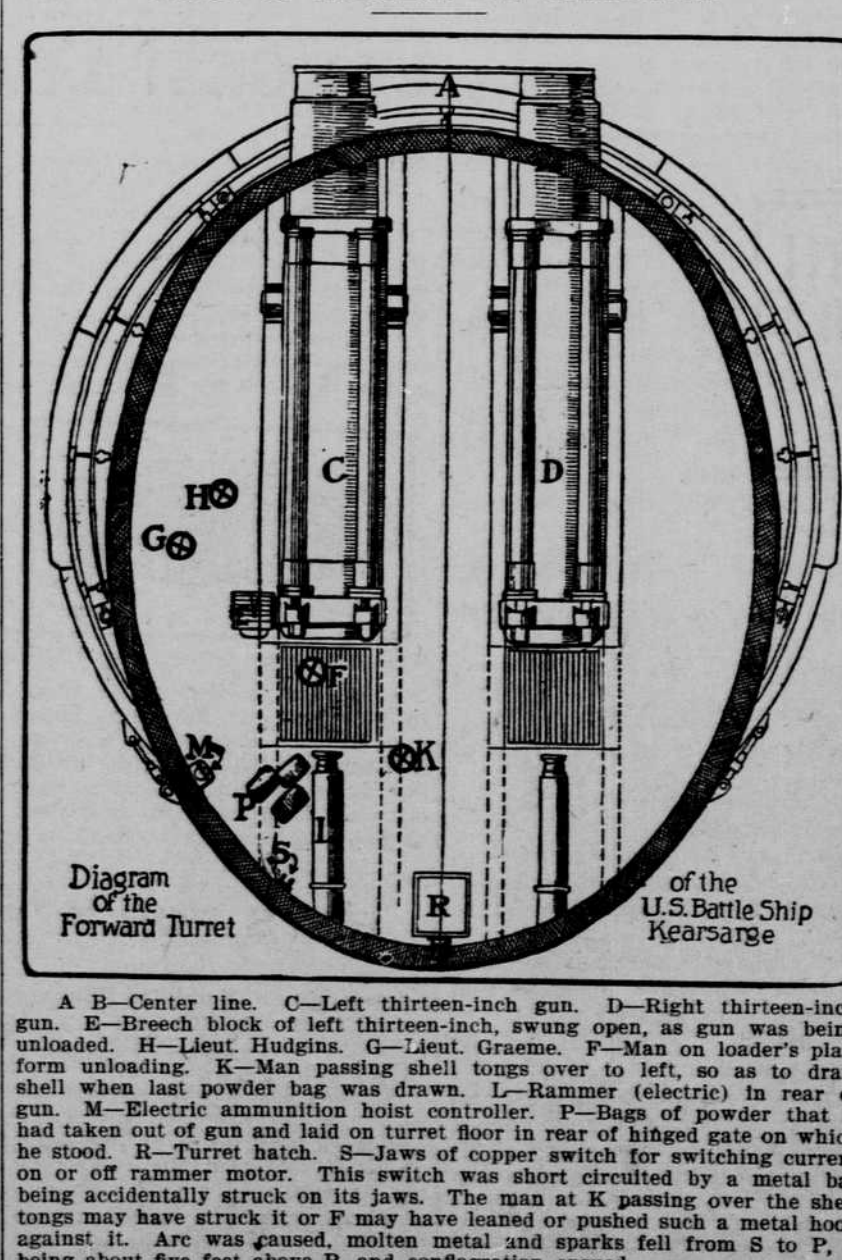
Small Sheep.
Sheep from Iceland are on exhibition in England. They stand 14 inches.

tending toward Phillips Brooks House, where the various religious societies of the college have their headquarters. Here the bundles are opened, the various articles sorted, arranged and finally distributed to local and distant charitable centers. Boots and shoes, for example, are what might be called the Tuskegee specialty at Harvard. Several boxes of them go annually to Booker Washington's institute where the shoe shops are immediately useful in mending them up and starting them on a new career of utility. The Salvation Army in Boston gets practically all the derby hats.

A Sure Thing.
Ticket Seller—There are no lower berths left.
Pat Man—Give me an upper.
"You'll never be able to get into the upper."
"I won't have to. When the man who has the lower looks at me he'll be more than willing to change—Life.

Slowest Train.
We are told that the slowest train in the world runs over a system 13 1/2 miles long, in Spain. The Castilian flyer makes the trip in two hours, attaining a speed of almost seven miles an hour.—From "In the Trail of the Traveler," in Four-Track News.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT ON KEARSARGE.



UPTON SINCLAIR STRIKES BACK

Author of "The Jungle" Faces Prince of Packers With Awful Array of Facts Calculated to Destroy the Infamous Industry.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post Mr. J. Ogden Armour makes the assertion that the government inspection of the beef trust 'slaughter-houses' is an impregnable all protecting the public from impure meat, and that not an atom of diseased meat finds its way into the products of the Armour's. Mr. Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle" (a terrific statement of packing house conditions), studied the meat industry for two years, including much time spent in the Chicago stockyards as a workman; he is the best equipped outside authority on stockyard conditions. In Everybody's Magazine for May Mr. Sinclair makes a startling and convincing answer to Mr. Armour's assertion. Commencing with the statement that J. Ogden Armour is the absolute and not the nominal head of the great packing house industry which bears his name Mr. Sinclair says: "I know that in the statements quoted, Mr. Armour willfully and deliberately states what he absolutely and positively knows to be falsehoods."

That he might be properly equipped to describe conditions in "Packingtown" Mr. Sinclair worked for a period as a laborer in the plant of Armour & Co., and he tells of sights of filth and horror such as he hopes never to see again, but the strongest coincidence of the truth of the claim that meat unfit for human food is put on the market comes from a man for years superintendent at Armour & Co.'s Chicago plant, Thomas F. Dolan, of Boston. Mr. Sinclair in his article says:

"At the time of the embalmed-beef scandal at the conclusion of the Spanish war, when the whole country was convulsed with fury over the revelations made by soldiers and officers (including Gen. Miles and President Roosevelt) concerning the quality of meat which Armour & Co. had furnished to the troops, and concerning the death-rate which it had caused, the enormity of the 'condemned-meat industry' became suddenly clear to one man who had formerly supervised it. Mr. Thomas F. Dolan, then residing in Boston, had, up to a short time previous, been a superintendent at Armour & Co.'s, and one of Mr. Philip D. Armour's most capable and trusted men. When he read of the death-rate in the army, he made an affidavit concerning the things which were done in the establishment of Armour & Co., and this affidavit he took to the New York Journal, which published it on March 4, 1899. Here are some extracts from it:

"There were many ways of getting around the inspectors—so many, in fact, that not more than two or three cattle out of 1,000 were condemned. I know exactly what I am writing of in this connection, as my particular instructions from Mr. W. E. Pierce, superintendent of the beef houses for Armour & Co., were very explicit and definite.

"Whenever a beef got past the yard inspectors with a case of lumpy jaw and came into the slaughterhouse on the 'killing-bed,' I was authorized by Mr. Pierce to take his head off, thus removing the evidences of lumpy jaw, and after casting the smitten portion into the tank where refuse goes, to send the rest of the carcass on its way to market.

"I have seen as much as 40 pounds of flesh afflicted with gangrene cut from the carcass of a beef, in order that the rest of the animal might be utilized in trade.

"One of the most important regulations of the bureau of animal industry is that no cows in calf are to be placed on the market. Out of a slaughter of 2,000 cows, or a day's killing, perhaps one-half are with calves. My instructions from Mr. Pierce were to dispose of the calves by hiding them until night, or until the inspectors left off duty. The little carcasses were then brought from all over the packing-house and skinned by boys, who received two cents for removing each pet. The pelts were sold for 50 cents each to the kid-glove manufacturers. This occurs every night at Mr. Armour's concern at Chicago, or after each killing of cows.

"I now propose to state here exactly what I myself have witnessed in Philip D. Armour's packing-house with cattle that have been condemned by the government inspectors.

"A workman, one Nicholas Newson during my time, informs the inspector that the tanks are prepared for the reception of the condemned cattle and that his presence is required to see the beef cast into the steam-tank. Mr. Inspector proceeds at once to the place indicated, and the condemned cattle, having been brought up to the tank-

room on trucks, are forthwith cast into the hissing steam-boilers and disappear.

"But the condemned steer does not stay in the tank any longer than the time required for his remains to drop below, where he is caught on a truck and hauled back again to the cutting-room. The bottom of the tank was open, and the steer passed through the aperture.

"I have witnessed the large many times. I have seen the beef dropped into the vat in which a steam-pipe was exhausting with a great noise so that the thud of the beef striking the truck below could not be heard, and in a short time I have witnessed Nicholas bringing it back to be prepared for the market.

"I have even marked beef with my knife so as to distinguish it, and watched it return to the point where it started.

"Of all the evils of the stockyards, the canning department is perhaps the worst. It is there that the cattle from all parts of the United States are prepared for canning. No matter how scrawny or debilitated canners are, they must go the route of their brothers and arrive ultimately at the great boiling vats, where they are steamed until they are reasonably tender. Bundles of gristle and bone melt into pulpy masses and are stirred up for the canning department.

"I have seen cattle come into Armour's stockyards so weak and exhausted that they expired in the corals, where they lay for an hour or two, dead, until they were afterward hauled in, skinned, and put on the market for beef or into the canning department for cans.

"In other words, the Armour establishment was selling carrion.

"There are hundreds of other men in the employ of Mr. Armour who could verify every line I have written. They have known of these things ever since packing has been an industry. But I do not ask them to come to the front in this matter. I stand on my oath, word for word, sentence for sentence, and statement for statement.

"I write this story of my own free will and volition, and no one is responsible for it but myself. It is the product of ten years of experience. It is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

"THOMAS F. DOLAN.
"Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of March, 1899.

"ORVILLE F. PURDY,
"Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.
"Certificate filed in New York county."

The significance of this statement, as Mr. Sinclair notes, is heightened by the fact that, published as it was in a newspaper of prominence, whose proprietor is a man of immense wealth and could be reached by the courts, Mr. Armour made no move to institute suit for libel, practically admitting that the statement was true.

Mr. Sinclair makes the assertion, and gives abundant proof, that the worry incidental to the "embalmed beef" scandal during the war with Spain caused the death of Philip D. Armour, and that millions of dollars were spent by the packing interests in the effort to keep concealed the truth about the matter. The awful mortality from disease among the soldiers during that few weeks' campaign was distinctly attributable to the meat rations supplied to the army. There seems small reason to doubt that meat as little fit for human food is still being placed on the market. How much disease and death has been the outcome may be imagined.

Summing up the entire facts of the situation, Mr. Sinclair concludes: "Writing in a magazine of large circulation and influence, and having the floor all to himself, Mr. Armour spoke serenely and boastfully of the quality of his meat products, and challenged the world to impeach his integrity, but when he was brought into court charged with crime by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he spoke in a different tone, and to a different purport; he said 'guilty.' He pleaded this to a criminal indictment for selling 'preserved' minced ham in Greenburg, and paid the fine of \$50 and costs. He pleaded guilty again in Shenandoah, Pa., on June 16, 1895, to the criminal charge of selling adulterated 'blockwurst,' and again he paid the fine of \$50 and costs. Why should Mr. Armour be let off with fines which are of less consequence to him than the price of a postage stamp to you or me, instead of going to jail like other convicted criminals who do not happen to be millionaires?"

A Stone Barometer.
In northern Finland, so a native paper informs us, is a large stone which serves the inhabitants as an infallible barometer. At the approach of rain, this stone turns black or blackish gray, while in fine weather it is of a light color and covered with white spots. Probably it is a fossil mixed with clay, and containing rock salt, niter, or ammonia, which according to a greater or less degree of dampness in the atmosphere, attracts it or otherwise.—Sunday Magazine.

Girl Defeats Father.
In Colusa county, California, recently Miss Florence Berker ran against her father, P. F. Berker, the incumbent, for the office of school trustee, and beat him after a hot campaign. She did it because she had heard her father intended to oust a female teacher who was a friend of hers.

Two Points of View.
Optimist—Every cloud has a silver lining.
Pessimist—Every silver lining has a cloud.—N. Y. Sun.

Pianos.
The first piano-forte was invented by a German named Backers, about 1767. There is still in existence the name-board of a piano inventor: Americus Backers, Inventor, Jenyns street, London, 1776.—Sunday Magazine.

Ceylon's Pearl Fisheries.
During the season of 1905, which lasted 48 days, there were 300 boats employed in the pearl fishing industry of Ceylon, from which the government derived \$767,000.

Aniline Dye Inventor.
The fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the aniline dye is to be celebrated by the world of science by the Dr. Perkin, in the National Portrait Gallery, and a bust in the rooms of the Chemical Society at Burlington House, London.

Asbestos and Aluminum.
The lightest and strongest substances known, so far as we are informed, are asbestos and aluminum, each for its purpose.

Influence of Music.
It was Roger Bacon who wrote: "Instrumental music and song brings power and vigor, stirs up nature and helps her in all her motions," and the man who takes a daily dose of music will not only live longer, but better, more satisfactorily to himself and those about him, than one who does not.—Exchange.

With the waning of the honeymoon many a brave man begins to regret the failure of his suit-hearted rival.

Important Duty of Truth.
The simple truth is that no young woman, and equally no young man, can be better or more wisely engaged than in trying to find a suitable partner for life, and in fitting herself or himself to be worthy of that partner when found.—Helen Oldfield.

Gesture language still exists in parts of Australasia. Some tribes possess an excellent code that it is almost as efficient as a spoken language.

Black for Gun Sights.
A black composition for gun sights is made by mixing one drachm of fine lamblack, half a fluid ounce of methylated alcohol, and half a fluid ounce of spirit varnish.

Trade in Human Hair.
The human hair forms a profitable crop. Five tons are annually imported by the merchants of London. The Parisian harvest is upward of 200,000 pounds, equal in value to \$400,000 a year.