

ENGLISH PRESS ON PACKING HOUSES

Even Conservative Papers Filled With all Kinds of Stories.

SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY.

Run Down American Products to Boost Those of England—Charles A. Gibson Home From Abroad.

Special Correspondence.
Washington, D. C., July 2.—Mr. Charles A. Gibson, clerk of the house committee on agriculture, returned on Monday last from a trip to England. Mr. Gibson landed in Liverpool on the day that the Neill-Reynolds report on the Chicago packinghouses was published, and he says that the English papers (even including the one time conservative London Times) were filled with all sorts of sensational reports as to the alleged unsanitary conditions in every American packinghouse.

"The English meat packers (though really packers of American grown meat in most cases) were prompt to seize the opportunity," said Mr. Gibson, today, "and they are working upon the prejudices of the people for all they are worth. In Liverpool the retail stores or shops display placards in which attention is conspicuously called to the alleged fact that 'no American meats are sold here.' Circulars are distributed everywhere announcing the points of alleged superiority of English packed goods over those put up in this country, and yet the killing floors of the places where cattle are killed across the river from Liverpool are in the most filthy and unsanitary state. The killing floors are paved with cobble stones with wide spaces between them. The offal, hides, paunches, stomachs, horns, feet and manure are all thrown to the ground and the fleas from the heads is removed there. I asked the foreman how these places are cleaned up, and he said: 'No killing is permitted on Friday—on that day the dock board takes charge and the floors are washed out.' That's the difference between an American slaughterhouse and an English concern. The Chicago, Kansas City and other packing plants in this country are scrubbed out twice daily. But Friday is 'wash day' for Liverpool and only brooms, shovels, etc., are used on other days. Candor impels me to say, however, that the pens where live cattle are kept are beyond reproach, and have no superiority, so far as my knowledge or experience goes.

ENGLAND AWAKING.

"England is awaking to the necessity of looking into the sanitary conditions of her own packing establishments," continued Mr. Gibson, "throughout the United Kingdom selling committees are at work at the present time, and they have plenty to tell. English newspapers, doctors and sanitary officers have already shown up a frightful state of affairs existing even in the highest grade hotels and restaurants of London and other large cities, saying that 'nothing is wasted,' even the scraps left on the plates of the guests of these high class (?) establishments doing further duty to new customers under different (and of course, better) titles. Horses too old for work are slaughtered by the thousand and are converted into sausage and canned meats, even the muscular portions of whales are thus treated."

"Whales? Have you not been telling stories to the mariners during your voyage?" "I am simply quoting English authority. The Manchester Mail of June 6—the very day of the publication of the Neill report—published a column article under the caption 'The Newfoundland Whaling Collapse.'"

"Here is a portion of the article: 'In the history of modern industrial enterprise no collapse has been more remarkable, even though on a small scale, than that of the whaling industry in Newfoundland. Inaugurated in 1885, it shortly attained enormous magnitude, but is now in the throes of dissolution.'"

MODERN WHALING.

"Modern whaling, as practised in Newfoundland, represents the chase of the rorqual, or rarer whale, the



SCENE OF THE THAW-WHITE MURDER DRAMA AND THE CHIEF ACTORS.

THE SCENE SHOWS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. THE PICTURE IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER IS FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF STANFORD WHITE, THE VICTIM.

Not since the killing of Col. "Jim" Fisk by Edward Stokes in a New York hotel in 1872 has the country been so uniformly aroused by a murder as that which took place on the Madison Square Roof Garden, New York, on the night of June 25, when Harry Kendall Thaw, a young Pittsburgh millionaire, shot and killed Stanford White, the famous architect, during a performance of a musical melange, and in view of hundreds of persons.

Extremely dramatic features are lent to the tragedy by the facts that Mrs. Thaw, "the woman in the case," was present at the time of the shooting, and that Mr. White met his death on the roof of the beautiful building which he himself designed. The accompanying photograph was taken from the base of the Diana capped Campanile rising out of the building, in which Mr. White had established his studio. The trial promises to be one of the most sensational of recent times.

speediest of all the tribe of cetaceans, and one which hitherto could be pursued because of its alertness and speed. Today the whale is chased by small, but swift steamers of about 100 tons burden, on the bows of which is mounted a small gun like cannon, which by a time fuse is harpoon with an explosive. This weapon, a substitute for the old harpoon formerly used, usually adorns the interior of the fish, killing it almost instantly. These steamers operate from stations along the coast and kill their prey within the radius of a day's run, whereas old time whalers made long voyages of months and sometimes years. The new method provides factories at suitable points on the coast, to which the whales are brought when killed, to be cut up, every morsel of the gigantic body being turned to some commercial use. The fat is converted into oil, the flesh in its prime parts is used as an article of food, being turned into sausages, brawn, and canned meats, and the coarser portions into extract of meat; the refuse becomes guano, or fertilizer. The skeleton bones are ground up and made into unbreakable crockeryware; the skin of the intestines is converted into leather, and fluids of the body into glue.

"With all these possibilities it would seem as if the industry could not fail. Its collapse, however, is due to overdevelopment of the business. 'The enterprise started in 1898 with

in two years had become so successful that it was paying dividends of 50 per cent. This induced another company to start with equal success, and soon the development of the industry took on the character of a craze pure and simple; everybody wanted to invest in the whaling industry, and companies were organized every day. The legislature then intervened and to prevent the total destruction of the fish enacted a measure for the regulation of the industry. It divided the coast into 50-mile sections, within which only one steamer and one factory were to be allowed to operate, while there were one steamer and one factory, and with-

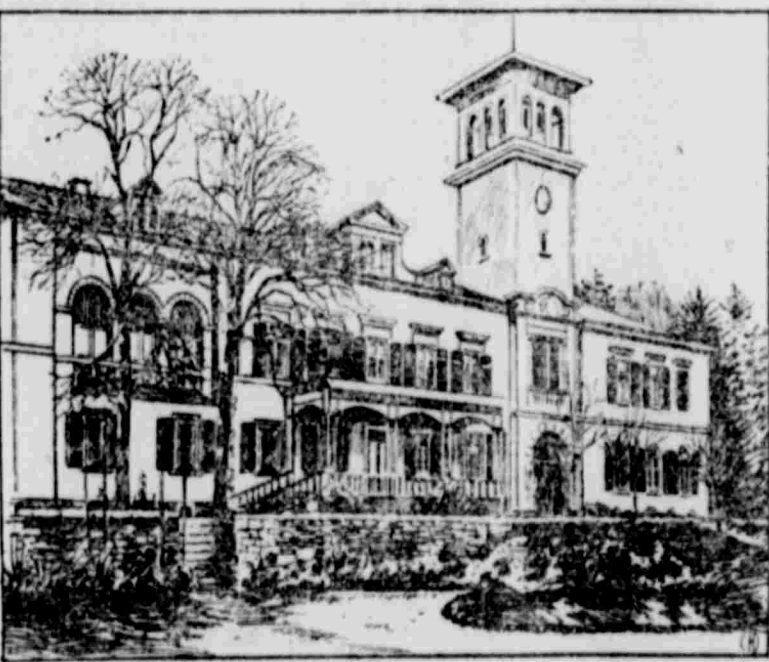
other limitations against excessive fishing which tended to keep the industry within reasonable bounds." "This bill which this committee has prepared," said Mr. Gibson in conclusion, "will result in insuring to the consumer absolutely wholesome canned meats. But it will take years to get back the trade which the packers have lost. Argentina is trying hard to profit through our troubles, but without much success. The United States produces the best meats in the world today, and a governmental guaranty of purity and wholesomeness which is now assured will serve the purpose to be accomplished."

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S PALACE OF PEACE.



No less than 217 architects from all parts of the civilized world entered the competition for a design for Mr. Carnegie's proposed palace of peace, to be built at The Hague, and the plan shown herewith was awarded first prize. It is the design of a Frenchman named Cordonnier and is after the style of the chateau of northern France.

HEILINGENBERG. THE HOME OF THE BATTENBERGS.



The rather modern schloss herewith pictured is the home of the Battenbergs, one of whose daughters has become the queen of Spain. The castle is beautifully situated in the picturesque district of the Odenwald, on the highway between Darmstadt and Heidelberg. This residence was given to the Countess von Hauke by Prince Alexander of Hesse, her husband by a morganatic marriage. Her children were permitted to take the name of Battenberg.

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Our general offices at Salt Lake City will be closed at one p. m. Saturdays from now until Sept. 1st inclusive, owing to the fact that railroads will not receive freight after that hour.

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DR. SAMUEL J. RUSSELL, OF CHICAGO.

A Former Utah Boy Who Has Achieved Marked Success in the World of Medicine.

The appointment of Dr. Russell as an instructor in neurology on the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago has just been announced. He is not an old man, and it has only been 12 years since he left his position as a clerk in the store of Wright & Company of Ogden, to receive an education in medicine, which he then decided should be his profession. Before that he had been well known in Ogden as a faithful member of the Fifth ward of the Mormon Church, and a son of a pioneer Ogden family. His father, George Russell, with his brother, Samuel Russell, came to Utah in 1841 and George Russell in Ogden while Samuel made his home in Salt Lake. Dr. Russell was born on the family homestead in the southeast part of the town, and after attending the public schools decided to go east to secure his education. To finance the plan he secured

a position with Wright & Company as a clerk, and after a number of years of service there he entered the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, in 1892, and to supplement his income worked in the big Chicago store of Marshall Field & Company during vacations, until his graduation four years later. He was then transferred to a Lake Geneva hospital where he served a term as interne before beginning his active practice. For the past six years he has been practicing in Chicago and has risen rapidly through the ranks of the medical profession until he is now one of its well known and most respected members. He still is a firm believer in the religious faith of his parents and on a recent visit of John P. Meakin of Salt Lake was anxious and willing to help him in his efforts to refute the slanders spread broadcast so generally about this state and the faith of its founders.



DON'T BE DISCHARGED FOR DRUNKENNESS

Every man likes to feel that he is master of himself. Even the man who drinks because his associates are depraved wants to think that he can stop when he chooses. But there is something more than a mere question of preference involved in most cases. Business requirements have made sobriety a necessity. A drinking man cannot secure a position. The first question that greets his application for work will determine his fitness in that respect.

Does he drink? Everything seems to hinge on that. If he drinks a little—occasionally—socially, or in any other manner he may as well not go on with his application. No one wants him. It is a question of total abstinence or no job, or at least a very undesirable job.

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