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DESERTER EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

GEN. KUROPATKIN HARD PUSHED.

St. Petersburg Regards it as Certain He Wants to Withdraw To His Pass.

BATTLE HAS BECOME GENERAL.

It is of a Desperate Character, Losses On Both Sides Being Very Heavy.

PRACTICALLY REAR GUARD ACTION

To Russian Commander the Task of Extricating Himself is Proving Very Difficult.

St. Petersburg, March 3, 5:30 p. m.—According to the latest information from the front, the battle is now general and of the most desperate character. The losses have been exceedingly heavy on both sides during the preliminary fighting. Although it is not officially admitted, it is regarded as certain that Gen. Kuropatkin is directing all his efforts to the withdrawal of his army to the pass. It is now practically a rear-guard action, but the task of extricating himself is proving very difficult.

The Japanese have not only driven in his left, but a column is already reported to have crossed the Hun river east of Fushun. At the same time the Japanese are pressing the Russian center under covering of the fire of their own guns and Gen. Kuropatkin is gradually retiring before the Japanese advance. The efforts of the Japanese to envelop the Russian right wing have been unsuccessful, but it has been forced back almost on a line with Mukden.

Russian divisions were dispatched to head off the wide flanking column advancing from the Hun river towards Sin Min Tin, 30 miles west of Mukden, but according to the latest reports, they were too late, the Japanese having entered the town yesterday.

No official figures regarding the losses are obtainable, but according to the latest reports the Russian losses are about 12,000 men, and the Japanese losses were nearly 7,000 men.

Gen. Rennenkampf particularly distinguished himself during the fighting in the mountain passes southeast of Mukden.

FIGHTING IS STUBBORN.
Subsequent fighting has been in progress since the Japanese crossed the Hun river. The Japanese today made two Mukden attacks on Poutouff hill, but were repulsed. They have resumed the bombardment of the hill, and the Japanese are now attacking the Russian extreme left wing at two points as well as at Gauto pass, where during the morning the fortifications previously abandoned were recaptured by the Russians.

The evening the Japanese advanced on the right wing where stubborn fighting continued. Though the Japanese are pushing forward on the left bank of the Hun river the Russians are maintaining a strong position. The four Japanese divisions engaged in the turning movement of the Russian right on the Liao river today reached the Liao, about 12 miles west of Mukden, but Russian reinforcements were sent out and checked the advance. A Japanese attack on the positions east of Dragado at 4 o'clock this morning was repulsed.

Under cover of the artillery fire and a mist the Japanese opened an infantry attack on Poutouff hill at 7 o'clock this morning, but were beaten off by the Russian fire. The Japanese then made a second attack at noon, but were again repulsed, after which the Japanese resumed the bombardment of the hill with siege guns preparatory to making a fresh assault.

Gen. Nogai Port Arthur veterans are participating in the present fighting. The losses on both sides are heavy, but the results are indecisive. The report that a detachment of Japanese cavalry has appeared at Sin Min Tin, is confirmed.

The wounded are streaming through Mukden northward, the hospital train service being infinitely better than at the time of the battle of the Shakh river. Great confusion prevails in this city. Means of transport out of Mukden being used. Night attacks are again the feature of the Japanese tactics. During last night almost a corps of Japanese was hurled against Gen. Bludner's right flank, and for hours the men fought the battle, and the Japanese using hand grenades with terrible effect. The butchery on both sides was frightful.

Gen. Rennenkampf's troops acquitted themselves brilliantly, contesting the passes southeast for three days. They fought continuously, the Japanese pressing them on all sides with heavy odds in their favor. On Thursday night the corps lost about 150 men of which number 14 were officers.

Over 1,000 wounded men have already arrived here. The front of the fighting line on Gen. Daniloff's division and Gen. Bludner's right flank, which held the heights of Komous mountain. They were attacked twice, and the position held twice changed hands, and the position still in the possession of the Japanese. Thus far Gen. Rennenkampf has successfully barred the way of Gen. Kuropatkin's columns.

JAPANESE STILL BOMBARDING.
Tokio, March 3, 6 a. m.—Reports from the headquarters of the Manchurian army say that the Japanese bombardment of the main Russian positions continues.

The Japanese are using heavy guns, strongly defended, and it is thought that siege methods may be necessary to reduce them.

FROM JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS.
Tokio, March 3, 6 p. m.—The following report has been received from the

field headquarters of the Manchurian army:

"The enemy in front of our forces in the direction of Singing appears to be gradually receiving reinforcements."

"Our Panshu force has captured the enemy's positions on the eastern heights of Kaotai pass and at Chang-kou, which is two miles east of Tung-kou mountain."

"In the direction of the Shakh river the enemy in front of our forces made a small night attack, which we repulsed."

"The enemy on the right bank of the Hun river made a heavy counter attack on Chenehehpao and its western districts towards the river, but the attack was entirely repulsed."

"We have driven the enemy from Changhan and Sufranghan."

RUSSIAN LOSSES HEAVY.
Mukden, March 3.—A ceaseless artillery fire is heard 10 miles southward.

The roaring of the guns is becoming more distinct every hour.

Russian losses during the last five days have been heavy.

Waylaid in Reno.
Reno, Nev., March 2.—Three highwaymen waylaid Felix Morris in an alleyway in this city early this morning and crushed in his skull with a stone.

Morris was found some time afterwards bleeding and in an unconscious condition. The robbers took everything of value from him. The officers have a good description of the trio and hope to capture them. They are believed to be members of the gang that has been terrorizing people clear across Nevada on the line of the Southern Pacific.

Noted Indian Athlete Dead.
Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 3.—Karnow, a noted Indian athlete is dead at the Ogdensburg reserve, aged 42 years. Forty years ago he had wide reputation as a long distance runner and lacrosse player and toured Europe with an all-Canadian team. In 1885 Karnow was the great runner in a memorable long distance foot race.

Killed Over Game of Cards.
Boise, Ida., March 2.—Frank Williams was killed this morning at a ranch near Halley by a man named Nelson. They had some words over a game of cards. A little later Nelson stabbed Williams in the neck, severing the jugular vein. Nelson was a stranger in the neighborhood. Officers are searching for him.

Miss Porter's Civil Marriage.
Paris, March 3.—The civil marriage of Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of the American ambassador, to Dr. Edwin Mende of Zurich, Switzerland, was performed today at the town hall of the municipality of the Passey. The mayor, who seldom officiates personally, conducted the ceremony.

**LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION
WORKMEN GO ON STRIKE**

Portland, Or., March 3.—A general strike of the workmen employed at the Lewis and Clark exposition grounds is on. Of the 700 men who last night left their tools only 50 returned to work this morning. The men demand better pay, shorter hours and generally improved working conditions. But two buildings are being worked upon today the California building and Machinery hall. Several strikes of more importance are working up the land fraud cases against a former prominent official who at present is under indictment in Oregon. A number of witnesses went before the jury today, among those who were summoned were William Burns, the secret service official whose work in Oregon has been most beneficial 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 Representative Hermann of Oregon, 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, and other employees of the land office.

Missouri Senatorial Vote.
Jefferson City, Mo., March 3.—On the 27th ballot of the several hundred voters to United States Senator Cockrell, Thomas K. Niedringhaus, the caucus nominee, lost two more votes. The vote follows:

Niedringhaus, 55; Cockrell, 70; Kerens, 15; McKinley, 5; Whybark, 1; McIndoe, 1. The joint session will meet again tomorrow and cast another ballot.

MANY ARRESTS.
Made During Night by Police of Warsaw.

Warsaw, March 3, 1:50 p. m.—The police made many arrests during the course of the night, including Stanislaus Lubrzkis, editor of the Kurier Codzienny. He is not believed to be connected with the agitation movement, but it is thought his arrest was ordered for its moral effect, Lubrzkis being one of the best known persons in Warsaw. The military and police patrols have been largely increased and are now stopping and searching persons in the streets for revolvers.

Japanese Capture German Ship.
Tokio, March 3.—The commander of the Japanese warship which seized the Severus reports as follows:

"On the morning of Feb. 23, while at sea off Hokkaido we pursued the German steamer Severus bound for Vladivostok with coal. Ice prevented the warship from approaching the Severus and held both ships which were enveloped and disabled by ice after drifting seaward all that night. The next morning we captured her."

The unknown steamer recently reported to be held in the ice between the islands of Kunashiri and Hokkaido, was captured by the Japanese guard ships are unable to approach her.

Will Command the Atlantic.
New York, March 3.—Capt. Charles Barr, skipper of the defending yachts in the America cup races during recent years has been engaged to command the three-masted auxiliary schooner Atlantic, which is among the entries for the Kaiser's cup races across the ocean.

The Atlantic, which is owned by William Marshall, was completed in 1903, and has won several important races in New York Yacht club regattas.

To Work the Utah Iron Fields at Last.

Railroad to be Built and Great Reduction Plant to be Erected—Green River Probably the Site Where This Improvement Will be Made—Has Unlimited Water Supply and is Close to the Coke Ovens.

This coming summer is to see a big construction campaign on the part of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, and because of this activity, A. C. Ridgway has been appointed general manager of the system. Mr. Ridgway, who is essentially a construction man, won his laurels on the construction work already accomplished by the Moffat road, of which he was general manager until Tuesday last.

Once more does the Salina-Green River cut-off job up. This time, however, there are indications that this piece of railroad construction is going to be pushed through to completion while the Marysville branch is to be extended to the iron deposits in southern Utah that are now being developed by a big force of men in the employ of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company.

In this connection the welcome news is forthcoming that plans have been drawn and the blue prints accepted for the erection of an auxiliary plant for the Colorado Fuel & Iron company in Utah, representing an outlay of millions of dollars and the steady employment of several thousands of men.

Two sites have been under contemplation. One in the vicinity of Salina and the other at Green River, Utah. From recent developments it appears a foregone conclusion that Green River will be the place selected.

While Salina would be nearer the iron fields, Green River has, it is argued,

all the natural advantages. There is practically an unlimited water supply at this point, which is also situated close to the famous coke camp of Sunnyside, where an additional terrace of coke ovens is scheduled among the earliest improvements.

The fact that some mysterious individual is getting options on all the available land at Green River, together with the visit of Chief Engineer E. J. Yard some months ago to Green River, when he spent several days surveying in the vicinity and taking copious notes, shows that the railway company has designs on that section of eastern Utah.

Since the stand taken by the State of Utah on the labor question and subsequent developments in Carbon county, capitalists have been favorably impressed with Utah as a safe state wherein to invest capital in manufacturing enterprises, as compared, to say the least, with Colorado.

The one trouble with Pueblo in the past has been the long haul on iron ore and also the difficulty in securing it at all times in sufficient quantities to warrant running the big plant at full capacity. With the erection of an auxiliary plant in Utah close to the huge iron deposits and adjacent to an unlimited coal and coke supply, this will be obviated.

This is one feature of the era of construction that is to be inaugurated by the Gould line.

The construction of the Salina cut-off, that has been under contemplation for several years and 20 miles of which has already been graded, contemplates the extension of the Marysville branch to Cedar City and on to tap the Salt

Lake Route so as to afford an outlet to San Pedro harbor for the shipment of material for the Panama canal, export to South America and the Orient. In addition connection is to be made with the Western Pacific which, if perfected, is to be credited to the take over the Sanpete Valley branch of the Rio Grande when the road is completed, somewhat along the lines of the acquisition of the Oregon Short Line holding south of Salt Lake by the Salt Lake Route which was a feature of the Clark-Harriman deal that is now history.

While this is one of the main pieces of construction to be undertaken by Mr. Ridgway and his associates the Denver & Rio Grande is to launch out in other directions. The line now building to Farmington, New Mexico, it is asserted, is to be still further extended south to provide an outlet to the Gulf now that the Colorado & Southern has been acquired by other interests, presumably the Rock Island.

The main line of the Rio Grande Western east of Springfield is also to be thoroughly overhauled, grades cut down and curves reduced prior to the completion of the Western Pacific which will form the last link in the chain of the ocean to ocean chain of railroads.

The above reasons, which come to the "News" from an authoritative source, are given for the recent appointment of A. C. Ridgway as general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande. What Horace G. Hurt was for the Utah Pacific, A. C. Ridgway is to be for the Gould lines in Colorado and Utah.

DEMANDS ARE NOT CONCEDED.

Answer to Political Conditions Imposed by Russian Workmen A Decided Negative.

REMEDIAL MEASURES DOOMED.

Unless Men Rescind Proposed Joint Investigation—Nothing Definitely Determined On.

St. Petersburg, March 3, 2:25 p. m.—As expected, the answer to most of the political conditions imposed by the workmen who met yesterday at the People's palace, as essential preliminaries to elect 50 of their number to serve on the mixed commission of employers and employees, was a decided negative and unless the workmen rescind the proposed joint investigation of the grievances of the employees any remedial measures are doomed.

Senator Schidlovsky, who was to preside over the commission in his reply today, which was printed and placarded on the doors of the various meeting places and public places, drew a sharp distinction between economic and purely political conditions. He met the men half way in regard to the former, but pledged that representatives would be immune from arrest or molestation on account of speeches or demands so long as they confined themselves to industrial conditions.

"As for the other demands," he said, "they go far beyond the competency of the commission in the task committed to it by its majesty and require answer on my part."

In conclusion the workmen who found the doors of the general meeting place closed to them were invited to meet this afternoon by sections according to the nature of the industry in which they are engaged for the election of members to serve on the commission as originally contemplated. The neighborhood was full of police, large numbers of whom were hidden in corners, doors were closed and buildings in the vicinity. The workmen stood about in the snow discussing the situation quietly among themselves.

They finally decided to hold sectional meetings this afternoon to decide the measures to be adopted before proclaiming a general strike and then dispersed.

CONGRESSMAN HERMANN.
Is Indicted for Destroying Public Records.

Washington, March 3.—Congressman Binger Hermann today was indicted by the federal grand jury on the charge of destroying public records.

The specific charge is that he destroyed 35 letter press copy-books.

"Pop" Smith of Yale Dead.
New Haven, Conn., March 2.—James Smith, known widely to Yale graduates and followers of Yale sports as "Pop," died suddenly here today of heart disease, aged 87 years.

He was a member of the "massicot" at various Yale athletic contests.

Insurgents Capture Towns.
Constantinople, March 3.—The towns of Ash and Yerin, southward of Sanaa, the capital of the province of Yemen, Arabia, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Ali Riga Pasha, with five battalions of Turkish reinforcements left Akaba Feb. 23 for Hodeida.

Dr. W. S. Christopher Dead.
Chicago, March 3.—Dr. Walter S. Christopher, known nationally as a specialist in children's diseases, is dead of heart failure, at his home here, aged 45 years.

Dr. Christopher was a member of the board of education, but decided in 1900 to devote his entire time to his practice. While in office he inaugurated medical inspection of the public schools. He introduced the child study department, and a movement to require a physical examination of all candidates for entrance to the normal school.

Dr. Christopher was a member of many medical societies, and the author of numerous pamphlets on medicine.

BIG LAND OPTION.

Is it for Smelter, or Iron or Other Big Utah Interests?

(Special to the "News.")
Provo, March 3.—E. G. Willis, the Salt Lake real estate man, is in Provo today on a mysterious mission that may or may not be important in character. Mr. Willis is not at all communicative as to the object of his visit here. But it is officially ascertained that he has taken an option of an entire section of land on the west side of Utah lake, near Pelican Point, in this county. The purpose is not known, and Mr. Willis would not state it.

Naturally there is much speculation as to what is intended to be done with the land, which Mr. Willis now has under his control through a 90-days option obtained upon it. By some it is thought that the Salt Lake smelters may be looking for a site to which their plants might be moved in the near future, in order to escape the constant annoyance and continuous loss that must necessarily come to them from the institution of ever-recurring lawsuits, brought by farmers and others whose property has been damaged by the fumes. Another view is that some of the railroads might want it for a purpose not yet made public, or that persons interested in iron manufacture have obtained a hold on it in the hope of establishing reduction or other works there.

**PROGRAM FOR
INAUGURAL DAY.**

At 10 a. m. President Will Leave The White House for the Capitol With Personal Escort.

WILL ATTEND TO BUSINESS

At 1 o'clock Will Take Oath on Stand At East Front of the Capitol.

Washington, March 3.—Washington today is in readiness for tomorrow's inauguration of President Roosevelt. The city is in holiday attire. Thousands of people from almost every state in the Union are pouring into Washington and the streets and hotels are crowded with strangers. The time card for the inaugural events as closely as can be scheduled, follows:

10 a. m.—President leaves White House for the Capitol with his personal escort.

10:30 to 12 noon—President remains in his room adjoining the senate chamber and passes on measures passed at the last hour and awaits his action.

12 noon—President takes seat in senate chamber in front of the vice president's desk.

12:15 p. m.—President temporally or the senate administers the oath to Mr. Fairbanks as vice president.

12:30 p. m.—Senators sworn in.

1 o'clock—President Roosevelt takes oath on stand at east front of Capitol.

1:15 p. m.—President reads his inaugural address.

1:30 to 1:45 p. m.—President Roosevelt concludes his inaugural address and starts for White House, and parade in which approximately 80,000 men, according to the committee's estimate, will be in line, begins to march. Parade halts at head of Pennsylvania avenue to allow 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.

5:30 p. m.—Parade ends.

7:30 p. m.—Inaugural ball committees assemble. Fire works begins.

8 p. m.—Pension building opened for inaugural ball.

8:45 p. m.—Fireworks conclude.

9 p. m.—Grand march at the ball.

12 midnight—Ball ends.

Monday night—Grand inaugural concert.

REPORT ON THE BEEF TRUST.

President Transmits to Congress That of Commissioner of Corporation.

PROFITS ARE NOT UNIFORM.

They Vary from Year to Year—High Prices of Beef Attributable Wholly To Abnormal Prices for Cattle.

Washington, March 3.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to Congress the report of the commissioner of corporations on the beef industry, submitted in compliance with the 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 the portion of the resolution of 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 cannot at this time report thereon. (Signed.)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

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 indicated slaughter in the United States; that the same six companies slaughtered in the year 1902 about 39 per cent of the total; that the year 1903, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, was less profitable than usual; that during the months in which 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 the prices of cattle and the prices of beef are in themselves no indication of the changes in the profits of the beef business.

A POPULAR FALLACY.
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 that year lower than the margin for any corresponding half-year since 1898 and that the increase in the margin for the second half of 1903 was due to the fact that the price of cattle was higher than the similar change in other years.

An average margin, covering total killings of cattle by most of the packing houses in five leading western markets, and sales of beef at 24 cities, during total population of about 10,000,000, was \$2.81 per hundred-weight for January to June, 1902; \$2.83 for July to December, 1902; \$2.15 for January to June, 1903; \$2.07 for the second half of 1903, and \$2.33 for the first half of 1904.

In the second half of 1903 the quantity of beef derived from cattle killed in the same markets was about 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1902. Under these conditions the price of beef, instead of remaining at the high level of 1902, fell during 1903 by a considerable amount and by about the same per cent as the price of cattle.

NOT OVERCAPITALIZED.
That the six leading packing companies especially discussed are apparently not over-capitalized, is comparatively small. In the case of Swift & Co., during the three years 1902, 1903 and 1904, the profit has in no case exceeded 2 per cent of the total sales; Cudahy & Co.'s is stated at 1.8 per cent for 1904 and 2.3 per cent for 1903.

With reference to private car lines in the packing industry it is stated that the profit is a very liberal one, a net return of from 14 to 17 per cent being indicated, but it is added that, reckoned on the basis of dressed beef transported and profit would add but little to the cost of beef to the consumer. The profit of one concern, Cudahy Packing company, on its investment in cars, was as high as 25 per cent in the year. Further it is stated that the principal packing concerns, while they slaughtered 45 per cent of the cattle killed in 1903, their share of the total was 39 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 they furnish New York about 70 per cent, Boston more than 85 per cent, Philadelphia about 60 per cent, Pittsburgh more than 60 and Baltimore 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.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.
The six packing companies, Armour & Company, 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, 5,521,697 head of cattle out of a total indicated slaughter in

THE SMOOT CASE

IS CLOSED FOR THIS CONGRESS.

(Special to the "News.")
Washington, D. C., March 3.—The Smoot case is closed for this Congress. Chairman Burrows has no idea of asking authority for a committee to go to Utah.

If he ever had such an idea he has abandoned it. No information as to the probable action of the committee is vouchsafed, but no report can be prepared until the committee is reorganized. At noon tomorrow Senator McComas (Maryland) will cease to be senator and his place must be filled by a new appointment.

This change may have an effect upon the ultimate report.

As before stated in these dispatches there is scarcely any probability of final action by the senate before next December.

The inquiry has been expensive, the estimate cost of the investigation and printing of report, of which 1,000 additional copies have been ordered, runs from \$25,000 to \$45,000, and no such sum has been placed upon the appropriation bill of the Utah senator. In the meantime Mr. Smoot has accomplished much for his state and won the respect of everyone of his colleagues.

The United States, 12,500,000 head, or about 45 per cent.

NORMAL CONDITIONS.

That conditions in 1902 were about normal and that cattle prices for 1903 cannot fairly be compared with that year. Great prosperity of the country from 1899 to 1902 has partly led to a considerable increase in the per capita consumption of beef. The practical failure of the corn crop of 1901 induced many cattle feeders to send their stock to market in poor condition, thus reducing the average weight per head and the average percentage of dressed beef to live weight. As a result, while the total number of cattle slaughtered during the first half of 1902 decreased only about 1 per cent as compared with the first half of 1901, the total live weight of the cattle slaughtered is computed to have decreased 4.3 per cent, and the computed dressed weight decreased considerably more.

PRICES FORCED UP.
In this connection, the report says: "In the face of the strong demand, the price of cattle was forced to the highest level ever known. The high price of beef, which caused much complaint among consumers at this time were attributable wholly to those abnormal cattle prices."

That in 1903 the price of cattle fell very sharply, chiefly because of a large increase in the supply. The number of cattle killed in five leading western markets during the first half of 1903 was more than 15 per cent greater than during the first half of 1902, and on account of the increased size of cattle the quantity of beef produced increased 22 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, as shown by their actual book keeping records was 99 cents per head, not including incidental profits mentioned below.

That the year 1902, instead of being 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 of the changes in the profits of the beef business.

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