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## PACKING PLANT IS NOW ASSURED

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Raised and Project Becomes a Reality.

OFFICERS ELECTED TODAY.

Capital Comes Principally From The Livestock Men of Utah And Southern Idaho.

Plant is to be Erected Near the Hot Springs and Salt Lake Stock Yards Will be Moved There.

In Salt Lake City this afternoon the Utah Packing company will elect officers, preparatory to erecting an immense packing house north of Salt Lake. The corporation has a capitalization of \$200,000, \$165,000 of which is already subscribed. Its capacity when completed will be 300 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 1,000 hogs per day, and it plans to draw wholly from the western market for animals, and to supply the same market with the finished product.

The probability is that George C. Whitmore of Nephi will be elected president; Miland Knight of Salt Lake, vice president; J. W. West, treasurer and general manager; Richard Papworth, assistant treasurer, and C. L. Lang, secretary. For the board of directors the probable list is as follows: D. L. Evans, Malad, Idaho; James H. Moyle, Salt Lake; J. A. Eldredge, Wood's Cross; J. C. Leary, Salt Lake; Richard Papworth, Salt Lake; W. G. Crawford, Manti; J. W. West, Salt Lake; John E. Austin, Heber, and M. Knight, Salt Lake.

Within five miles of Salt Lake City a big packing plant is soon to be erected. It will mean a great deal for the west in general and Idaho and Utah in particular, since their valleys will both feel its adjacent stockyards with home grown cattle.

For Salt Lake incidentally it will mean the growing up of a stockyard town on beyond the northern suburbs, and the getting of choice meats into the hoof to Omaha, or Chicago, and then the freighting back of the choicer cuts, after the animals are slaughtered.

WILL HELP LOCAL MARKET.

The result on the local market will be helpful as the packing house will be able to practice a great deal more economy in killing beef, by the utilization of byproducts, and by selling their meats to a graded market, a careful distinction in price being made in accordance with the expense of fattening and buying animals. It is well known in Salt Lake that prices at retail have remained the same approximately when cattle were high on the hoof, and low on the hoof, and the same too, for cow, slaughtered at the shop at a cost of possibly 3 cents per pound, as for the choicest corn fattened steers shipped in for the fancy trade.

SIGN OF BETTER TIMES.

The establishment of a big packing house in Utah is a sign of better times, and comes as the result of progress towards a populated and independent west. Time was when all the cattle were in the east, and most of the people were driven down to Chicago and Omaha and Kansas City, where great packing plants were built up, and great industries became established, making a central market for good beef.

CAPACITY OF PLANT.

During this era, local butcher shops in the west either killed their beef, bought from the neighbors, or if they had a fancy trade, shipped it from the big packing houses. The packing house it is proposed to build intends to use entirely Utah and Idaho animals, and to sell its product to a western market exclusively. The effect on stock growing will consequently be that it will feel the pressure of a sharp demand and ready market. In capacity the packing plant will handle 300 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 1,000 hogs a day, and for all the animals he can feed, and quick cash returns for his farm work.

The definite movement towards the establishment of this house is a growing demand for meat, and the fact that the packing house is growing up, and they now do not need to utilize byproducts and to propagate. Outside of these places, the stock growers have had to find a market, and have shipped out their animals in small lots of from two to five carloads to the east.

For east as the Missouri river, and have lost a cost in freight and shrinkage amounting to a cent a pound on the cattle, or two cents in their equivalent of beef or mutton.

CAPITAL STOCK IS \$200,000.

The present movement is not the result of exploitation, but is a combination of existing packers and shippers. The company is incorporated for \$200,000, and of this \$165,000 is now subscribed, in shares of the par value of \$100 each, payments amounting to 50 per cent on the subscribed stock having already been paid in. This afternoon when a meeting for organization occurs, a president, a general manager, a secretary, and a board of directors will be named. An encouraging feature of the sale of stock is that after it was not taken up with any degree of enthusiasm, the stockmen up and down the state, and through Idaho took it up, and the percentage of a great deal of the stock is large, and they are active in the company, so that their connection with it is a vital one, and one in which they will take an active interest.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVE.

The movement had its origin in a meeting of stockmen in Salt Lake in May, 1904, in which a packing plant to buy some cattle and supply the home

market was discussed. The press encouraged it, and stock was offered, but no generous response was received, although subscriptions of between \$5,000 and \$20,000 were secured. The larger firms engaged in the wholesale meat business were approached, and one of these, Knight & Co., agreed to come in. A year ago W. J. Robinson took up the matter among the stockmen, and has secured a great deal of the stock subscribed to date. His work together with that of a few more interested men has secured the \$165,000 at present subscribed, which is sufficient to guarantee the success of the venture.

SITE OF PLANT.

The site is four and three-fourths miles north of Salt Lake, on all the principal railroad lines running to Salt Lake, including the Bamberger local line to Ogden. This fact makes the place easily accessible to through freight shipments, and will enable the stockyards to receive without delay shipments of cattle, sheep or hogs from any point in Utah or Idaho.

ABSORB KNIGHT & CO.

The property of Knight & Co., which becomes a part of the plant, is now being acquired by a committee of stockholders consisting of James A. Eldredge of Woods Cross, W. G. Crawford of Manti, James H. Moyle of the Desert Live Stock company, George C. Whitmore and James C. Leary of this city. Their report will be submitted this afternoon and will probably be adopted.

WHAT PLANT WILL COST.

The packing house it is planned to make complete in every detail. It will cost \$65,000 with its machinery, and while it is not intended to operate it to its capacity of 300 cattle, 1,000 sheep and 1,000 hogs a day, it is promised that it will take care of all the animals that can be furnished in this market. It will be equipped with a modern refrigerating plant, and equipments to handle all of the byproducts.

As a working basis, the cattle supply now at hand has been figured in, and it is intended to develop the business merely by developing this supply.

There are now available for slaughter 30,000 cattle, and 50,000 sheep in the feeding lots of farmers and sugar factories within a radius of 150 miles of Salt Lake.

WHERE SUGAR COMES IN.

The sugar factories in the west have, by the way, produced a great change in the livestock situation, and have caused its possibilities to expand materially. One of the chief things that formerly delayed progress was the lack of winter fattening food. Hay alone was used, but now the sugar pulp furnishes abundant fattener in accessible localities, and in addition to this source, all kinds of grain is being fed, the farmers even going so far as to ship in Kansas corn to use for this purpose.

MEANS CHEAPER MEAT.

These cattle, when finally butchered in prime condition, after being conditioned in stock yards adjacent to the packing plant, can be put on the market at a reduced price. More than a half per pound cheaper than present wholesale rates, and this should enable retail butchers to make a fair profit, and still allow the public to share in the reduced price. More than that the plant will probably have a department similar to departments in big eastern packing plants, where good meat from the cuts that are not the choicest, will be furnished butchers at a low rate so that those who cannot afford the finest qualities, will be able to buy graded beef, that is wholesome, at reduced prices.

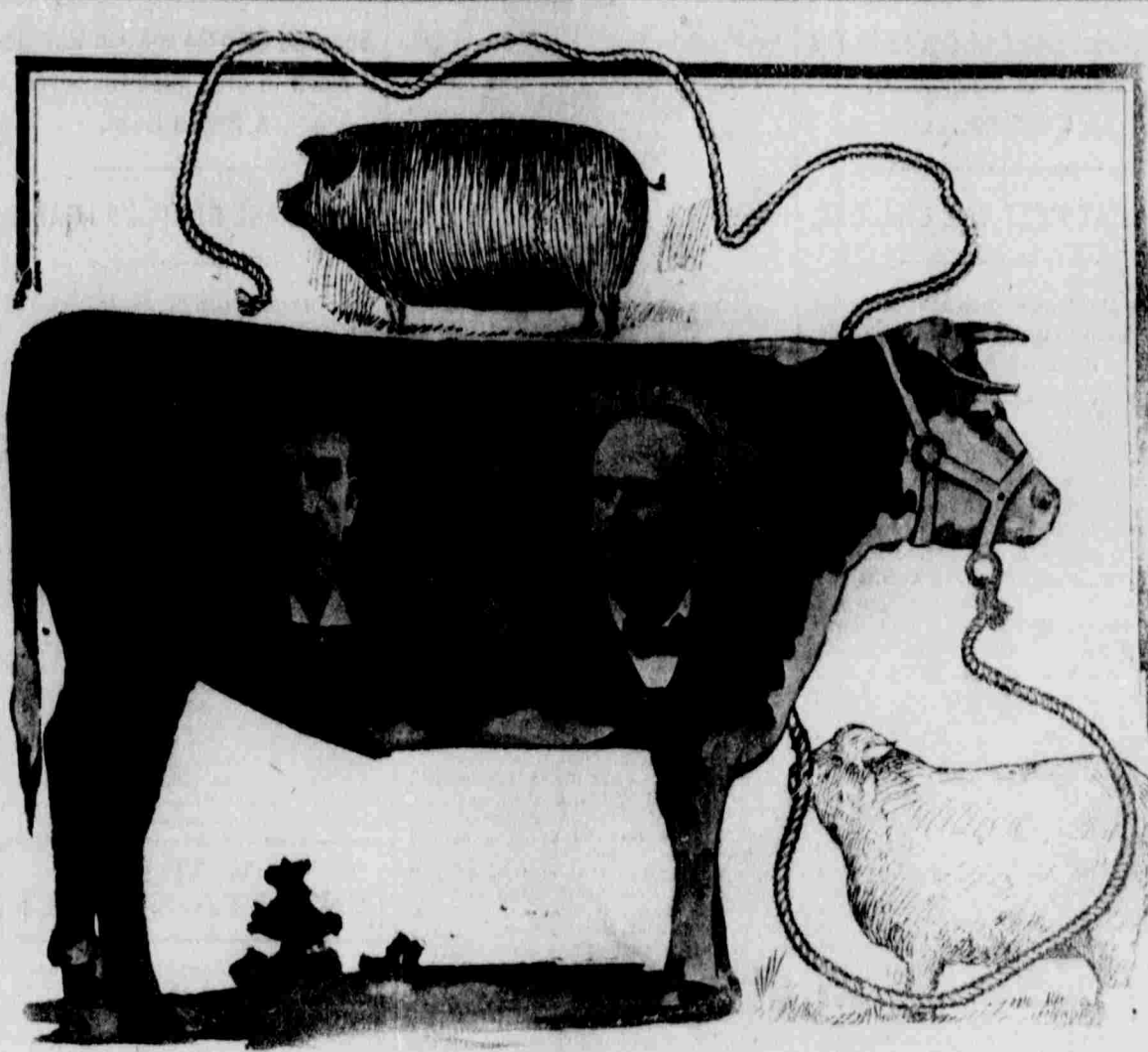
QUESTION OF TRUST CONTROL.

The question of trust control is naturally a reasonable one, with the opening of a plant like this, but natural conditions here are such that trust control will be impracticable. In the east the control is by owning the central market, and a long distance from the supplies. Here, however, the source of supply will be at hand, and as soon as the packer tries to charge more than the butcher can secure meat for on the hoof, and dress it, he will find the butcher buying in the old way from the farmer, a head at a time. The packing house hopes to secure it in small lots, trade now by practicing such economies in the butchering of an animal that it can sell its carcass cheaper to the butcher than he can buy, and kill for, considering the amount of waste he creates.

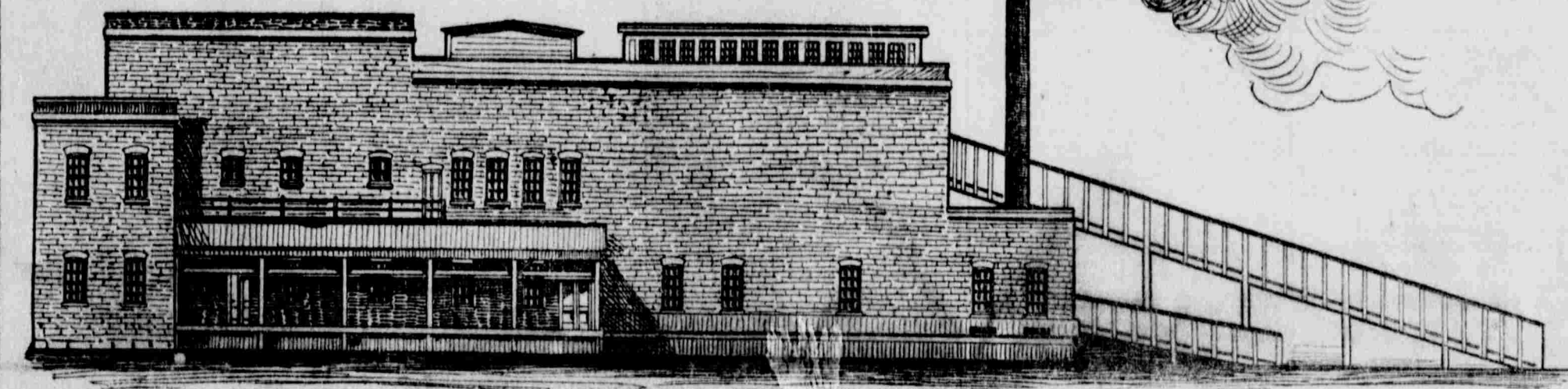
SOME OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A complete list of those who have subscribed for stock is not available at present, owing to the fact that detailed reports have not been received from Manti and Nephi, where a representative of the company is now at work. A partial list, however, is as follows, each share representing a par value of \$100:

Deseret Live Stock Co., Woods Cross, 50 shares; Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, 10; Wm. H. McIntyre, Salt Lake, 50; Jas. A. Eldredge, Woods Cross, 50; Geo. Whitmore, Nephi, 10; L. S. Pond, Thatcher, Idaho, 5; J. P. Pond, Thatcher, Idaho, 5; Alex. Harris, Cove, 25; F. D. Keyte, Mona, Juab Co., 2; Thos. W. Jones, Salt Lake, 10; J. M. George, Provo, 1; John Austin, Heber City, 10; Geo. Austin, Salt Lake, 5; Louis C. Kjar, Manti, 10; John C. Kjar, Manti, 10; Arnold Schiers, Manti, 5; Jas. Crawford, Jr., Manti, 10; W. G. Crawford, Manti, 25; J. G. Crawford, Manti, 5; Quince Crawford, Manti, 5; Mrs. I. D. Voorhees, Manti, 10; J. M. Burns, Manti, 5; W. G. Hoggan, Manti, 2; Jas. Crawford, Sr., Manti, 5; John P. Squires, Manti, 5; Jos. C. Munk, Manti, 5; H. A. Kearns, Gunnison, 5; Abe. Hansen, Glenwood, 10; O. W. Walker, Richfield, 1; A. K. Hansen, Richfield, 5; Frank J. Hepler, Richfield, 5; Christian Traft, Monroe, 10;



1. JAMES C. LEARY; 2. J. W. WEST, THE TWO PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN THE PACKING HOUSE AND UNION STOCK YARDS ENTERPRISE.



NEW \$65,000 PACKING PLANT TO BE ERRECTED NEAR THE HOT SPRINGS, SALT LAKE COUNTY, BY UTAH-IDAHO CAPITAL.

Isaac S. Hansen, Glenwood, 8; J. M. Hansen, Glenwood, 1; T. J. Riddle, Coyote, 5; Andrew Lanson, Fairview, 5; John A. Anderson, Fairview, 5; James Anderson, Jr., Fairview, 2; John W. Christensen, Fairview, 2; Simon T. Beck, Spring City, 3; R. L. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, 10; Richard Price, Wales, 1; John Davis, Wales, 5; Benj. E. Thomas, Jr., Wales, 1; W. C. Oakey, Nephi, Juab county, 10; George R. Howard, Nephi, 2; Theophile G. Grinand, Nephi, 25; S. R. Winn, Nephi, 5; P. P. Anderson, Nephi, 10; James Christensen, Nephi, 2; George Francom, Levan, 2; T. J. Edmonds, Wales, 5; Samuel McIntyre, Salt Lake, 50; Thomas R. Cutler, Salt Lake, 10; Wm. N. Nalder, Layton, 2; John C. Cutler, Salt Lake, 5; Geo. B. Stephenson, Layton, 10; John W. Thornley, Kayville, 10; Chas. R. Long, Salt Lake, 10; J. C. Leary, Salt Lake, 10; W. J. Robinson, Salt Lake, 50; John Steen, Coyote, 10; Wm. B. Nalder, Layton, 3; R. A. Nalder, Layton, 1; E. P. Ellison, Layton, 15; Elias Adams, Layton, 10; D. E. Layton, Layton, 1; Geo. W. Layton, Layton, 15; Evans Bros. (D. L. Evans and M. L. Adams), 50; A. J. Agard, Fountain Green, 25; J. A. Olsen, Fountain Green, 5; Geo. E. Cook, Fountain Green, 5; Henry Jackson, Fountain Green, 5; Henry Jackson, Fountain Green, 5; Warren Holman, Fountain Green, 2; P. P. Dyreness, Manti, 2;

STOCKYARDS COMPANY.

The Union Stock Yards station will be four and three-quarters miles from the central depot, or an 8-minute run; and the Bamberger line, leaving the postoffice at Manti and Market, will make the run in 30 minutes. The removal of the yards to the new site will commence as soon as the packing house construction is well under way, and with the enlargements and improvements planned by Leary and Warren, will involve an expenditure of \$150,000. A small exchange for commission men, traders and shippers, as well as a hotel for their accommodation, are among the additional facilities to be provided. Within the next 60 days a stock yards company will be incorporated which will take over the Leary and Warren interests, the latter retaining control of ownership and continuing the conduct of the business, and within that time also there will be formed by eastern and local interests a substantial commission and trading company to buy and sell all kinds of live stock on the local market and through this section which will have a branch house at Ogden.

WILL MOVE STOCK YARDS.

In connection with the opening of the stock yards, an important move is that of the present stock yards company, whose yards are north of the Beck's hot springs. These yards are now inconveniently located, and will have to be moved to the new site. A history of the yards and their incorporation in the new plant is therefore of interest.

The Union Stock Yards company was organized in 1901, capitalized at \$250,000. R. C. Chambers was its first president. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the capital was paid in, and a site of 50 acres in Davis county, just outside the Salt Lake City boundary line, was acquired at a cost of \$80,000. The sum of \$35,000 was spent additionally in the construction of yards, having capacity and facilities for feeding and watering 5,000 cattle and 1,000 horses daily; and sheds for about the same number of sheep and hogs were also built on plans furnished by the Kansas City Stock Yards company. The shedded yards were floored, and the whole plant drained with a 16-inch sewer system, as well as piped for water supplied by a series of strong artesian wells developed adjacent to its property by the yards company.

BUILT 15 YEARS AGO.

The plant as built about 15 years ago was one of the most complete, capacious and convenient for arrangement, as well as capably constructed, to be found west of the Missouri river, but its location lacked convenience from the killers' point of view and the former owners have found it impossible to assemble about the old location the slaughtering interests of the city, or induce the erection of a packing plant in the absence of desirable transportation facilities.

Leary and Warren have conducted the property as public stock yards for 11 years, on lease with an option of purchase, and within the past week have taken up this option, buying the yards and entire property outright from the Kansas City Stock yards company into whose possession it passed 10 years ago through foreclosure proceedings under a deed of trust.

NEAR PACKING HOUSE.

The new owners will remove the yards to adjoin the site of the new packing house, bringing them a mile and a half nearer town and directly upon the main lines of the D. & R. G. O. S. L. and Bamberger railways, as well as within a few hundred feet of

the Davis county north and south main highway. Passenger and freight depots will be put in by the railways, and regular stops made for all but limited trains.

also to run to Australia. It will be the first regular line of freighters ever established between this port and Vladivostok.

Murray Howe and F. G. Jones of Memphis Trotting Association, Out of City.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 10.—Murray Howe, secretary of the Memphis Trotting association at the time of the race of the Memphis gold cup in 1904 and Frank G. Jones, president of the club, are out of the city and no one in authority here is competent to speak upon the question of the possibility that Lou Dillon had been given drugs before her race with Major Delmar.

The race was one of the most sensational in the history of the local trotting turf. The \$5,000 gold cup, which it is said, has been taken away from Mr. Smathers' apartments in New York was offered by the Memphis association and was to belong to the Driving club whose member won it twice. R. E. Smathers took the first race in 1903 with Lord Derby. J. K. H. Billings won the next one in 1903 with Lou Dillon and the final race the year following was won by Mr. Smathers who drove Major Delmar. Before the race Lou Dillon had worked close to the record and she was favorite in the betting, although Major Delmar was at the top of his form. In the first heat Lou Dillon, driven by Mr. Billings, went well to the half mile post and then dropped back, hopelessly beaten. When the horses were brought for the second heat it was decided by Millard Sand-

more about Lou Dillon.

Authorized to Begin Business With a Capital of \$25,000.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—The application of Ira E. Jones, Martin McGrath, J. W. Barr, C. F. Barr and Geo. M. Simms, to organize the First National bank of Worland, Wyo., with a capital of \$25,000, has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

China Takes Up Cry.

"Asia for the Asiatics."

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—"Asia for Asiatics." This says William V. Carmichael, a Shanghai merchant just arrived here, is the cry that has been taken up in China and has spread like wildfire from province to province, killing everywhere the slumbering hatred of the Mongolian against all foreigners. The spirit of revolt is rising in the land, and China is rising, and in his opinion trouble is bound to come.

The growing sentiment against the foreign element in China, according to Carmichael, will result in open hostilities unless the powers take a hand and show that they are prepared with armed force to suppress the first signs of an outbreak. He says that the only way to gain the respect of the Chinese is to inspire them with a wholesome fear of foreigners. He adds that the few regiments stationed at Manila will be entirely inadequate to cope with the trouble in case it comes.

"It is impossible," he says, "to deal with the Chinese with diplomacy. The only thing to do is to seize their territory as Germany did in 1899 and thus bring them to their senses."

Steamers to Siberia.

Russian Line to be Operated Between There and San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—A Russian line of steamers is to be operated between this port and the Siberian coast, and the first vessel will arrive here about the first of June.

Lieut. Pavlov of the Russian navy has arrived here on his way to St. Petersburg to complete the organization of the company that is to operate the line between this port and Vladivostok, and at first will engage exclusively in the freight trade. Later on passengers will be carried by the steamers. The company which Pavlov represents at present owns two vessels, one of 7,000 tons capacity, the other of 5,500 tons burden. These vessels are at present plying between Vladivostok and Odessa.

It is the plan of the new company to build 10 steamers to engage in trade between Vladivostok and this port and

ers, of the Billings' stable, and a veterinary, that the mare had "thumps" and Mr. Billings drove the second heat merely to give the event the appearance of the contest and at the time made no attempt to win.

JUDGE T. N. McCLELLAN DEAD.

New Orleans, Feb. 10.—Judge Thomas N. McClellan, chief justice of the supreme court of Alabama, died in a private car this morning as the Louisville & Nashville train from Montgomery was entering New Orleans. He had been in failing health for some time and was on his way to San Antonio. Death was caused by heart failure.

PAY OF U. S. CONSULS.

So Small They Cannot Conduct Their Offices With Proper Dignity.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Opposition in Congress to an improved consular service with permanent tenure of office has caused the loss to the consular service of one of its most efficient and experienced officers by the resignation announced with regret by the department of state today of James M. Davidson, consul to Antung, Manchuria, who after a service of nine years resigned because of his inability to longer draw on his private income to maintain the consular office.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Davidson says, "The salary of my post as consul to Antung is insufficient, even with the increase which the new consular bill now pending in Congress provides, to maintain any consular office in view of the necessity of competing with the consulates of other powers which, owing to the importance of this great and growing field of commercial and political activity, have large sums expended upon them by their respective governments." Mr. Davidson adds that the salary at each of the consulates he has served has been too small to conduct in a satisfactory way the several offices he

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## GREAT DEBATE ON SMOOT CASE.

Elections Committee's Report Will Lead to it Upon Constitutional Questions Raised.

SO SAYS A LEADING SENATOR.

Far More Involved Than Right of Senator Smoot to Retain His Seat.

Main Issue Is, Can Action of a Sovereign State in Selecting its Representative be Set Aside?

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—A senator, not a member of the elections committee, but who takes great interest in the Smoot case, said this morning:

"When the report of the committee comes up in the senate for discussion it will lead to a most important debate upon the constitutional questions involved. There is far more to this case than the right of Senator Smoot to occupy the seat to which he was elected. The question is, can the action of a sovereign state in the selection of a member of this body be set aside by a majority of his colleagues of the senate who disagree with his views on any subject? Some of the members of the committee on elections are quoted as expressing the opinion that the constitutional provision can be evaded and that the act of expulsion may be consummated by a majority vote declaring the seat vacant. Upon this point discussion will hang. Some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the senate are preparing to speak, and I think I am within bounds when I say that not one of them who really understands the Constitution will support the theory that the Constitution can be evaded by the trick."

"REORGANITES" ANGRY.

Mad Because They Missed Chance to Advertise Themselves in Washington.

A Washington dispatch to the Herald says there is considerable friction in the committee over the result thus far in the hearing in the Smoot case this time, and that some of the members have freely expressed themselves to that effect to Chairman Burrows. They declare that the testimony produced was not sufficient import to warrant the delay and expense which has been incurred in producing it. They aver that several of the witnesses have not testified to that which the committee was led to expect, from the nature of their offers of testimony before the case was re-opened. It has even been intimated in executive session of the committee that some of the witnesses sought service for the trip to Washington, and there have been some sharp tilts between members of the committee behind closed doors, details of which have been kept from the public.

Among those who are most perturbed are the "Josephites," who want to the capital to testify, but were not put on the stand. These are Joseph Smith, Jr., president; A. H. Repp, chief patriarch and Heman C. Smith and F. M. Sheedy, apostles of the "Reorganized" church. At the last moment Mr. Carlisle decided that he did not care for a doctrinal discussion, and declined to put the Josephites on the stand. They resented this with much warmth, and told Chairman Burrows they did not like the manner in which they had been exploited and advertised all over the country and taken to Washington without being given a chance to testify.

Chairman Burrows diplomatically turned them over to Senator Dilliver, in whose district Joseph, head of the "Reorganized" church, lives, and he is making overtures to mollify their wrath. It is not believed, however, that the Iowa Senator will meet with complete success in that direction, as it is known to a definite certainty that the "Josephites" had hoped and boasted that they expected to make much capital for their own faith and much against the "Utah Church," as they sneeringly refer to it.

WYOMING PUBLIC LANDS RESTORED TO ENTRY.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—The secretary of the interior has restored to entry, filing or selection under public land laws, the following lands which were temporarily withdrawn from such disposition for use in connection with the Shoshone irrigation project, Wyoming: T. 33 N., R. 101 W.; Sec. 22, E. 1/4 NE. 1/4, T. 33 N., R. 101 W.; Sec. 23, S.E. 1/4, N.W. 1/4. These lands cannot be filed upon until 90 days after notice by such publication as may be prescribed by the department.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER.

Utah Delegation Will Decide Next Week upon Candidates.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Senators Sutherland and Smoot and Representative Howell will meet next week for the purpose of deciding upon candidates to be recommended for appointment as register and receiver of the Salt Lake land office. Neither one of the gentlemen mentioned will express an opinion as to who are most likely to be selected but all say that the question will probably be definitely disposed of at the forthcoming meeting.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Uncommon Commoner and Great Patron Saint of American Liberty, Whose Anniversary Will be Observed on Monday.