THIRD SECTION
TWELVE PAGES

The Sun.

FOREIGN, FASHIONS, CHILDREN,
FINANCIAL, PROBLEMS

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OUR FAULTS ARE MIRRORED ABROAD

England, Criticising U. S. Packing Houses, Sees Own Shortcomings.

CRUELTY IN ABATTOIRS

Author Points Out How Animals Are Slain by Mere Novices.

SUPERVISION IS LACKING

Hint That Much Tuberculosis Comes From Poor Inspection.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 21. After revelling from time to time in gruesome stories in regard to American stockyards and canneries Englishmen are now surprised to be told that it is time they looked at their own slaughter houses. The methods of these have been attacked in a series of articles by the author and playwright, John Galsworthy, the results of whose investigations have drawn an editorial confession from the *Daily Mail* that "our laws against cruelty to animals are little more than a farce while this scandal of the slaughter houses remains."

Mr. Galsworthy's main charge against English slaughter houses is the ghastly and universal cruelty. "We cannot sit down at present to a single meal," he said, "without complicity in methods that produce a vast amount of preventible trouble." Public opinion, said Mr. Galsworthy, figures prosecution if a donkey is beaten or a dog stoned, but "in the dark and sacred precincts of our slaughter houses millions of animals, especially some 8,000,000 sheep, are killed annually by a method which, even at the hands of experts, produces acute suffering."

The law against cruelty, which is supported by public sentiment, protects horses, dogs, cats and other animals, but Mr. Galsworthy made the charge that in their case there is no large league, such as that of the meat trades, which is opposing legal interference, and he adds "the meat trades constitute the strongest body in the United Kingdom."

The English system as a whole body is indicted because it is a mixed system of private and public slaughter houses. Thousands of private slaughter houses, "some of which are admittedly highly unsanitary," Mr. Galsworthy said, "are alongside a few municipally controlled abattoirs. The inspection of these private slaughter houses is admittedly very inefficient so far as the condition of the meat and the method of slaughter is concerned, while the supervision of the public slaughter houses is hampered because the butchers are allowed to send in their own slaughter men. There are no statutory regulations of the methods of slaughter and the slaughter men are not licensed and are not required to be proficient in their work."

Coming down to the actual slaughtering Mr. Galsworthy complains of the frequency of unskilful pole axing of cattle before their throats are cut. "In the case of the first two beasts I saw slaughtered," said Mr. Galsworthy, "the first blow of the pole axe, which was wielded in each case by an experienced slaughterer, descended without effect and the animals moaned and waited for a second blow." Sheep, he says, are not stunned before they are killed, and he quoted the following from a Government report:

"The usual method of killing sheep is to lay them on a wooden crutch and thrust a knife through the neck below the ears, and with a second motion insert the point from within between the joints of the vertebræ, thus severing the spinal cord. In the hands of an expert this is fairly rapid but somewhat uncertain. At best it is somewhat difficult, yet it is often intrusted to young and inexperienced hands. The probable reason why sheep are easy to handle is because they do not struggle or give trouble when stuck."

"In other words," Mr. Galsworthy said, in commenting on this last sentence, "the more helpless the creature the less is the need for humanity."

Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pigs are killed annually in English slaughter-houses. Mr. Galsworthy gave two accounts of the usual method of killing them. He said: I "saw five pigs killed. Three small and two large pigs were knifed one at a time and were left to wander around the slaughterhouse, bleeding, in a drunken, reeling, rolling state and uttering the most plaintive cries.

"The other day I saw fifteen pigs in a chamber which was just large enough to hold them and the slaughterer. Three or four which had already been stunned and knifed lay dead and bleeding among their living brethren, who, in manifest terror, were squealing and straining against the walls while the slaughterer moved among them selecting the next victim. This was in a public slaughterhouse under municipal control with a good superintendent and, by the way, with a boy of 14 looking on."

Another kind of cruelty referred to by Mr. Galsworthy is the common practice even in modern, well regulated slaughter houses of keeping the animals immediately awaiting slaughter in pens which are mere annexes of the slaughter chamber itself and in full view of all that goes on there.

Mr. Galsworthy does not dwell on the unsanitary aspect of the English system because he wishes to lay stress on the needless cruelty inflicted on animals and repeats that the method of sheep killing, where "the knife goes in just behind the right ear and wiggles about in the neck and feel until it finds the spinal cord between the joints of the vertebræ" is brutal. Nevertheless he states plainly that it is practically impossible to inspect the condition of carcasses in private slaughter houses, and quotes the royal commission's report as follows:

"We think it probable that an appreciable part of the tuberculosis that affects man is obtained through his food."

DOOMED TO LIFELONG EXILE

Gloom has settled over the Winter Palace, where lives Pu Wi, the small Chinese Emperor, and the Empress Dowager, because, it is said on reliable authority, they have been deserted by all the blood relatives of the royal family, who have silently fled to parts unknown. The only persons remaining at the palace, save the Empress Dowager and the small boy who does not know what has happened in his great country since it became a republic, are a few hundred eunuchs, who are said to be denuding the place of its most valuable treasures.

The small Pu Wi, who was named as Emperor by a decree issued in 1906, is not a lively chap for his age. He plays with his toy soldiers in the great chambers, while the Empress Dowager weeps incessantly for the changes that time have worked and for the desertion of her royal followers. He may probably never know why he is practically kept a prisoner in the great palace, nor why he is not allowed to leave its walls but as he gets older the Empress Dowager may perhaps tell him of the threats of the Manchu gossips that death awaits those who are caught outside the city.

Little Pu Wi is said to be a dull listless youngster, who is living miserably and possibly is doomed to die as he has lived.

GHENT IS THE VENICE OF ANCIENT FLANDERS

Meeting Place of Anglo-American Peace Celebrators a Quaint Spot.

CITY ON TWENTY-SIX ISLES

Hall Where "Treaty of Ghent" Was Signed Will Be Restored.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—With preparations already under way for the celebration of the hundred years peace between the United States and Great Britain, dating from the treaty of Ghent in 1814, it is safe to predict that this will be one of the greatest peace manifestations ever witnessed, and its influence on other nations is expected to be far reaching.

Why the city of Ghent, the principal city of eastern Belgium, was chosen as a peace centre is difficult to say, but this curious little city has been in the past a centre of warlike plots and uprisings. Curiously enough, its great political importance at the beginning of the nineteenth century has entirely disappeared, but what it lost in politics it gained in commerce, and to-day it stands as one of the most important commercial cities of Belgium.

Fortresses which date from the middle ages, arsenals and old picturesque buildings have given way to modern factories. The smoke of cannon has become the smoke of factories and mills, so that to-day as a place in which to celebrate a hundred years of peace it could not be better chosen.

Ghent lies about thirty-five miles northwest of Brussels, at the confluence of the Lys and Scheldt rivers. Here also meet the two little streams, Lierre and Moere. There is a canal connecting it with Antwerp, so that it is virtually a seaport. The city, with to-day a population numbering about 165,000 inhabitants, is divided into twenty-six islands—a miniature Venice, one might say, in the centre of old Flanders—while the different parts of the city are connected by about 200 bridges. The main part of the city, which is occupied by factories and mills, employed chiefly in the weaving and printing of cotton goods, lies low, and since man first came to Ghent this has been the habitation of various fevers, so that on the Mountain of St. Peter lies the larger part of the population.

After the separation of the two parts of the Netherlands in 1830 Ghent fell upon bad days. It lost the most privileged market—the Dutch West Indies—but slowly it recovered and to-day its prosperity is widespread.

In the lower or ancient part of the city traces are yet seen of the Ghent of olden times, but since the beginning of the nineteenth century the city has lost much of its picturesqueness. Old Spanish houses with their pointed roofs are still pointed out to visitors, and these recall the struggle for independence from Spain in which Ghent took an active part. In 1576 Ghent was the scene of the signing of an act of pacification between the provinces of Holland and Zeeland on the one hand and the southerly provinces of the Netherlands on the other for the purpose of resisting Spanish domination.

There are the Grand Beguinage and the Petit Beguinage, which are separated from the rest of the city by walls and moats. In the Grand Beguinage there are eighteen convents and about 300 houses. In the convent of the Chartreux the Anglo-American treaty was signed on Christmas eve, 1814. The committees which have charge of the coming celebration will have this room restored, while in the throne room at the City Hall, where the banquet following the treaty signing took place, Herr Braun, the present Burgomaster, proposes to serve a banquet as nearly like the original as possible. The throne room also will be restored. It will be necessary to return the throne from its present resting place in the Archeological Museum. It was on this throne that Joseph II. was crowned in 1781.

One of the most interesting sights of Ghent to-day outside of the Marche du Vendredi, the public square where all meetings of citizens used to be held, is the prison built in the form of eight triangles in which 2,600 convicts are kept. The men's and women's sections are of course separated and all do some kind of work so that from the noise the visitor has the impression of passing a huge iron foundry instead of a prison. The men are employed in making all sorts of things of iron and steel, while the women do sewing and embroidery. A special kind of money made of zinc is used in the prison.

The citizens of Ghent, who have little or nothing in common with England or the United States, have entered greatly into the spirit of the historical peace meeting which is to take place two years hence and it can be said with assurance that the representatives of the world's two greatest Powers will find there a hearty reception.

LEARNED LESSON IN AMERICA.

German Prince Found Royalty Didn't Count So Much.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—What a democratic German Prince thought of America early in the nineteenth century may be seen from an interesting letter which was found among some old documents sold at a sale of curios the other day.

The Prince in question is Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, who twice refused the throne of Greece, "because," so he said, "he thought no one in the world could be happier than a private gentleman with a little fortune to spend." Bernhard visited America and this is the letter which he wrote to an intimate friend in Germany:

"A trip to this country is an excellent school for any one whom the fortuity of birth has made a Prince. One realizes so thoroughly that a person who is a Prince and nothing else is not necessarily any good on this earth. He can be very well done without. The princely halo vanishes very easily, and without any other protection one stands horribly naked and abandoned, if not actually despised.

"Every Prince, especially if he has prospects of becoming a ruler, should make a point of spending at least a year in America, where he would learn as much as from visits to foreign courts, if not more. For in the latter case he is like an image that is carried about in a procession, venerated and gaped at, but which sees nothing itself."

Baseball Season in Argentina Opens.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 10.—The American Baseball Association of the Argentine, recently organized, has opened the season with two good games. Two previous organizations proved a failure from lack of players, but the present position and the number of Americans in the republic insure success and warm support.

BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY PLANS XMAS SURPRISES

Queen Mary Insists That All Presents Shall Be British Made.

KING'S GIFTS TO THE POOR

He Distributes $5,000 Among Windsor Institutions—Coal for Many Families.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The autumn season in London this year is said to be the dullest ever known. Private social entertainments are few and there have been no important dances. Dinner parties, however, have been very numerous. There has been one political reception at Lansdowne House but this was far smaller than the Lansdowne parties usually are. The two great fancy dress balls, the Pantomime and the Arabian Nights, were really big affairs and were brilliant from a social standpoint.

Queen Mary is busy buying Christmas presents. The Queen Mother Alexandra and the Princess Victoria came to London at the beginning of the week for the same purpose. The King and Queen have notified all warrant holders who are commanded to send goods to Buckingham Palace for selection to send articles made by British workmen only. Among the Queen's purchases are much Irish lace and in silver gifts old English silver monograms on card cases, match boxes, pin boxes, ink stands, &c. The King bought a number of walking canes with neat gold circlets. The King's usual Christmas money, amounting to about $5,000, has been sent to the charitable institutions at Windsor. Coal has been sent to all the poor families in Windsor Slough, which total over sixty.

Society is now streaming from London for Christmas house parties. Their Majesties and the children will go on Monday. Queen Alexandra went to Sandringham on Thursday. The King of Norway will join their Majesties on Monday. He will return to Norway with Queen Maud, who has been ill, the Friday after Christmas if the latter is well enough to travel. The only news of her illness leaked out by way of Christiania and was to the effect that she had undergone an operation. It is believed that Queen Maud is far from well, and it is reported that she is suffering from internal ulcers.

The Earl and Countess of Craven will have a large Christmas party at Combe Abbey. Their guests include the Bradley Martins, the Marchioness of Dufferin, Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse and Viscount Villiers, the son of the hosts, who is home from Eton for the holidays. The festivities will include a giant Christmas tree and a servants' ball which will be led by the Earl and Countess of Craven with the children members of the household.

Lady Cheylesmore has been in town from Cooper's Hill. She expects to go after Christmas to Cannes, where she will be joined by her sister, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who is on her way to Egypt for the winter. She will ascend the Nile in a dahabeah with a party of friends.

J. Pierpont Morgan has taken a shooting estate at Six Mile Bottom, where he will entertain parties of his friends when on this side of the water. Mrs. Walter Burns, a niece of Mr. Morgan, has recovered from her recent indisposition and is at North Mymms Park.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel and their daughter, Alice, are travelling in Japan, China and Egypt.

Cora Countess of Strafford, and her husband, Mr. Kennard, M. P., were entertaining a large week end party at Houghton Hall when they received a telegram on Sunday announcing the death of Mr. Smithers in New York. The party immediately dispersed.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston gave a large party this week at Hackwood, Basingstoke. The guests included the Duchess of Marlborough, Lord Revelstoke, Lord and Lady Desborough, Arthur J. Balfour and the Earl and Countess of Essex.

Mrs. David Beatty, Lady Strafford, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, Lady Speyer and a few others have raised a fund to entertain at Christmas the boys of the naval schools and training ships who have no homes.

Charles Frohman will present "Peter Pan" for the ninth consecutive year at the Duke of York's Theatre next week. Pauline Chase will appear in the name part for the seventh consecutive time.

Forbes Robertson next month will continue his farewell tour of the provinces. He will have a farewell London season at the Drury Lane Theatre at Easter and a farewell tour of America next fall.

Jack Mason, the inventor of the turkey trot and other dances, has a new one which he calls the "London lurch." He says it combines the glide and ragtime steps with the waltz. He will dance with Ethel Levey at the Hippodrome.

A COLLECTOR OF LIQUEURS.

Retired Indian Colonel Has "Library" of Rare Wines.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A retired Indian Colonel with charming rooms off Bury street has invented a new hobby for collectors. He collects liqueurs and in his "library" he has shelves and shelves of bottles of rare, almost extinct, or almost unknown liqueurs. He just tastes them and then seals them up again. For the ordinary liqueurs of the restaurant he has no use.

Crème de thé Cacao, Parfait Armour, Entre Nous, Goldwasser, Rheinländer, Curacao plus blanc que blanc, Baiser Perpetuel, Méleantis and Tyroler Kirsch—these are only a few of his bottles. There are a couple of hundred more or less in all and he says that there is practically no end to the possibilities of his collection. He bars all the monkish liqueurs as being common and vulgar and values as his chief prize an old Van der Hum from the Cape compounded by the famous Vrouw Daniels.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

FULL STOCKS--SPLENDID VALUES
To Round Out Our Fine Christmas Service.

TWO BIG, BUSY DAYS TO COME—and tomorrow undoubtedly the biggest for us of the whole fine year of 1912.

We are glad to say we have plenty of merchandise. Stocks have not been allowed to run down. The out-go has been steadily replaced by in-come of fine goods. Many thousands of dollars worth of fresh goods will be ready on the counters when we open the doors tomorrow morning.

We are also glad to say that we shall start tomorrow with the largest and best trained organization we ever had to give quick, intelligent, satisfactory service to our customers at a hurried time.

Confidence in Loeser's is not misplaced. We shall do all you expect us to do in filling your wants—and more if we can.

There is but one Loeser's—and it is at your service.

Store Open Until 7 P. M.

$4 and $5 Waists at $1.98.
Silk, Chiffon, Lingerie. : : For Gifts.

THESE WAISTS have been carefully chosen from a number of good makers, the ends of stock before beginning work upon spring orders. They represent the best values, the prettiest designs to be found anywhere in this vicinity at their prices.

They include Waists of brocades, of chiffon over trimmed linings, of pretty silks, striped and plain. There is an unusual gathering of good, substantial black Waists. In lingerie styles there are some unusually handsome Waists of voile; some of them with braid embroidery, others with silk embroidery and Chantilly lace.

$5 to $6.50 Waists at $2.98.
Second Floor.

Important Clearance of Women's Coats.

TOMORROW WILL BRING one of the best chances of the winter thus far to buy a handsome and useful winter Coat for less than the regular price. Two groups are thus underpriced.

Coats at $9.98 : : Values Up to $25.

Full length Coats of a wide variety of materials, including mixtures, single and double faced, and a variety of color combinations. Some have collars of fur, some are lined and some unlined, with seams bound; all well tailored.

Coats at $14.98 : : Values Up to $32.50.

This is a very considerable collection, including most of the popular styles of this season. The materials are imported mixtures, chinchilla cloths, boucle stripes, etc. Full length Coats and also the new short cutaway model; this latter fully lined with satin and finished with deep velvet collar and cuffs.

Second Floor. None C. O. D., Credited or on Approval.

Silk Hosiery : Christmas Sales.
Great Stocks and Amazing Values.

THOUSANDS WILL WANT HOSIERY for Christmas gifts tomorrow.

And everybody will find what they want at Loeser's tomorrow—find also values that are not to be equaled outside of the Loeser Store.

Briefly, here are price details that stand for practically every sort of silk hosiery that can be desired:

WOMEN'S HOSIERY.

50c silk boot Stockings, 3 pairs for	$1
$1 silk Stockings at	79c
$1.50 silk Stockings at	$1
Silk Stockings, special at	$1.35
$2.50 and $3.50 silk Stockings at	$1.69
$3.50 to $6 silk Stockings	$2.50
$1.50 to $5 boxed Stockings, 6 pairs in a box, at	$4 to $2
$1.50 to $4.50 boxed Stockings, 3 pairs in box, at	$1 to $3

MEN'S HOSIERY.

50c silk Stockings at	25c
50c silk Stockings at	35c
$1 silk Stockings at	50c
Special thread silk Socks at	59c
$1.50 silk Socks at	$1
$2.50 and $3 silk Socks at	$1.99
$1.50 to $5 boxed Socks, 6 pairs in box, at	$4 to $2
$1.50 to $4.50 boxed Socks, 3 pairs in box, at	$1 to $3

CHILDREN'S 50c. STOCKINGS AT 25c. A PAIR

Women's and Children's Underwear, Second Floor.
All other advertised Goods on the Main Floor.
None Sent C. O. D.

Solid Gold Lavalliere Necklaces
At $5 : : Values Up to $9.50.

JUST FIFTY OF THEM—the prettiest Lavalliere Necklaces that have been offered this Christmas season for so little as $5.

They are new. They are very beautiful. They are set with genuine and semi-precious stones. The chains are solid gold.

Could the gift problem be better solved?

Main Floor, Fulton Street.

Christmas Blankets ⅓ Off.
$1.75, $2, $2.50 and $3 Each.

THROUGH THE WISH of a maker to wind up his winter business we have secured some three hundred and forty-eight Blankets, all cut and bound singly and to be sold at a full third under regular prices.

Some are finished with dainty pink borders, others with blue borders and bound with taffeta ribbons. While they are to be sold singly many may be matched in pairs if desired.

Extraordinary values at $1.75, $2, $2.50 and $3 each.

Basement.

A Man's Christmas Gift to Himself—
$18 to $20 Suits and Overcoats, $12.50.

ALTHOUGH THESE WINTER SUITS and Overcoats are not in a full range of sizes in each pattern, we have all sizes in one pattern or another and the values are great enough to warrant a little looking.

The Overcoats are in both dress and long storm-coat models. Both Suits and Coats are the same grades that can be sold regularly for no less than $18 to $20.

Men's and Young Men's $15 Mackintoshes at $9.50.

The first shipment of these was sold out speedily and now we have another lot. They are English in fabric and in style but were made up in New York by experienced workmen. Every Coat is warranted waterproof.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Sparkling Cut Glass.

$2 to $4 Olive and Bonbon Dishes at 98c. to $1.98.
$8 to $15 Fruit Bowls at $2.98 to $7.50.
$10 and $12 Orange Bowls at $4.98 and $5.98.
$4 to $18 Water Pitchers at $1.98 to $9.98.
$3 and $4 Oil Bottles at $1.49 and $1.98.
$5 to $15 Celery Trays at $3.98 to $12.
$7.50 to $15 Ice Cream Trays at $3.50 to $7.50.
$20 to $30 Punch Bowls at $9.98 to $39.

Basement.

Our Greatest Winter
Sale of Undermuslins
Starts Thursday : Day After Christmas.
Full details of the Sale will be printed in the newspapers Tuesday afternoon and Christmas Morning. Don't Miss Them.

AS HAS BEEN OUR CUSTOM for many years, we shall start the Winter White Sale the day after Christmas and—as will also be expected by those who know us—this latest White Sale will be the greatest in our history.

Through early planning and through very great sacrifices by our chief suppliers and price concessions of our own we shall start here on Thursday morning a Sale that offers:

1. *Garments as fine as were ever sold regularly.*
2. *Greater variety and volume than ever before.*
3. *Values never equaled even here.*

There has been no skimping in Loeser Undermuslins, even though the prices are so low. Every single garment in the Sale was made for us in a model which we know to be rightly proportioned. Every detail of workmanship and trimming is of the highest standard.

This one feature of ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY joined to the UNRIVALED LOW PRICES puts the Loeser White Sale in a class alone.

Allied to the White Sale and a part of it will be

Other Great Offerings All Through the Store

Great Annual Sale of Linens & Towels.
A Sale of White Cotton Fabrics.
Great Values in Sheets & Pillow Cases.
Great Sales of Laces and Embroideries.
Stirring Values in Hose & Underwear.
A Notable White Sale for Men.

These and other offerings will make next Thursday, the day after Christmas, one of the greatest days in the history of the Store. Plan to come and come early. Don't miss the details in Tuesday's and the Christmas morning papers.