

# GIRL ACCUSED AS THE PAL OF TWO ROBBERS

A young girl and a youth, alleged to be two of three bandits who robbed two Chinamen of \$120 after binding and gagging them in a laundry at 1523 Broadway early on Tuesday, are held by police. Besides the money the thieves took a diamond ring, gold watch, and revolver.

Helen McCarthy, alias McGuire, 21, of 419 Washington-st. and Clyde Arnold, 24, of 3 N. Superior-st. were arrested by detectives a few hours after the alleged robbery.

The victims, Yee S. Mong and Leo Chow, told police that two men, wearing masks, gained entrance by representing themselves to be messengers.

When Yee Mong opened the door the two bandits covered him with guns. Mong and Leo Chow were knocked down, dragged into a rear room and tied to a bed. Both were gagged. The girl is said to have waited outside in a taxi.

On a tip officers went to 419 Washington-st. As Detectives Hassenzahl and Mavis and Auto Patrolmen Raltz and Melms entered the house, Helen McCarthy is said to have opened a trap door leading to 417 Washington-st. Arnold is said to have run from the place in his bare feet. A few minutes later he was found in a room at 3 N. Superior, still barefooted. He admitted his part in the holdup, police say.

## SIX OFFICERS GET DETECTIVE JOBS

These patrolmen were promoted to be detectives by Safety Director Wall on Saturday:

William Horman, Frank Peters, Jack Honahan, Frank DeLora, Cornelius Coffey and Ernest Raltz. Patrolmen Herbert Crane and Ed Dusing will become traffic officers to take the places of Officers DeLora and Peters promoted.

## EVERY POLICEMAN NOW SELLS STAMPS

Every member of the Toledo Police Department is now a Thrift Stamp salesman. Carl Spitzer, chairman of the Lucas County War Savings Committee; Safety Director Wall, Finance Director Martin and George Weber addressed the night and day police squads in Central Police Station on Friday. All policemen will carry Thrift Stamp cards.

## EAST SIDE POLICE WIN STAMP DRIVE

Lieutenant Frank Rolly of the East Side Station was congratulating his men on Monday for the work done in the Thrift Stamp campaign last week.

Rolly's team sold \$313.32 worth of stamps beating teams led by Captains Flannigan, Crowley, Schrader and Inspector Delehanty.

# DEATH TAKES JOHN BROSSIA

Services for Patrolman John Brossia, who dropped dead at Main and Second streets, on Tuesday afternoon, will be held in his home, 274 Plymouth-st, on Friday at 2 p. m. Burial will be in Willow Cemetery. Police will have charge.

Patrolman Brossia died within 30 hours of the death of his former partner, Detective Joseph Gauthier. Gauthier and Brossia served as detectives together for several years.

Brossia's death was the third in the Toledo Police Department within two days. The other death was Patrolman Louis Jazwiecki, who was shot by a negro on Sunday evening.

Patrolman Brossia was on his way to work when he collapsed within two blocks of the East Side Station. He died instantly. He had served several periods as a detective.

At one time he was a detective partner of Police Chief Henry Herbert. Brossia had been on the police force since 1895.

## DELEHANTY LEADS IN WAR STAMP SALES

Inspector William D. Delehanty of the Toledo Police Department has sold \$4086 worth of Thrift Stamps. Bill has sold nearly as many as the entire department. The Police Department leads the city in sales of Thrift Stamps.

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# POLICE ARREST 15 AS GAMBLERS

Police on Monday night continued their drive against gambling houses, when they raided the Crystal Athletic Club, Buckeye and Michigan streets. Fifteen men were taken. John McCarthy, 50, of 1925 Ontario-st, was charged with keeping a gambling house.

This is the fourth raid since early on Sunday, bringing the total arrests on gambling charges to 75. A table, cards and money are held as evidence against McCarthy.

McCarthy's case was continued until Jan. 30 in Police Court Tuesday.

James M. Mills, who was taken in a raid at the Olympic Pleasure Club, 625 N. St. Clair-st, on Sunday, was fined \$100 and costs on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Mills and Ellis Francis, who was arrested at the same time, were fined \$5 and costs for permitting gambling.

# TWO GIVE UP LIVES TO SAVE A FRIEND

Two men gave their lives to save a fellow workman from death in the Toledo Cider and Vinegar Co.'s plant, Lagrange-st and the Michigan Central R. R. tracks, Tuesday morning.

The dead men are Fred Bauman, 33, 166 Sylvania-av. and Fred Murphy, 55, of Owosso, Mich., who roomed at Fulton-st and Central-av.

The man who was saved is Alexander Knaggs, 50, of Sylvania-av. All were employes of the company.

Paint fumes caused the death of the men. Coroner Hartung has not given a verdict. He will have the paint analyzed.

Knaggs was painting inside a new 40-barrel cider vat. He was discovered, half conscious from the fumes, by Bauman, who was working on the outside of the tank. Crawling into the vat Bauman and Murphy boosted Knaggs to the top. Then both collapsed. Fellow workmen rescued them.

Auto Patrolmen Fenning and Richter and Sergeant Ansell worked over one of the men with a pulmotor. A pulmotor from Cleggs' Undertaking rooms was used on the other man. For two and a half hours the men worked frantically to revive the employes, but their efforts were in vain.



# POLICE GET MAN AFTER GUN FIGHT

After a gun battle, policemen from the East Side Station arrested Edward Berton in the rear of the Herman Gross grocery at 140 Main-st early on Monday morning. The store is about 100 feet from the East Side Police Station.

Patrolman Ruble saw the man trying to break into the store and started after him. The man fired at Ruble, and the patrolman returned the fire. The shooting brought out Sergeant Swindeman and five patrolmen from the station. They surrounded the man and arrested him. They found a revolver with four empty shells on Berton.

Three armed highwaymen entered George Jacobs' fruit store at 1307 Cherry-st late on Sunday night and took \$56 from the cash register. Two of the men covered Jacobs while the third rifled the register.

# SWITCH TOWER BURNS; TENDER HELD BY POLICE

Patrolman Keller rescued John B. Iker, watchman at the New York Central switch tower at Phillips-av, from the burning tower early on Monday. The tower was destroyed.

Keller, saw flames and smoke shooting from the second story of the tower. After pulling a fire box, Keller went into the tower to put out the flames.

On the second floor he found Iker, the watchman, and a man who wore a passenger brakeman's uniform. The brakeman was able to get out of the building, but Keller had to carry out Iker.

## CHIEF ORDERS ARREST.

District Chief Wilcox ordered that Iker and the brakeman be arrested. The brakeman has disappeared. A charge of being drunk and disorderly was placed against Iker, who lives at 408 Phillips-av.

Chief Wilcox said the fire was caused by the men either letting the stove become overheated or by kicking over lamps. Both men were said to be intoxicated. Loss was \$400.

## POLICE CHIEF HAS BLANKS FOR ALIENS

Affidavits to be filled out by Germans at Central Police Station during "alien enemy registration" week, starting on Feb. 4, have been received by Police Chief Herbert.

"Removal" papers for alien enemies also were received. These cards are used in case an alien, who has registered, wishes to move to another registration district, which, in the case of Toledo, would mean leaving the city, as there has been only one district provided.

# **POLICE REGISTER 500 ALIEN ENEMIES**

Nearly 500 German aliens have been registered at Central Police Station since Monday, according to figures of Richard McKey of the Bertillon Department on Thursday. About 20 per cent declared they had parents or relatives in Germany and had heard nothing of them since the war started.

More were registered on Thursday than any other day except Monday, about 50 having been taken care of by noon. Germans are urged to register early in the mornings. They may register as early as 6 a. m. Registration officers have been working until 11 p. m. the last three days.

# POLICE REGISTER 1500 ENEMY ALIENS

"S. O. S. Send on scribblers," pleads Detective Richard McKey, who has charge of German alien registration at the Police Station. At midnight on Tuesday, McKey had registered 1500 aliens. All papers filed must be made out in quadruplicate.

Ability to write is the only qualification a patriotic citizen must have to aid McKey in the work. He can use 100 clerks. They can work as long or as short a time as they like. McKey would also like to borrow 30 city directories for a few days. provinces of Bessarabia, which re-

# MIKE CAMOUFLAGED THE HORSE STEAK

Patrolman Mike Pfeilschifter is a master of the art of camouflage. Mike, with Sergeant Harry Jennings and Patrolmen Glen Fels and Roy Rossman, have been pooling their money every day and cooking 'a warm dinner.

The men subscribed 70 cents for steak on Wednesday and Mike purchased two pounds. When Mike started frying the meat he feared the odor might queer him, so he camouflaged the steak with a layer of onions.

"Some smothered steak," all said when they finished.

Mike pocketed the difference between two pounds of horse steak and two pounds of beef porterhouse.

## Horses in Society: A Story of Animal Breeding and Marketing Culture, Margaret Derry

The *Gazette* added some interesting information about the life expectancy of an army horse and the numbers of animals serving in the British and French armies over the war period. Based on figures between July 1917 and November 1918, a horse's lifespan during the war was three years, three months. However, death rates could be higher, and life expectancy therefore shorter, during the conflict. Figures from July to October 1918, for example, showed the average lifespan of a horse to be two years, eleven months, twenty-two days. During times of the most severe fighting, the average military lifespan of horses in the British army could, however, be much lower – less than three months.<sup>104</sup> The *Gazette* added that the wastage of army horses for the British army was 12 per cent.

Thousands of animals could be found in France and in American and British holding depots at the end of the war. Britain intended to bring home some 25,000 horses from France and to send another 50,000 through to Belgium. Americans did not want a return of American horses from France: they carried the potential for disease.<sup>105</sup> The re-mount stations in the United States began to sell the horses the government had bought back to farmers.<sup>106</sup> British-owned army horses still in the United States were also auctioned off. (In the fall of 1918 the British army had begun stockpiling horses in the United States for potential campaigns in the spring of 1919, if the war continued.)<sup>107</sup> Meanwhile, some 100,000 American mules were still in Britain, not having left yet for France. No one knew what their fate might be. Neither the British nor the Americans wanted them.<sup>108</sup>

The important role that horses played in the First World War made the United States rethink its remount organization. 'Interesting developments may be expected in the United States after this war in the breeding of remounts for the army,' the *Gazette* announced in early 1919, 'as it is the unanimous opinion that this branch of the service will be kept up, and some means devised by the Government to foster the breeding of remounts.'<sup>109</sup> Shortages during the war had made the quartermaster-general submit a plan to the War Department for the breeding of army horses for the Remount Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. A new and more comprehensive breeding program began in 1919 when the War Department created the Remount Board, which consisted of prominent civilians and army officers who made recommendations on breeding stock. The board's job was to pick the best stallions and place them with the best civilian breeders. In 1921 the Remount Service assumed total responsibility for the Bureau of Animal Industry's horse-breeding operations. Civilian breeders were contracted to breed for the army, which had the right but was under no obligation to buy the resulting foals. The army assumed no cost for raising them. After purchase, the army took the young stock to depots to be trained. While the remount breeding program lasted (it was not disbanded until 1949), the army bought about 75 per cent of the foals bred under this plan. This reorganization of the American remount system, which the First World War stimulated, interacted with the future welfare of an ancient breed, the Arabian, and helped to take light-horse breeding to new heights in the latter half of the twentieth century. The story is interesting because it shows how war initiatives in modern times affected an entire pleasure-horse industry.

Arabians had commanded interest in the United States before the early twentieth-century remount issues appeared. The *Breeder's Gazette* commented on the value of Arabian blood as early as 1883, saying the breed was useful for the improvement of American horses. It even argued that the Arabian might improve farm horses.<sup>110</sup> The *Gazette* admitted that Arabians might not be good race horses – they had been tested by two Arabian horse breeders, A. Keene Richards in the United States and Wilfrid Blunt in Britain, in that capacity – but the breed was still useful.<sup>111</sup> Arabians attracted attention at the World Fair in Chicago in 1893.<sup>112</sup>

By August 1917 the American government had decided to change its horse-buying policy. It abolished the contract system, which favoured the lowest bidder, and attempted to cut out the subcontractor or middlemen positions. The government wanted to reach farmers more directly, but the *Gazette* argued that this new approach would not work. Horses still had to be collected at points by dealers. No one would go to every farm. New prices had not yet been set either. It might be better, the journal suggested, to hire competent men to do the buying for the government. 'In a war emergency the army has been in the position of attempting to buy horses on a peace basis, and that too after four foreign governments have combed the country for a couple of years or more. Its standard of specifications is the same as it proposed in peace times, and horses which come near to filling the Standard would command much larger prices than the government offers.'<sup>94</sup> Purchasing commenced under what was called 'the open-market system.' Dealers did not think there was anything 'open' about the trade, and the British were no longer in the market because they were not permitted to acquire mares.<sup>95</sup> Rumour had it, though, that the French would be buying soon. Even so, the future of the 'army game,' as it is known in market parlance, was doubtful, the *Gazette* believed. It remained hard to get animals that were dark-coloured, geldings, sound, and of the right size and age. 'The whole country has been ransacked for that kind since the European war began,' the *Gazette* argued, 'and unless the United States Government consents to take mares and 5-year-old geldings[,] many dealers will drop out of the business.'<sup>96</sup> By September 1917, the British army was allowed to take mares, but they had to be eight to ten years of age.<sup>97</sup>

In spite of problems in the army horse market, by the end of 1917 that trade dominated the overall equine market. At least 75 per cent of the horses offered were purchased by the American and British armies combined. The horse market was, in effect, the war horse market.<sup>98</sup> The low level of horse buying outside military purposes meant that many

In spite of problems in the army horse market, by the end of 1917 that trade dominated the overall equine market. At least 75 per cent of the horses offered were purchased by the American and British armies combined. The horse market was, in effect, the war horse market.<sup>98</sup> The low level of horse buying outside military purposes meant that many unwanted light animals could not be sold. This situation suggested a new outlet for them: food for human consumption. Slaughter plants to render horse meat existed by 1917, but they were not inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which did not recognize horses as meat animals. 'Prejudice alone has delayed the uses of horse meat in America,' the *Gazette* announced, 'but in times of war many foolish notions and unreasoning prejudices must give way to commonsense.' Some 3–4 million small, useless horses could be eaten.<sup>99</sup> Eating horse meat was done worldwide, the journal told Americans.<sup>100</sup>

The *Gazette* outlined the magnitude of equine drainage from the United States by early 1918. The nation had sold 984,000 horses and 342,000 mules to overseas governments between 1914 and February 1918.<sup>101</sup> By February 1918 the U.S. army had purchased 350,000 horses and mules.<sup>102</sup> In November 1918, the War Department released figures that clarified exactly what the army at that point owned. The figures were set at 114,000 cavalry and riding horses, 186,000 draft horses, 145,000 pack mules, and 15,000 unclassified stock, for a grand total of 477,000 head.<sup>103</sup> In 1919 the *Breeder's Gazette* enlarged on what those figures meant and on how the American remount system worked during the period the United States was at war. The first American remount operations in France were set up in June 1917, when a depot was secured in that country to receive incoming American horses. By the end of the conflict, there were seventeen such depots in France. From the outbreak of war until peace, some 40,000 animals were received at the depots from the United States. Americans also bought horses from Britain (some 19,000), France (136,000), and Spain (9,000) for their French depots, indicating that the whole remount purchasing story was complicated by international buying and selling. These figures suggest that a huge number of animals acquired by the American government were still in the United States at the end of the war, or possibly in Britain.



# Horse meat

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Horse meat** (or **horse beef**) is the culinary name for meat cut from a horse. It is a major meat in only a few countries, notably in Central Asia, but it forms a significant part of the culinary traditions of many others, from Europe to South America to Asia. The top eight countries consume about 4.7 million horses a year. For the majority of humanity's early existence, wild horses were hunted as a source of protein.<sup>[1][2]</sup> It is slightly sweet, tender and low in fat.

Because of the role horses have played as companions and as workers, and ensuing concerns about the ethics of the horse slaughter process, it is a taboo food in some cultures, for example the Romani, whose culture contains a rich history of equine husbandry. These historical associations, as well as ritual and religion, led to the development of an aversion to the consumption of horse meat in some cultures. The horse is now given pet status by many in some parts of the Western world, particularly in the United States, United Kingdom, and Ireland, which further solidifies the taboo on eating its meat.



Raw, sliced horse meat, served in Japan as *Basashi*

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## History

In the Paleolithic, wild horses formed an important source of food. In many parts of Europe, the consumption of horse meat continued throughout the Middle Ages until modern times, despite a papal ban of horse meat in 732.<sup>[3]</sup> Horse meat was also eaten as part of Germanic pagan religious ceremonies in northern Europe, particularly ceremonies associated with the worship of Odin.

Horses originally developed on the North American Continent, and about 15,000 years ago migrated to other parts of the world. The largest fossil beds of horses is in Idaho at the Hagerman Fossil Beds, a national monument. The horses were about the size of a modern-day Arabian horse. The Europeans' horses that came over to the Americas with the Spaniards and followed by the settlers became feral, and were hunted by the indigenous Pehuenche people of what is now Chile and Argentina.<sup>[4]</sup> At first, they hunted horses as they did other game, but later they began to raise them for meat and transport. The meat was, and still is, preserved by being sun-dried in the high Andes into a product known as *charqui*.

France dates its taste for horse meat to the Revolution. With the fall of the aristocracy, its auxiliaries had to find new means of subsistence. Just as hairdressers and tailors set themselves up to serve commoners, the horses maintained by aristocracy as a sign of prestige ended up alleviating the hunger of lower classes.<sup>[5]</sup> During the Napoleonic campaigns, the surgeon-in-chief of Napoleon's Grand Army, Baron Dominique-Jean Larrey, advised the starving troops to eat the meat of horses. At the siege of Alexandria, the meat of young Arab horses relieved an epidemic of scurvy. At the battle of Eylau in 1807, Larrey served horse as soup and *bœuf à la mode*. At Aspern-Essling (1809), cut off from the supply lines, the cavalry used the breastplates of fallen *cuirassiers* as cooking pans and gunpowder as seasoning, and thus founded a tradition that carried on until at least the Waterloo campaign.<sup>[6][7]</sup>

Horse meat gained widespread acceptance in French cuisine during the later years of the Second French Empire. The high cost of living in Paris prevented many working-class citizens from buying meat such as pork or beef, so in 1866, the French government legalized the eating of horse meat and the first butcher's shop specializing in horse meat opened in eastern Paris, providing quality meat at lower prices.<sup>[8]</sup> During the Siege of Paris (1870–1871), horse meat was eaten by anyone who could afford it, partly because of a shortage of fresh meat in the blockaded city, and also because horses were eating grain which was needed by the human populace. Many Parisians gained a taste for horse meat during the siege, and after the war ended, horse meat remained popular. Likewise, in other places and times of siege or starvation, horses are viewed as a food source of last resort.



Hunger during World War II led to horses being eaten

Despite the general Anglophone taboo, horse and donkey meat was eaten in Britain, especially in Yorkshire, until the 1930s,<sup>[9]</sup> and in times of postwar food shortage surged in popularity in the United States<sup>[10]</sup> and was considered for use in hospitals.<sup>[11]</sup> A 2007 *Time* magazine article about horse meat brought in from Canada to the United States characterized the meat as sweet, rich, superlean, oddly soft meat, and closer to beef than venison.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Taboo

### Attitude of various cultures

Horse is commonly eaten in many countries in Europe and Asia.<sup>[13][14][15]</sup> It is not a generally available food in some English-speaking countries such as the United Kingdom, Australia, Ireland, the United States,<sup>[16]</sup> and English Canada. It is also taboo in Brazil, Israel, and among the Romani people and Jewish people the world over. Horse meat is not generally eaten in Spain, except in the north, although the country exports horses both live animals and slaughtered meat for the French and Italian markets. Horse meat is consumed in some North American and Latin American countries, and is illegal in some countries. For example, the Food Standards Code of Australia and New Zealand definition of 'meat' does not include horse.<sup>[17]</sup> In Tonga, horse meat is eaten nationally, and Tongan emigres living in the United States, New Zealand, and Australia have retained the taste for it, claiming Christian missionaries originally introduced it to them.<sup>[18]</sup>

In Islamic laws, consuming horse meat is *makruh* or discouraged, although it is not *haram* or forbidden. The consumption of horse meat has been common in Central Asia societies, past or present, due to the abundance of steppes suitable for raising horses. In North Africa, horse meat has been occasionally consumed, but almost exclusively by the Christian Copts and the Hanafi Sunnis (a common form of Islam in Central Asia and Turkey), but has never been eaten in the Maghreb.<sup>[19]</sup>

Horse meat is forbidden by Jewish dietary laws because horses do not have cloven hooves and they are not ruminants.

In the eighth century, Popes Gregory III and Zachary instructed Saint Boniface, missionary to the Germans, to forbid the eating of horse meat to those he converted, due to its association with Germanic pagan ceremonies.<sup>[20][21]</sup> The people of Iceland allegedly expressed reluctance to embrace Christianity for some time, largely over the issue of giving up horse meat.<sup>[22]</sup> Horse meat is now currently consumed in Iceland and many horses are raised for this purpose. The culturally close people of Sweden still have an ambivalent attitude to horse meat, said to stem from this time.

Henry Mayhew describes the difference in the acceptability and use of the horse carcass in London and Paris in *London Labour and the London Poor* (1851).<sup>[23]</sup> Horse meat was rejected by the British, but continued to be eaten in other European countries such as France and Germany, where knackers often sold horse carcasses despite the papal ban. Even the hunting of wild horses for meat continued in the area of Westphalia. Londoners also suspected that horse meat was finding its way into sausages, and that offal sold as that of oxen was in fact equine. About 1,000 horses were slaughtered a week.

While no taboo on eating horse meat exists *per se*, it is generally considered by ethnic Russians to be a low-quality meat with poor taste, and it is rarely found in stores.

It is popular among such peoples as Tatars, Yakuts, Kyrgyzs, and Kazakhs.<sup>[24]</sup>

## Reasons for the taboo

In 732 AD, Pope Gregory III began a concerted effort to stop the ritual consumption of horse meat in pagan practice. In some countries, the effects of this prohibition by the Roman Catholic Church have lingered and horse meat prejudices have progressed from taboos, to avoidance, to abhorrence.<sup>[22]</sup> In other parts of the world, horse meat has the stigma of being something poor people eat and is seen as a cheap substitute for other meats, such as pork and beef.

According to the anthropologist Marvin Harris,<sup>[5]</sup> some cultures class horse meat as taboo because the horse converts grass into meat less efficiently than ruminants.

Totemistic taboo is also a possible reason for refusal to eat horse meat as an everyday food, but did not necessarily preclude ritual slaughter and consumption. Roman sources state that the goddess Epona was widely worshipped in Gaul and southern Britain. Epona, a triple aspect goddess, was the protectress of the horse and horse keepers, and horses were sacrificed to her;<sup>[25]</sup> she was paralleled by the Irish Macha and Welsh Rhiannon. In *The White Goddess*, Robert Graves argued that the taboo among Britons and their descendants was due to worship of Epona, and even earlier rites.<sup>[26]</sup> The Uffington White Horse is probable evidence of ancient horse worship. The ancient Indian Kshatriyas engaged in horse sacrifice (Ashwamedh Yaghya) as recorded in the Vedas and Ramayana; but within context of the ritual sacrificial is not being 'killed' but instead being smothered to death.<sup>[27]</sup> In 1913, the Finnic Mari people of the Volga region were observed to practice a horse sacrifice.<sup>[27]</sup>

In ancient Scandinavia, the horse was very important, as a living, working creature, as a sign of the owner's status, and symbolically within the old Norse religion. Horses were slaughtered as a sacrifice to the gods and the meat was eaten by the people taking part in the religious feasts.<sup>[28]</sup> When the Nordic countries were Christianized, eating horse meat was regarded as a sign of paganism and prohibited. A reluctance to eat horse meat is still common in these countries even today.<sup>[29]</sup>

## Production

In most countries where horses are slaughtered for food, they are processed in a similar fashion to cattle, i.e., in large-scale factory slaughter houses (abattoirs) where they are stunned with a captive bolt gun and bled to death. In countries with a less industrialized food production system, horses and other animals are slaughtered individually outdoors as needed, in the village where they will be consumed, or near to it.<sup>[30]</sup>

In 2005, the eight principal horse meat-producing countries produced over 700,000 tonnes of this product.



Horse butcher on the Viktualienmarkt in Munich, Germany

### Major Horse meat Production Countries, 2005<sup>[31]</sup>

Country	Production			
	number of animals	tonnes	short tons	long tons
USA	1,700,000	204,000	225,000	201,000
Mexico	626,000	78,876	86,946	77,630
Kazakhstan	340,000	55,100	60,700	54,200
Mongolia	310,000	38,000	42,000	37,000
Argentina	255,000	55,600	61,300	54,700
Italy	213,000	48,000	53,000	47,000
Brazil	162,000	21,200	23,400	20,900
Kyrgyzstan	150,000	25,000	28,000	25,000
<b>Worldwide Totals</b>	<b>4,727,829</b>	<b>720,168</b>	<b>793,849</b>	<b>708,794</b>

In 2005, the five biggest horse meat-consuming countries were China (421,000 tonnes), Mexico, Russia, Italy, and Kazakhstan (54,000 tonnes).<sup>[32]</sup> In 2010, Mexico produced 140,000 tonnes, China - 126,000 tonnes, Kazakhstan - 114,000 tonnes.

As horses are relatively poor converters of grass and grain to meat compared to cattle,<sup>[5]</sup> they are not usually bred or raised specifically for their meat. Instead, horses are slaughtered when their monetary value as riding or work animals is low, but their owners can still make money selling them for horse meat, for example in the routine export of the southern English ponies from the New Forest, Exmoor, and Dartmoor.<sup>[33][34]</sup> British law requires the use of "equine passports" even for semiwild horses to enable traceability (also known as "provenance"), so most slaughtering is done in the UK before the meat is exported,<sup>[34]</sup> meaning that the animals travel as carcasses rather than live. Ex-racehorses, riding horses, and other horses sold at auction may also enter the food chain; sometimes these animals have been stolen or purchased under false pretenses.<sup>[35]</sup> Even prestigious horses may end up in the slaughterhouse; the 1986 Kentucky Derby winner and 1987 Eclipse Award for Horse of the Year winner, Ferdinand, is believed to have been slaughtered in Japan, probably for pet food.<sup>[36]</sup>

A misconception exists that horses are commonly slaughtered for pet food, however. In many countries, like the United States, horse meat was outlawed in pet food in the 1970s. American horse meat is considered a delicacy in Europe and Japan, and its cost is in line with veal,<sup>[37]</sup> so it would be prohibitively expensive in many countries for pet food.<sup>[38]</sup>

The British newspaper *The Daily Mail* reports that every year, 100,000 live horses are transported into and around the European Union for human consumption, mainly to Italy, but also to France and Belgium.<sup>[39]</sup>

Meat from horses that veterinarians have put down with a lethal injection is not suitable for human consumption, as the toxin remains in the meat; the carcasses of such animals are sometimes cremated (most other means of disposal are problematic, due to the toxin). Remains of euthanized animals can be rendered, which maintains the value of the skin, bones, fats, etc., for such purposes as fish food. This is commonly done for lab specimens (e.g., pigs) euthanized by injection. The amount of drug (e.g. a barbiturate) is insignificant after rendering.

Carcasses of horses treated with some drugs are considered edible in some jurisdictions. For example, according to Canadian regulation, hyaluron, used in treatment of particular disorders in horses, in HY-50 preparation, should not be administered to animals to be slaughtered for horse meat.<sup>[40]</sup> In Europe, however, the same preparation is not considered to have any such effect, and edibility of the horse meat is not affected.<sup>[41]</sup>

## Opposition to production

The killing of horses for human consumption is widely opposed in countries such as the U.S.,<sup>[42][43]</sup> UK<sup>[44]</sup> and Australia.<sup>[45]</sup> where horses are generally considered to be companion and sporting animals only.<sup>[46]</sup> Almost all equine medications and treatments are labeled as being not intended for human consumption. In the European Union, horses intended for slaughter cannot be treated with many medications commonly used for U.S. horses. For horses going to slaughter, no period of withdrawal, the time between administration of the drug and the time they are butchered, is required. French actress and animal rights activist Brigitte Bardot has spent years crusading against the eating of horse meat. However, the opposition is far from unanimous; a 2007 readers' poll in the London magazine *Time Out* showed that 82% of respondents supported chef Gordon Ramsay's decision to serve horse meat in his restaurants.<sup>[47]</sup>

## Nutritional value

Selected nutrients per 100 g (3.5 oz)<sup>[48][49][50]</sup>

Food source	Energy		Protein (g)	Fat (g)	Iron (mg)	Sodium (mg)	Cholesterol (mg)
	(kJ)	(Cal)					
Game meat, horse, raw	560	133	21	5	3.8	53	52
Beef, strip steak, raw	490	117	23	3	1.9	55	55

## Preparation

Horse meat has a slightly sweet taste reminiscent of a combination of beef and venison. Meat from younger horses tends to be lighter in color, while older horses produce richer color and flavor, as with most mammals. Horse meat can be used to replace beef, pork, mutton, venison, and any other meat in virtually any recipe. Horse meat is usually very lean. Jurisdictions which allow for the slaughter of horses for food rarely have age restrictions, so many are quite old. Those preparing sandwiches or cold meals with horse meat usually use it smoked and salted. It forms an ingredient in several traditional recipes of salami.

## Horse meat in various countries

In 2009, a British agriculture industry website reported these horse meat production levels in various countries:

## Horse meat production levels as of 2009<sup>[51]</sup>

Country	Tons per year
Mexico	78,000
Argentina	57,000
Kazakhstan	55,000
Mongolia	38,000
Kyrgyzstan	25,000
Australia	24,000
Brazil	21,000
Canada	18,000
Poland	18,000
Italy	16,000*
Romania	14,000
Chile	10,000
France	7,500
Uruguay	8,000
Senegal	9,500
Colombia	6,000
Spain	5,000*

\*Including donkeys.

## Asia-Pacific

### Australia

Australians do not generally eat horse meat, although they have a horse slaughter industry that exports to Japan, Europe, and Russia.<sup>[52]</sup> Horse meat exports peaked at 9,327 tons 1986, declining to 3,000 tons in 2003. The two abattoirs in Australia licensed to export horse meat are Belgian-owned. They are at Peterborough in South Australia (Metro Velda Pty Ltd) and Caboolture Abattoir in Queensland (Meramist Pty Ltd).<sup>[53]</sup> A British agriculture industry website reported that Australian horse meat production levels had risen to 24,000 tons by 2009.<sup>[51]</sup>

On 30 June 2010, Western Australian Agriculture Minister Terry Redman granted final approval to Western Australia butcher Vince Garreffa to sell horse meat for human consumption. Nedlands restaurateur Pierre Ichallalene announced plans to do a taster on Bastille Day and to put horse meat dishes on the menu if the reaction is good. Mr. Redman said that the government would "consider extending approvals should the public appetite for horse demand it".<sup>[54]</sup>

Mr. Garreffa is the owner of Mondo Di Carne, a major wholesale meat supplier which supplies many cafes, restaurants, and hotels in Western Australia.<sup>[55][56]</sup> He commented that no domestic market exists for horse meat, but a successful export market exists, of which he believes Western Australia should have a share.<sup>[54]</sup>



Smoked and salted horse meat on bread

This decision caused outrage amongst some groups, limited reaction from many, and enthusiasm from others. Several local newspaper forums indicated that the general public were not greatly biased either way, in fact many voiced their openness for alternative meats.

Horse meat consumption has continued as a niche market in Australia, with further potential for growth as gourmet interests develop.

## China

Although it is generally acceptable to Chinese people, outside of specific areas such as Guilin in Guangxi or in Yunnan Province, horse meat is not popular due to its low availability and rumors that horse meat tastes bad or it is bad for health. Because *the Compendium of Materia Medica* written in Ming dynasty by Li Shizhen indicates that horse meat is poisonous and may cause folliculitis or death.<sup>[57]</sup> *The Compendium of Materia Medica* also asserts, "To relieve toxin caused by eating horse meat, one can drink Phragmites root jouce and eat apricot kernel." Today, in southern China, locally famous dishes include horse meat rice noodles (马肉米粉; Pinyin: *mǎròu mǐfěn*) in Guilin and horse meat hot pot(马肉火锅; Pinyin: *mǎròu huǒguō*) in Huishui County in Guizhou Province. In the northwest, Kazakh people eat horse meat.

## Indonesia

In Indonesia, one type of satay (chunks of skewered grilled meat served with spicy sauce) known as horse satay (Javanese:*sate jaran*, Indonesian:*sate kuda*) is made from horse meat. This delicacy from Yogyakarta is served with sliced fresh shallot, pepper, and sweet soy sauce.<sup>[58]</sup>



*Sate kuda*, horse satay served in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

## Japan

In Japanese cuisine, raw horse meat is called *sakura* (桜?) or *sakuraniku* (桜肉?, *sakura* means cherry blossom, *niku* means meat) because of its pink color. It can be served raw as sashimi in thin slices dipped in soy sauce, often with ginger and onions added.<sup>[59]</sup> In this case, it is called *basashi* (馬刺し). *Basashi* is popular in some regions of Japan and is often served at *izakaya* bars. Fat, typically from the neck, is also found as *basashi*, though it is white, not pink. Horse meat is also sometimes found on menus for *yakiniku* (a type of barbecue), where it is called *baniku* (馬肉, literally "horse meat") or *bagushi* (馬串, "skewered horse"); thin slices of raw horse meat are sometimes served wrapped in a shiso leaf. Kumamoto, Nagano, and Ōita are famous for *basashi*, and it is common in the Tohoku region, as well. Some types of canned "corned meat" in Japan include horse as one of the ingredients.<sup>[60][61]</sup>



*Basashi* from Kumamoto

Aside raising local draft horses for meat,<sup>[62][63]</sup> Japan imports living horses (from Canada) and meat from several countries - five largest are Canada, Mexico, Italy, Argentina and Brazil.<sup>[64]</sup>

## Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan



In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, horse meat is a large part of the diet, due mainly to the nomadic roots of the population.<sup>[65]</sup> Some of the dishes include sausages called *kazy* and *chuchuk* or *shuzhyk* made from the meat using the guts as the sausage skin, *zhaya* made from hip meat which is smoked and boiled, *jal* made from neck fat which is smoked and boiled, *karta* made from a section of the rectum which is smoked and boiled, and *sur-et* which is kept as dried meat.<sup>[66]</sup>

## Mongolia

Mongols prefer beef and mutton over horse meat.<sup>[67]</sup> Salted horse meat sausages called *kazy* are produced as a regional delicacy by the Kazakhs. Mongols prefer beef and mutton, though during the extremely cold Mongolian winter, some people prefer horse meat due to its low cholesterol. It is kept unfrozen, and traditionally people think horse meat helps warm them up.<sup>[68]</sup>

Other Asian nations import processed horse meat from Mongolia.<sup>[64][69][70]</sup>

## Philippines

In the Philippines, horse meat (*lukba*, *tapang kabayo*, or *kabayo*) is a delicacy commonly sold in wet markets. The method of preparation is very common which includes marinating the meat in *calamansi* or lemon juice, *toyo* (soy sauce), and *patís* (fish sauce). It is then fried and served, and often dipped into vinegar to give the meat a tart flavour.

## South Korea

In South Korea, horse meat is generally not eaten, but raw horse meat, usually around the neck part, is consumed as a delicacy on Jeju Island. It is usually seasoned with soy sauce and sesame oil.<sup>[71][72]</sup>

## Tonga

In Tonga, horsemeat or *lo'i ho'osi* is much more than just a delicacy; the consumption of horsemeat is generally only reserved for special occasions. These special occasions may include the death of an important family member or community member or as a form of celebration during the birthday of an important family member or perhaps the visitation of someone important, such as the King of Tonga.

In Tonga, a horse is one of the most valuable animals a family can own because of its use as a beast of burden. Therefore, the slaughter of one's horse for consumption becomes a moment of immense homage to the person or event for which the horse was slain. Despite a diaspora into Western countries such as Australia, the USA, and New Zealand, where consumption of horsemeat is generally taboo, Tongans still practice the consumption of horse meat perhaps even more so because it is more readily available and more affordable.

## Europe

In 2013, horse meat and traces of horse DNA were found in some food products where horse was not labelled as an ingredient, sparking the 2013 meat adulteration scandal across Europe.

## Austria

Horse *Leberkäse* is available in special horse butcheries and occasionally at various stands, sold in a bread roll. Dumplings can also be prepared with horse meat, spinach, or Tyrolean *Graukäse* (a sour milk cheese). They are occasionally eaten on their own, in a soup, or as a side dish.

## Belgium

In Belgium, horse meat (*paardenvlees* in Dutch and *viande chevaline* in French) is popular in a number of preparations. Lean, smoked, and sliced horse meat fillet (*paardenrookvlees* or *paardengerookt*; *filet chevalin* in French) is served as a cold cut with sandwiches or as part of a cold salad. Horse steaks can be found in most butchers and are used in a variety of preparations. The city of Vilvoorde has a few restaurants specialising in dishes prepared with horse meat. Horse sausage is a well-known local specialty in Lokeren with European recognition.<sup>[73]</sup> Smoked or dried horse/pork meat sausage, similar to salami, is sold in a square shape to be distinguished from pork and/or beef sausages.<sup>[74][75]</sup> A Flemish region around the Rupel river is also famous for a horse stew named 'Schep', made out of shoulder chuck (or similar cuts), brown ale, onions and mustard. Schep is typically served with French fries, mayonnaise and a salad of raw Belgian endive.

## Bulgaria

Horse meat is served in some restaurants in Bulgaria, as the preferred way of consuming it is in the form of steaks and burgers. Still being far from a meat for mass consumption, horse beef is re-gaining its popularity, which it had in the 60s and 70s of the past century, when it was also consumed in in sausages and tartares.

## France

In France, specialized butcher shops (*boucheries chevalines*) sell horse meat, as ordinary butcher shops were for a long time forbidden to deal in it. However, since the 1990s, it can be found in supermarket butcher shops and others.

Horse meat was famously eaten in large amounts during the 1870 Siege of Paris, when it was included in *haute cuisine* menus.

## Germany

In Germany horse meat is sold by specialized butchers (*Pferdemetzgereien*) and by mail order. Many regions of Germany have traditional recipes that include horse meat. In the Rhineland around Cologne and Düsseldorf it is still common for restaurants to offer the traditional *Sauerbraten* in horse meat and beef variants. Other traditional horse meat dishes include the Swabian *Pferderostbraten* (a joint of roast meat prepared similarly to roast beef), Bavarian sausage varieties such as *Rosswurst* and *Ross-Kochsalami* as well as *Ross-Leberkäse*, a meatloaf dish.



A horse meat steak served at restaurant Oklahoma, Vantaa, Finland



Fast food shop selling horse *Leberkäse* (*Pferdeleberkäse*) in Vienna



Contrefilet of horse meat, in France

The 2013 meat adulteration scandal started when German authorities detected horse meat in prepared food products including frozen lasagna, where it was declared fraudulently as beef. The mislabeling prompted EU authorities to speed up publication of European Commission recommendations for labeling the origin of all processed meat.<sup>[76]</sup>

## Hungary

In Hungary, horse meat is primarily used in salami and sausages, usually mixed with pork, but also in goulashes and other stews. These products are sold in most supermarkets and many butcher shops.

## Iceland

In Iceland, it is both eaten minced and as steak, also used in stews and fondue, prized for its strong flavor. It has a particular role in the culture and history of the island. The people of Iceland supposedly were reluctant to embrace Christianity for some time largely over the issue of giving up horse meat after Pope Gregory III banned horse meat consumption in 732

AD, as it was a major part of many pagan rites and sacrifice in Northern Europe. Horse meat consumption was banned when the pagan Norse Icelanders eventually adopted Christianity in the year 1000. The ban became so ingrained that most people would not handle horse meat let alone consume it. Even during harsh famines in the 18th Century most people would not eat horse meat, and those who did were castigated. In 1757 the ban was decriminalised, but general distaste for horse meat lasted well into the 19th Century, possibly longer and its consumption often regarded as an indication of poverty. Even today horse meat is not popular (3.2% of Iceland's meat production in 2015), although this has more to do with culinary tradition and the popularity of equestrianism than any religious vestiges.

## Italy

Horse meat is especially popular in Lombardia, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, Parma, Apulia, and the islands of Sardinia and Sicily.

Horse meat is used in a variety of recipes: as a stew called *pastissada* (typical of Verona), served as steaks, as *carpaccio*, or made into *bresaola*. Thin strips of horse meat called *sfilacci* are popular . Horse fat is used in recipes such as *pezzetti di cavallo*. Horse meat sausages and salamis are traditional in various places . In Sardinia, *sa petza 'e cuaddu* or *sa petha (d)e caddu* (*campidanese* and *logudorese* for horse meat) is one of the most renowned meats and sometimes is sold in typical kiosks with bread - also in the town of Sassari is a long tradition of eating horse steaks (*carri di cabaddu* in the local dialect). Chefs and consumers tend to prize its uniqueness by serving it as rare as possible. Donkey is also cooked, for example as a stew called *stracotto d'asino* and as meat for sausages e.g. *mortadella d'asino* . The cuisine of Parma features a horsemeat *tartare* called *pesto di cavallo*, as well as various cooked dishes.<sup>[77][78]</sup>



A butcher shop specializing in horse meat in Pezenas, Languedoc, France



Venetian horse meat butcher

In Veneto, the consumption of horse meat dates back to at least 1000 BC to the Adriatic Veneti, renowned for their horse-breeding skills. They were used to sacrifice horses to their goddess Reitia or to the mythical hero Diomedes.<sup>[79][80]</sup> Throughout the classical period, Veneto established itself as a centre for horse breeding in Italy; Venetian horses were provided for the cavalry and carriage of the Roman legions, with the white Venetic horses becoming famous among Greeks and Romans as one of the best breeds for circus racing.<sup>[81]</sup> As well as breeding horses for military and farming applications, the Venetics also used them for consumption throughout the Roman period, a practice that established the consumption of horse meat as a tradition in Venetian cuisine. In the modern age, horse meat is considered a luxury item and is widely available through supermarkets and butcheries, with some specialised butcheries offering only selected cuts of equine meat. Prices are usually higher than beef, pork, or any other kind of meat, except game.

In the Province of Padua, horse meat is a key element of the local cuisine, particularly in the area that extends southeast from the city, historically called Saccisica.<sup>[82]</sup> Specialties based on horse meat constitute the main courses and best attractions of several typical restaurants in the zone. They are also served among other regional delicacies at the food stands of many local festivals, related to civil and religious anniversaries. Most notable is the *Festa del Cavallo*, held annually in the small town of Legnaro and totally dedicated to horses, included their consumption for food.

Some traditional dishes are:

- *Sfilacci di cavallo*: tiny frayings of horse meat, dried and seasoned; to be consumed raw, can be a light and quick snack, more popular as a topping on other dishes: ex. pasta, risotto, pizza, salads, etc.
- *Straéca*: a thin soft horse steak, cut from the diaphragm, variously cooked and dressed on the grill, pan or hot-plate
- *Bistecca di puledro* colt steak, whose preparation is similar to *straéca*
- *Spezzatino di cavallo* also said *cavàeo in umido*, small chunks of horse meat, stewed with onion, parsley and/or other herbs and flavours, potatoes, broth, wine, etc., usually consumed with polenta, much appreciated also is a similar stew made of donkey meat, served in traditional trattorie, with many variations for different villages: *spessadin de musso*, *musso in umido*, *musso in tocio*, *musso in pocio*
- *Prosciutto di cavallo*: horse ham, served in very thin slices
- *Salame di cavallo* or *salsiccia di cavallo*: various kinds of salami, variously produced or seasoned, sometimes made of pure equine meat, sometimes mixed with others (beef or pork)
- *Bigoli al sugo di cavallo*: a typical form of fresh pasta, similar to thick rough spaghetti, dressed with sauce like Bolognese sauce, but made with minced horse meat
- *Pezzetti di cavallo al sugo*: horse stew, seasoned with sauce, vegetables and various peperocino, widely used in the Salento



Typical ready-to-use Paduan specialty: horse *sfilacci*



Cavàeo in Umido (traditional horsemeat stew from Padua) with grilled polenta

In southern Italy, horse meat is commonly eaten everywhere - especially in the region of Apulia, where it is considered a delicacy.<sup>[83][84]</sup> It is often a vital part of the *ragù barese* ([ra'gu ba're:ze]) in Bari.<sup>[85]</sup>

According to British food writer Matthew Fort, "The taste for donkey and horse goes back to the days when these animals were part of everyday agricultural life. In the frugal, unsentimental manner of agricultural communities, all the animals were looked on as a source of protein. Waste was not an option."<sup>[86]</sup>

## Malta

In Malta, horse meat (Maltese: *Laħam taż-żiemel*) is seared and slowly cooked for hours in either tomato or red wine sauce. A few horse meat shops still exist and it is still served in some restaurants.<sup>[87]</sup>

## Netherlands

In the Netherlands, smoked horse meat (*paardenrookvlees*) is sold as sliced meat and eaten on bread. *Zuurvlees*, a southern Dutch stew, is made with horse meat as main ingredient. There are also beef-based variants. Horse meat is also used in sausages (*paardenworst* and *frikandel*),<sup>[88]</sup> fried fast food snacks and ready-to-eat soups.<sup>[89][90]</sup>



Chunks (pezzetti) of horse stew (*spezzatino di cavallo*)

## Norway

In Norway, horse meat is commonly used in cured meats, such as *vossakorv* and *svartpølse*, and less commonly as steak, *hestebiff*.

In pre-Christian Norway, horse was seen as an expensive animal. To eat a horse was to show one had great wealth, and to sacrifice a horse to the gods was seen as the greatest gift one could give. When Norwegians adopted Christianity, horse-eating became taboo as it was a religious act for pagans, thus it was considered a sign of heresy.<sup>[91]</sup>



Horse meat from the Netherlands

## Poland

Live, old horses are often exported to Italy to be slaughtered. This practice also garners controversy. Horses in Poland are treated mostly as companions and the majority of society is against the live export to Italy. However, in Poland there exists a tradition of eating horse meat (sausage or tartare steaks). The consumption of horse meat was the biggest in the times when other meat was scarce (in the 20th century: WWII and the communist period).

## Serbia

Horse meat is generally available in Serbia, though mostly shunned in traditional cuisine. It is, however, often recommended by general practitioners to persons who suffer from anemia. It is available to buy at three green markets in Belgrade, a market in Niš, and in several cities in ethnically mixed Vojvodina, where Hungarian and previously German traditions brought the usage.

## Slovenia

Horse meat is generally available in Slovenia, and is highly popular in the traditional cuisine, especially in the central region of Carniola and in the Karst region. Colt steak (*žrebičkov zrezek*) is also highly popular, especially in Slovenia's capital Ljubljana, where it is part of the city's traditional regional cuisine. In Ljubljana, many restaurants sell burgers and meat that contain large amounts of horse meat, including a fast-food chain called Hot Horse.<sup>[92][93]</sup>

## Spain

*Cecina* is cured meat made from beef or horse, and it is considered as a delicacy. Foal meat (*carne de potro*) is preferred rather than horse meat, and it is easy to find in supermarkets and usually prepared as stew or steak. It is a common practice to give it to children with anemia. Although no generalized taboo exists, its consumption is

minor compared to pork, beef, and lamb.

## Sweden

Smoked/cured horse meat is widely available as a cold cut under the name *hamburgerkött* (hamburger meat). It tends to be very thinly sliced and fairly salty, slightly reminiscent of deli-style ham. *Gustafskorv*, a smoked sausage made from horse meat, is also quite popular, especially in the province of Dalarna, where it is made. It is similar to salami or *metworst* and is used as an alternative to them on sandwiches. It is also possible to order horse beef from some well-stocked grocery stores.

## Switzerland

The ordinance on foodstuffs of animal origin in Switzerland explicitly lists equines as an animal species allowed for the production of food.<sup>[94]</sup> Horse steak is modestly common. A speciality known as *Mostbröckli* is made with beef or horse meat. It is also used for a range of sausages in the German-speaking north of Switzerland. Like in northern Italy, in the Italian-speaking south, local *salametti* (sausages) are sometimes made with horse meat. It may also be used in *fondue Bourguignonne*.

## United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, the slaughter, preparation, and consumption of horses for food is not against the law, although it has been rare since the 1930s and it is not generally available. There is a cultural taboo against consuming horse meat in the UK, although it was eaten when other meats were scarce, such as during times of war<sup>[95][96]</sup> (as was whale meat, which was never popular in Britain). The sale of meat labelled as horse meat in supermarkets and butchers is minimal, and most of the properly described horse meat consumed in the UK is imported from Europe, predominantly the south of France, where it is more widely available.<sup>[97]</sup>

Horse meat may be eaten without the knowledge of the consumer, due to accidental or fraudulent introduction of horse meat into human food. A 2003 Food Standards Agency (FSA) investigation revealed that salami and similar products such as chorizo and pastrami sometimes contain horse meat without it being listed,<sup>[98]</sup> although listing is legally required.<sup>[99]</sup>

Horse meat was featured in a segment in a 2007 episode of the Gordon Ramsay series *The F Word*. In the segment, Janet Street-Porter convinced locals to try horse meat, though not before facing controversy and being forced to move her stand to a privately-owned location. The meat was presented as having a similar taste to beef, but with less fat, a high concentration of omega-3 fatty acid and a safer alternative in times of worry regarding bird flu and mad cow disease. The segment was met with skepticism from many after broadcast for various reasons, either because some felt the practice was cruel and against social norms, or simply a belief that if the taste was really on par with other meats, then people would already be eating it.<sup>[100]</sup>

## Ukraine

In Ukraine, especially in Crimea and other southern steppe regions, horse meat is consumed in the form of sausages called *mahan* and *sudzhuk*. These particular sausages are traditional food of the Crimean Tatar population.

## North America



A horse meat hamburger in restaurant 'Hot' Horse, Ljubljana, Slovenia: Horse meat is a national delicacy in Slovenia.

## Canada

A thriving horse meat business exists in Quebec; the meat is available in most supermarket chains there.<sup>[101]</sup> Horse meat is also for sale at the other end of the country, in Granville Island Market in downtown Vancouver, where according to a *Time* magazine reviewer who smuggled it into the United States, it turned out to be a "sweet, rich, superlean, oddly soft meat, closer to beef than venison".<sup>[12]</sup> Horse meat is also available in high-end Toronto butchers and supermarkets. Aside from the heritage of French cuisine at one end of the country, the majority of Canada shares the horse meat taboo with the rest of the Anglosphere. This mentality is especially evident in Alberta, where strong horse racing and breeding industries and cultures have existed since the province's founding, although large numbers of horses are slaughtered for meat in Fort MacLeod,<sup>[102]</sup> and certain butchers in Calgary do sell it.

The consumer protection show *Kassensturz* of Swiss television SRF together with Tier Schutz Bund, Zürich, reported on 19 February 2013 the bad treatment and brutal animal husbandry in Canadian horse meat farms in Fort MacLeod, Alberta,<sup>[103][104]</sup> consequently the import from such farms has been boycotted.<sup>[105]</sup>

CBC News reported on March 10, 2013, that horse meat was also popular among some segments of Toronto's population.<sup>[106]</sup>

## United States

Horse meat is generally not eaten in the United States and holds a taboo in American culture which is very similar to the one found in the United Kingdom.<sup>[107]</sup> All horse meat produced in the United States (up until the last quarter of 2007) was intended solely for export abroad, primarily to the European Union. A thriving horse exportation business is going on in several states, including Texas, mainly exporting horses to slaughterhouses in either Canada or Mexico.<sup>[108]</sup>

Restriction of human consumption of horse meat in the U.S. has generally involved legislation at local, state, and federal levels. Several states enacted legislation either prohibiting the sale of horse meat or banning altogether the slaughter of horses. California Proposition 6 (1998) was passed by state voters, outlawing the possession, transfer, reception, or holding any horse, pony, burro, or mule by a person who is aware that it will be used for human consumption, and making the slaughter of horses or the sale of horsemeat for human consumption a misdemeanor offense.<sup>[109]</sup>

In 2007, the Illinois General Assembly enacted Public Act 95-02, amending Chapter 225, Section 635 of the state's compiled statutes<sup>[110]</sup> to prohibit both the act of slaughtering equines for human consumption as well as the trade of any horse meat similarly to Texas Agriculture Code's Chapter 149.

Other states banning horse slaughter or the sale of horse meat include New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. In addition, several other states introduced legislation to outlaw the practice over the years, such as Florida, Massachusetts, New Mexico, and New York.

At federal level, since 2001 several bills have been regularly introduced in both the House and Senate to ban horse slaughter throughout the country without success. However, a budgetary provision banning the use of federal funds to carry out mandatory inspections at horse slaughter plants (necessary to allow interstate sale and exports of horse meat) has been also in place since 2007. Such restriction was temporarily removed in 2011 as part of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2012<sup>[111]</sup> but was again included in the FY2014 Agriculture Appropriations Act and subsequent federal budgets, hence preventing the operation of any domestic horse slaughter operation.

Until 2007, only three horse meat slaughterhouses still existed in the United States for export to foreign markets, but they were closed by court orders resulting from the upholding of aforementioned Illinois and Texas statutes banning horse slaughter and the sale of horse meat.

## Mexico

As of 2005, Mexico was the second largest producer of horse meat in the world.<sup>[31]</sup> By 2009, Mexico became the first largest producer of horse meat in the world.<sup>[51]</sup> It is only exported as it is not used or consumed in Mexico.<sup>[112]</sup>

## South America

### Chile

In Chile, it is used in *charqui*. Also in Chile, horse meat became the main source of nutrition for the nomadic indigenous tribes, which promptly switched from a guanaco-based economy to a horse-based one after the horses brought by the Spaniards bred naturally and became feral. This applied specially to the Pampa and Mapuche nations, who became fierce horseman warriors. Similar to the Tatars, they ate raw horse meat and milked their animals.

### Colombia

In Colombia, eating horse meat is considered taboo.

### Argentina

Argentina is a producer and exporter of horse meat, but it is not used in local consumption and is considered taboo.<sup>[113]</sup>

### Venezuela

In Venezuela, eating horse meat is considered taboo.

## See also

- Blood of the Beasts (*Le Sang des bêtes*), a 1949 documentary film
- List of meat animals
- List of smoked foods
- Repugnant market

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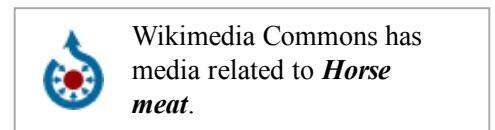
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Categories: Horse products | Meat by animal

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# HOARDED FLOUR SEIZED BY POLICE

First definite action against food hoarders was made on Thursday when police raided three Toledo homes in search of excess food supplies. It became known on Friday. Only normal supplies were found in each house and were not molested.

A similar search was made in a Banoroft-st residence, near Vermont-av, on Wednesday night. At this place police found six sacks of flour in an attic, three sacks in an old refrigerator, a half-sack in a pantry and two sacks emptied into a big crock which was found under a kitchen table. The occupant of the house then told police of the other three places.

Police confiscated five sacks of the flour, leaving a month's supply. Police Chief Herbert is awaiting the action of the Lucas County Food Board.

## ONE STABBED, THREE HELD AFTER WEDDING

Isadore Rudels, 28, of 262 Hudson-st, has four knife wounds in his head; Joe Titsosick, 230 Weber-st, and Joe Kosnenski, 239 Lake-st, are held by police on charges of cutting with intent to kill, and Martin Chiberski, 22, of 230 Waber-st, is locked up on a carrying concealed weapons charge, the result of a flight near 3225 Lagrange-st, on Wednesday morning.

Patrolman Chudzinski, who made the arrests, said the flight started at a wedding on Lagrange-st.

## MEXICAN SLASHED; ANOTHER IS HELD

DeLano Adami, Mexican, is in Toledo Hospital with a knife wound in the throat and his left ear nearly severed. Sergeant Dan Wolfe and Patrolman McCaw found the man wandering along Jefferson-ay on Tuesday.

Adami was unable to tell who slashed him. Manuel Baldes, 25, a Mexican, arrested on suspicion by Detective Ed Harris, had bloodstains on his clothing. Both men worked at the New York Central camp.

# WOMAN RESCUED FROM THE CREEK

Mrs. Emeline Miller, an aged woman, living alone on Erie-st on the north bank of Swan Creek, was rescued from her water-surrounded home early on Friday by J. F. Smiley, 25, of 967 South-av.

When Mrs. Miller retired on Wednesday night, Swan Creek was not out of its banks. On Thursday morning her foot sank ankle deep in water in her bedroom.

Smiley, hearing her cries for help, crawled across a roof, kicked in a window, pulled Mrs. Miller to the roof, and carried her to safety. Motor Policemen Richter and Owens rescued her personal effects.



## PLEADS WITH WIFE; THEN FIRES AT HER

In the presence of two patrolmen, Samuel McFarland, 1719 Ketcham-st. drew a revolver and fired at his wife in their home on Tuesday afternoon. The shot missed Mrs. McFarland's head. Before McFarland could fire a second time, Patrolman Huntington overpowered him. Mrs. McFarland had complained to the police of her husband's conduct.

McFarland waived examination in Police Court on Wednesday and was held to the grand jury under \$1000 bail on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

# POLICE DELAY A THEFT REPORT

Skylight workers entered the George L. Kohne Photo Supply Store at 602 Summit-st on Tuesday night and stole \$690 worth of cameras and lenses, according to police. The police "censors" delayed the report.

The thieves entered by climbing the fire escape of the Hart Furniture Co. roof over to the Kohne roof and then thru the skylight. The thieves left with their loot thru a rear door.

Mr Kohne said on Thursday that Detective Steve Quinn was at the store on Wednesday morning and took a list of the stolen goods. He said he had heard nothing from the Police Department since. Mr. Kohne said he was surprised that the robbery had not been made public until Thursday.

## PLANNED TO TRAP VICTIM WITH WIRE

After having admitted on Thursday night that he had broken into Martin Kaptur's grocery at 603 Detroit-av on Tuesday night, a 17-year-old youth told Patrolman Perszynski of his previous plans to hold up and rob Kaptur.

The youth said he and a companion saw Kaptur counting money in his store on Tuesday evening and that they laid a wire across the sidewalk, a short distance from Kaptur's store. They planned jumping on him when he fell. Kaptur took a different route home that evening. The youth and his pal are held at the County Jail.

# ROBBERS HELD TO GRAND JURY

The grand jury will investigate alleged participants in two recent daylight robberies. First, disposition of the cases was made in Police Court on Saturday.

Fred Frank, 23, of 1018 Blum-st., who was captured a few minutes after he and another youth had beaten and kicked Mrs. Mary Whipple, 56, in her store at 917 Ewing-st. on Feb. 20, was held to the grand jury under \$750 bond.

Joe Curtis, alias Smith, 20, of New Orleans, who was arrested on Friday night, suspected of being Frank's partner, also was held over under \$750 bond. Both were charged with assault with intent to rob.

By pleading guilty to a charge of robbery, Walter Kowalweski, 23, of 1215 Buckingham-st, cleared up the holdup committed against Sam Huberman, junk dealer, in an alley between Hamilton and Tecumseh streets, on Feb. 13. Kowalweski was bound over under \$750 bond.

Detectives Palicki and Dobczelki worked on both cases.

**BOY ADMITS BURGLARY.** Who  
arrested by Patrolmen Perszynski  
and Wawrzyniak on Sunday evening,  
Emil Surdel, 16, of 902 Hoan  
st. admitted having burglarized  
Louis Dyblek's grocery, 1601 Buc  
ingham-st. on Sunday afternoon, with  
three companions and taking \$2  
about 3000 cigarets and 10 boxes of  
candy.

## *Sons Follow Fathers on the Police Force*

"Is police duty hereditary?" asked Police Inspector William F. Leutz on Tuesday. To back up his question, the Inspector said that nearly a dozen patrolmen have followed their fathers' footsteps in this line of work.

Take Traffic Patrolman Malcolm O'Sullivan. His father, Captain Daniel O'Sullivan, spent over 30 years on the police force. Patrolman Glen Fels' father, George Fels, retired from police work a year ago, after long service.

Harry Smith, a former patrolman, became a patrolman while his father, the late James Smith, was captain of police. Detective Al Hassenzahl's father, the late Al Hassenzahl Sr., retired as a detective.

### **SON JOINS FORCE.**

Patrolman Charles Langhoff's son, Fred, recently joined the police force. Patrolman George Casey's father was the late Police Captain Michael Casey. Patrolman Carl Kruse's father was the late Detective Henry Kruse.

Former Patrolman Tom Maloney followed the footsteps of his father as a patrolman and detective. Patrolman Ben Rabe's father, Police Sergeant Henry Rabe, is now retired.

Former Patrolman Ed Epker's son, William, died two years ago after serving 14 years on the police department.

### **BROTHERS IN DEPARTMENT.**

Numerous brothers are on the police department. Patrolmen William and Al Schultz are brothers. So are Detective James and Sergeant Thomas O'Reilly. Detective William Delahanty's brother, Christ, is a police alarm operator.

Two Daly brothers, Detective Mike and Patrolman Joe, are still on the force, and a third brother, John, left the force a year ago. Patrolmen Roy and Reuben Roszman are brothers.

## AND THE SITUATION WAS VERY GRAVE

"At this point the situation became grave," read Police Chief Herbert on Wednesday, scanning a report made by Patrolman Roy Owens.

Patrolmen Owens and Richter were chasing two men thru Woodlawn Cemetery on Tuesday night. In groping thru the dark cemetery, Owens fell into a freshly dug grave.

Owens flashed his light and saw the name "Owens" on a headstone at the head of the grave. Patrolman Richter pulled out his partner.

## WALL NAMES DOZEN AS NEW PATROLMEN

Safety Director Wall appointed these patrolmen on Thursday: Stanley W. Kina, George H. Kerwin, Raymond A. Brauer, Roll M. Ramus, George Grudzinski, Harry Sherfield, Edward S. Barnes, John S. Cooper, Harry A. Dowell, Joseph Fruchey, Wallace A. Spear and Ray G. Sperling.



## POLICE HOLD DRIVER

Fred Kimmerlin, 42, of 143 Ketchum-av. is held at the Central Police Station on a charge of auto driving while intoxicated. His auto hit F. O. Thatcher of 131 Michigan st at Cherry and Erie streets on Thursday night. Thatcher received several scalp wounds and was taken to Toledo Hospital by Patrolmen McClure and Geiger.

# GUNMEN ROB PAYMASTER; GUARD SHOT

Doehler Co.'s Pay Bag and \$8900.  
Are Taken By Bandits Who Get  
Away in An Overland Auto.

Edward Keller, One of the Guards, Fails to  
Hold Up Hands and Is Shot---Hat of  
One Bandit Is the Only Clue.

A soft green hat and meager descriptions are the only clues detectives have in seeking the four armed payroll bandits, who took \$8900 from three employes of the Doehler Die Castings Co., and shot an armed guard, at the entrance to the Doehler office at Smead and Prospect avenues, at about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The robbers shot and wounded Ed Keller, 19, of 2028 Gorrill-st, who, with John Fraser, another employe of the Doehler concern, served as armed guard to Manager J. A. Tallman, who carried the money bags.

#### RETURNING FROM BANK.

Mr. Tallman and the two guards were returning from the First National Bank on Saturday morning in a company machine. Four men, three apparently youths, and the fourth said to be about 40 years old, stood in front of the office as the machine carrying the employes with the money pulled up. Mr. Tallman was driving and the money was at his feet.

Immediately the bandits spread out in single file, surrounding the employes on sides. They flashed revolvers and ordered the three men to throw up their hands. Tallman and Fraser throw up their hands immediately, but Keller, puzzled, hesitated.

#### WAS TWO-GUN MAN.

One of the bandits fired two shots. He held a revolver in each hand. One shot struck Keller behind the ear and came out his neck. Keller dropped. The second missed. A second bandit stepped up, grabbed the money package and headed around the corner of Smead-av, down Woodruff-av.

"Got along quick!" said the oldest bandit, thought by police to be the leader. He kept Tallman and Fraser covered with his gun. He backed half way across Smead-av and then ran around the corner.

#### WAIT IN AN AUTO.

The three bandits were in a muddy Overland car on Woodruff-av, just around the corner. The machine moved slowly as the last bandit neared.

The auto then shot down Woodruff-av and disappeared. Employes of the Doehler office ran to Keller's aid and took the other men into the office.

By the time the police were called, the bandits were a half-mile from the Doehler plant. No one took the auto number.

Dewey Longmore, special delivery

### Guard Shot By Payroll Bandits



Edward Keller.

letter carrier, rode up to the Doehler plant on his wheel just as the holdup was being staged. Longmore turned around on his wheel when he saw what was happening and watched the affair from a safe distance.

#### WOUND NOT FATAL.

Robinwood Hospital authorities said on Saturday noon Keller's wound is not fatal. He was conscious. Patrolmen Britton and Kusz found a green, soft hat, thought to have been dropped by a bandit. It bore the stamp of M. Kripke of 616 Summit-st.

Officials of the Doehler Co. said the \$8900 was half of the week's payroll. They pay the night forces earlier in the week.

Police sent wires to nearby towns to be on the lookout for the bandits and patrolmen and detectives set out immediately on auto scout expeditions in all parts of the city.

# IDENTIFY TRIO AS DOEHLER CO. PAY ROBBERS



Reading from top: Lawrence O'Leary, Peter Larkins, Joe Clifford.

Three of the four auto bandits who held up and robbed Paymaster John Tallman of the Doehler Die Castings Co. and two armed guards on March 2 are now in police custody and have been positively identified by Doehler employes.

Lester O'Leary and Peter Larkins, alias Kramer, who were captured in Chicago recently, have been bound over to the grand jury.

Joe Clifford, alias Devore; Joe Woods, alias Fox, and Mary Richards, 22, who were returned from Muncie, Ind., late on Thursday night by Detective Emmett Carl, are being held.

### ONE BANDIT CONFESSES.

Clifford has made a full confession to his part in the Doehler robbery, according to Police Chief Herbert. Clifford has also been identified, police say, as one of the trio that held up M. E. Krauss in his saloon at 3209 Monroe-st five weeks ago. Clifford will not admit his part in that affair.

At that time three men entered the saloon at noon, forced Krauss, his two bartenders and two patrons into a cellar, and then robbed the cash boxes of \$3500.

Joe Woods is believed to be innocent of the Doehler robbery. His case will be investigated. Woods will probably be charged with violating the white slave law because of taking Mary Richards from Ohio to Indiana.

### LEAVE IN A TAXI.

Chief Herbert received word on last Wednesday that Clifford and Woods had left Toledo the previous night in a taxi.

For a time the trail was lost. Later it was learned that three of them had purchased tickets for Muncie, Ind., where they were arrested as they stepped from the train. The other girl had previously returned to Toledo from Postoria. She was not held by police.

# HOLD ANOTHER IN ROBBER PLOT

With only \$23 left out of \$1800—his share of the \$8900 Doehler Die Castings Co. payroll robbery 'on March 2—Gus Calogeras, also known as Gus Parras, was brought here on Monday from Cleveland, where he was arrested on Sunday.

Calogeras said the "fifth man" in the job never took part, but obtained information regarding the payrolls, planned the holdups and received one-half of the money for his trouble.

Police believe the "fifth man" referred to is Albert Cady, a telegraph operator residing at 1312 Adams-st, who was arrested here on Friday night. Cady was formerly night chief operator for the Western Union Telegraph Co., but recently was employed as operator at the Turf Exchange, 142 St. Clair-st.

Cady, Elwood Rex, Arno Hoffman, John Clifford and Calogeras waived examination in Police Court on Monday when charged with robbery and shooting with intent to kill Ed Kellar in connection with the Doehler Die Castings Co. \$8900 payroll robbery, and were held to the grand jury.

Hoffman, Rex and Clifford were also charged with the \$2500 robbery at M. E. Krauss' saloon at 3209 Monroe-st on Feb. 27. All were held to the grand jury.

# 'MASTER MIND' OF ROBBERS IS A TELEGRAPHER



Albert Cady.

Albert Cady, 35, for years employed as night wire chief at the Western Union Telegraph Co., has been identified as the master mind of a gang of taxicab bandits, whose operations have baffled police for months.

Police Chief Herbert on Wednesday declared Cady framed the Doehler-Die Castings Co. daylight robbery on March 2, receiving \$800 as his share, and that Cady was handed \$150 for "fixing" the robbing of a safe in the Turf Exchange, 112 St. Clair-st., on Jan. 1. Cady was employed at the exchange as an operator at the time of the robbery.

## 'T'WAS A "SAFE" JOB.

This "safe job," which netted \$1800 and which was never reported to police, was accomplished by Henry Carroll, Albert Brown and Albert Bronson, police declare. The trio was in the County Jail on charges of passing counterfeit \$10 gold pieces at the time of the Doehler robbery.

It later developed that this trio and Peter Larkins, who played an active part in the Doehler affair, were the men who, on the afternoon of Jan. 9, a few days after the Turf Exchange robbery, raided the Northwestern Sales Co., second floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building and took \$5000 worth of jewelry. Manager John Benny identified the quartet.

## HELD AS COUNTERFEITERS.

Before the Doehler job was "pulled," Larkins' three partners were arrested on the counterfeit charges. A week ago, after seven arrests, Cady, Arno Hoffman, Wood Rex, Lester O'Leary, John Clifford and Gus Calogoras were identified as the men who were "in" on the Doehler robbery.

At the same time O'Leary, Clifford and Rex confessed to the daylight robbery of M. E. Krauss' saloon, 3209 Monroe-st., two months ago, which netted \$3500. Hoffman framed this robbery, police say.

## PLANNED MANY JOBS.

Thru a confession by Cady it was learned that all these men had planned to stage several daylight holdups during March, the most important being the Pennsylvania R. R. pay car and the paymaster of the Mather Spring Co. and the Boss Manufacturing Co. If successful, the bandits would have secured between \$100,000 and \$150,000 from the pay car.

Chief Herbert, Inspector of Detectives Delohanty and Detective Emmet Carl and James O'Reil are responsible for the clearing up of the cases.

## TWO BOUND OVER AS SAFE CRACKERS

Charles Leonard and Jay Fisher, who were caught after they attempted to rifle the safe in the Empress Theater on Monday, were held to the grand jury on \$5000 bail each by Police Judge Young on Tuesday.

Harry Harris, who gave his address as 519 Superior-st, called at the Central Station on Tuesday and insisted on seeing the two men. Detectives Carl and O'Reilly locked him up on suspicion.

# DYING NURSE WANTS FATHER

Toledo detectives are making a diligent search for Edwin King of Toledo, whose daughter is rapidly failing in health at the Franklin Sanitorium, Columbus. This, in part, is the letter just received by police:

"I have not seen my father since I was 3 years old. He formerly lived at Mansfield, O., and was in the haberdashery business. Several years ago he moved to Toledo.

"My father married Marlon Smith of Mt. Vernon, O., 23 years ago. Not until recently did I know that my father is alive. My mother died when I was 8.

"While attending the Grant Hospital Training School for Nurses, Columbus, I contracted tuberculosis. I have not long to live and I want to see Daddy before I go."

The letter was signed "Edna S. King."

Detectives say there are eight Toledoans answering to the name of Edwin King.

## OVERLAND EMPLOYEE IS HELD FOR THEFT

Charles S. Weber, 54, of 2629 Fulton-st, was arraigned in Police Court on Wednesday on a grand larceny charge. Detective McCloskey signed an affidavit, charging Weber with the theft of a quantity of accessories from the Willys-Overland Co., where Weber was employed. The case was continued.

Detectives, who searched Weber's house, said they found property concealed under floors. They said Weber had never sold anything he is alleged to have taken from the Overland.



# POLICE TAKE 58 IN SUNDAY RAIDS

In three East Side raids on Sunday, police arrested 58 men. When police swooped down on William Biersacher's place at 1403 Starr-av. they arrested 42 men on disturbance charges, 10 on gambling charges, and held Biersacher on charges of keeping a disorderly place and gambling.

Evan Cochranoff, 33, of 2336 York-st, was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Eight visitors were arrested.

Mike George of 434 Front-st. was arrested on a charge of keeping a place where liquor was sold, and five men in his place were charged with visiting.

## MURDERED MAN HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED

Police have identified the man who was murdered in the United States Hotel, 46 Ottawa-st, under mysterious circumstances early on Sunday. He is Michael Balzik, 35, who roomed at 39 Bronson-st.

Balzik worked at the Overland factory. Police are holding a man named Fred Derewinka, 45, who admits being with Balzik on the day of the murder. Detectives Rydman, McCloskey and Eaton arrested the man at the Overland plant on Tuesday noon.

## TRAFFIC OFFICER CHASES VIOLATOR

After a wild chase Traffic Patrolman Dusing arrested George Butsch, auto driver, of 1310 Erie-st, on Thursday on a charge of violating traffic laws. Dusing said Butsch disregarded his "stop" signal at Adams and Huron streets.

Commandeering an auto, Dusing started after Butsch. At Cherry and Sherman streets, Butsch got caught in a traffic jam and Dusing placed him under arrest.

# Vice District Is Abated As War Measure

## City Officials Abolish the Segregated Colonies on the Demand of War Department.

### May 1 Is Date Fixed By the Mayor For Exodus Which Will Mark First Step In Conserving the Nation's Man Power.

For the first time in the history of Toledo the entire vice colony faces an absolute and comprehensive order to move out and stay out. As a war measure, Mayor Schreiber expects, with the support of public opinion, to enforce the order.

Commercialized vice is to be banished from Toledo. The segregated districts will be cleaned out. On and after May 1 there will be no part of Toledo where public or semi-public immoral resorts will be tolerated by the police and city authorities. As a protection for the young men from whose ranks the National Armies are to be drawn, the scarlet woman and the disease that follows her steps will be placed under the ban.

#### ORDERS ARE GIVEN

The War Department has asked for this step in all of the principal American cities. Mayor Cornell Schreiber on Thursday gave the orders. Safety Director Chris Wall said the orders could and would be carried out.

Chief of Police Herbert ordered the police force to notify the proprietors of all immoral resorts to close, the most notorious resorts at once, and all before May 1.

Proprietors and residents will be required to notify the police where they are going and cartage and transfer companies to report. The women will not be permitted to resume illicit business in any part of the city.

#### TO SAFEGUARD ARMY.

Simultaneously the Academy of Medicine and the City Health Department will inaugurate a campaign of treatment, prevention and education against venereal diseases. The Academy of Medicine is acting on request of the National Council of Defense which is co-operating with the War Department to safeguard the army and its source of man supply from venereal diseases.

"All questionable houses are to be permanently closed," Mayor Schreiber says, in his instructions to Director Wall. The mayor said:

"This is not a crusade. It is not a matter of morals or of reform. It is a complete and determined compliance with the desires of the War Department to safeguard the man power of the nation.

#### IN INTEREST OF HEALTH.

"It is, of course, in the interest of the health of the community. It is something that has been attempted in other cities but I do not know that it has ever succeeded. But there is a new spirit in these days. Things can be done and are being done and will be done that could never be done before.

"One of the great dangers of commercialized vice is a physical danger. We have all been delicate about talking of this. But now the War Department has torn off the mask. The danger is pointed out. Venereal disease is a menace to our armies. Whatever the War Department wants done in Toledo I will do."

#### WALL IS ORGANIZING.

Director Wall has been quietly organizing for this move for some time, anticipating that it would come. He says:

"Conference with the federal authorities who have had the best military and medical experts investigating has convinced me that we can stop commercialized vice and that it is the right thing to do. If it can be done anywhere in the country it can be done by the Toledo Police Department backed by public opinion. It will take work and energy and continued effort, I know.

"As to spreading the evil all over the city by breaking up the segregated districts, it is the duty of every patrolman to know what is going on on his beat. If the people are with us, and they will be, I think, it will not be long after doubtful people move into any locality before the police are notified.

#### IS A WAR MEASURE

"I am not a reformer at all, but the federal authorities have asked this as a war measure, the mayor has ordered it, and I intend that it shall be done."

There are now three well defined segregated districts, one along Lafayette-st and on adjoining side streets, one on the western part of Canton-st and adjoining streets, and one in the South Erie-st neighborhood. The residents of these resorts must go, some at once, all before May 1. The places may not be tenanted again except by legitimate residents.

#### PROTESTS ANTICIPATED.

The street walkers and all soliciting women must go. There will be no mercy for the men who live on the shameful earnings of women. It is not to be a spasmodic "wave of reform," but a sustained clean-up backed by federal authority and public opinion.

Strong protest from interested property holders is expected, but it will be unavailing. "The War Department wants it," will be the unanswerable reply of the city officials. That the health of our armies is the

### Mayor's Orders On Vice Districts

FOLLOWING is the order issued by Mayor Schreiber on Thursday closing the segregated district:

The so-called segregated district—the red light or tenderloin—has existed for so many years in all large cities that it has long been regarded as an established institution. It has come to be considered as a necessary evil to be tolerated with occasional attempts at regulation. It has been one of the constant problems of municipal conduct, and such it still remains.

Reformers have long preached the abolishment of these districts. But reformers seldom inspire confidence in the multitude, and without this confidence all efforts in whatsoever direction must necessarily fail. The opinion most deeply settled in the public mind seems to be that the elimination of the tenderloin would result in spreading the inmates broadcast thruout the community, resulting in public detriment rather than the public good.

It has been forcefully argued that to keep the kind of houses in question in one limited section of the town made them easier of observation and more capable of regulation.

The activity of the United States in the present war has, however, presented a new phase to the entire problem. The government has a most vital interest in the health of its soldiers, and as all soldiers are drawn from civilian ranks, the government has taken the same vital interest in the health of its civilian population.

The War Department has given especial attention to the subject of venereal diseases, and its military experts boldly state that the army has more to fear from venereal disease than from the enemy's shot and shell.

The government's investigations have been painstaking and thorough, and the result of these observations, briefly stated, is that the segregated district is a most prolific spreader of venereal disease, and a menace and danger to the government's fighting forces.

The problem, therefore, so far as it affects the government, is not a moral problem at all, but a health problem directly affecting the man-power upon which the government must depend to win the war—and this war must be won at any cost.

The War Department of the United States has, therefore, called upon the City Administration to close up the tenderloin. Orders have been issued to eliminate street walkers, and to bar the sale of liquor, the playing of music and the admission of soldiers and sailors in uniform from all questionable houses. But now the government has gone one step further and has directed us to eliminate the segregated district and permanently close all disreputable houses.

The City Administration's duty is, therefore, clear—absolute fidelity to the government and strict enforcement of its commands. I realize that it may require a little time for adjustment to the new order of things, and I have no intention of working unnecessary hardships on anyone.

In conformity with the calls of the War Department, it is, therefore, ordered that on and after the first day of May, 1918, the segregated district shall be no longer in existence, and all questionable houses be permanently closed. The director of public safety and chief of police will be charged with the responsibility of constant vigilance that this order may be effectively carried into execution and that no violations be permitted to occur.

CORNELL SCHREIBER,  
Mayor.

first consideration, that it is a wartime measure and that there is no appeal, will be the position of the city administration.

It will be the first time that Toledo has been without a segregated district since it was a city. Under Mayor Jones began a system of regulation. Under Mayor Whitlock it was regulation and repression. Under Mayors Keller and Milroy the repression was relaxed and the segregated districts have spread out, while street solicitors and their

Turn to Page 2, Col. 6.

## VICE DISTRICT IS ABATED AS WAR MEASURE

Continued from Page One.

"men," mostly crooks, swarmed to the city.

#### NEW COURT IS TO AID.

Director Wall immediately on coming into office took action against the street walkers and their male dependents. They have been fairly well cleared off the streets.

The claim was, until the installation of the new municipal courts, that it was useless to arrest the women or their male attaches, that they were dismissed in Police Court or allowed to go on suspended sentence. Detectives would point out on the street women with half-a-dozen or more suspended sentences still plying their trade. The expected routine was an arrest, a substantial fee to a professional bondsman, another to a Police Court attorney, an appearance in Police Court, and liberty.

Presiding Judge Samuel N. Young of the new Municipal Court has been rigidly severe with all offenders of this class and his example has been followed by Judges Robert Gosline and Aaron Cohn. They are avowedly willing to do everything in their power to aid the government and the city administration in dealing with the vice problem and its attendant evil disease.

#### DISEASE IN ARMY.

A prominent physician said this week that he knows of at least 8000 cases of venereal disease in the city. Federal authorities say their investigations have shown that there is the least venereal disease in the regular army, less in the National Guard than in the National Army and less in the National Army than among the young men at home from whom the National Army is drawn. They say the answer is discipline, prevention and eliminating of temptation.

Dr. J. L. Murray, representing the Academy of Medicine, will have a conference with Mayor Schreiber as soon as that official returns from Columbus. Murray will lay before the mayor and safety director what the federal authorities and the National Council of Defense want the academy to do.

Toledo is one of many cities to which the government has made direct request for action. The response has been prompt and there will be a general co-operation to make it effective.

Federal authorities have been in communication with the city author-

# MORALS SQUAD TO ENFORCE ORDER IN THE VICE DISTRICT

The emigration from the segregated district, in accordance with the orders of Mayor Schreiber and Safety Director Wall given on Thursday, will start with little delay.

The houses that have been notorious so long, about 35 of them in all, will be vacant by May 1. The more insanitary among both the registered and unregistered places will be given short shrift and forced out of business without delay.

## WANT PEOPLE TO HELP.

"The people generally must help us to prevent these people from resuming business elsewhere in the city, particularly in the residence districts," Police Chief Herbert said on Friday morning.

"The Police Department will do its part, but we want the public to assist. Just as soon as any citizen finds indication of commercialized vice in his neighborhood he should call up the police station and notify the department. There will be investigation and prompt action. There will be a morals squad for that express purpose."

## STRIKING AT SOURCE.

Safety Director Wall had a conference with the chief on Thursday afternoon at which a definite program was agreed upon. They took the position that this action is a patriotic response to the call of the government and that every good citizen is interested in its success. It is a war on venereal disease thru striking at the source.

This is a matter of the public health and of supporting the government," Director Wall said. "It is the right thing to do because the government wants it done as part of the war program. The people will help to do it."

## CLOSE SOME AT ONCE.

"We are not going to throw any of the residents of the district on the street forthwith, but they must all be gone before May 1. Where conditions are particularly insanitary the places will be closed at once.

"In all the places regulation will be so strict that there will be no inducement to continue a moment longer than necessary. The street women and residents of doubtful rooming houses are particularly a menace to health and they must be put out of business."

## PROPRIETORS NOTIFIED.

Two men were started out by Chief Herbert on Friday to notify the proprietors of all the resorts that they must be out by May 1 and that the order is absolute and permanent.

On Friday a general order was issued that each member of the department would be responsible for conditions within his beat or precinct and that prompt report of any suspected house, flat or room should be made.

Detectives and social workers agree that "the line" is taking the move-out order seriously. Under the ordinary "clean-up" order or "reform wave" the proprietors and residents sat back and waited for political or financial pull and the inevitable reaction to give them freedom of action again.

## ACCEPT IT AS FINAL.

There is no such sentiment apparent now, the visitors to the district say.

One woman who has done social work in the districts for years and has rescued many girls from it said on Friday: "All the people down there accept this as final. They say it is the war and a government order. They seem to realize that it is the end. Many of the proprietors of the places have private homes and are preparing to move there and 'live retired.'"

## WILL HELP GIRLS.

"The panic among the girls is pitiful. They say, 'What will we do? Where can we go? Will there be work for us or what is to become of us?'"

This woman said that a movement is on foot for a committee of women to furnish these girls with some kind of an opportunity to make an honest living.

No class read the newspaper announcements of the proposed action with more interest than the male attaches of the unfortunate women. These men, young fellows for the most part and usually potty crooks, saw their "meal tickets," as they call their women, being taken from them.

The Police Department expects to show neither mercy nor consideration to this class.

"The way the Police Court is being handled now under the new Municipal Court is a great help to this department. We can deal with those men and their women now," said Chief Herbert, "and we will."

# ORDER RULES AS TOLEDO'S VICE ZONE IS CLOSED

On Tuesday<sup>d</sup> night at midnight Toledo's segregated district was abated on order of the War Department. With the passing of the district a new chapter was begun in the city's history.

Never before was the tenderloin utterly crushed out, altho there had been minor restrictions imposed on it from time to time.

The women of the underworld accepted the order as a matter of fact. Their exodus began several weeks ago, but not all of the resorts were abandoned before the ban became effective.

## MANY SIGHT-SEERS.

Many sight-seers collected during the last hours on Tuesday night in such places as were still open. There was a little feverish revelry but the district in general was quiet.

No better night could have been chosen for the passing of the tenderloin. Rain swept the streets where the refuse which had accompanied the moving-out of some of the places during the day, was still scattered.

Thru the cold mist, the lights of passing autos made yellow haloes and the electric globes above the doorways of the houses blinked in a sinister manner. A few men loitered

## GOOD BURGLAR IS A POOR SPELLER

"It is a good thing you was by yuseself, lady Thanks." That's the note Mrs W H Martin, 332 Michigan-st, found on her kitchen table on Friday morning when she started to prepare breakfast. Following a search of her home Mrs. Martin discovered that the place had been ransacked during the night. Several pieces of jewelry and toilet articles were missing. Auto Patrolmen John Klute and Biscupski found a string of beads in the front yard.

## **PATROLMEN SAVE HORSES.**

Patrolmen David and Richter ran from the Central Police Station to the Rathbun Cartage Co. stables at Washington and Superior streets, on Thursday evening, and rescued a number of horses. Fire, which originated in a hay loft, caused \$500 damage before firemen put out the flames.



# POLICE REPORT MANY WOMEN LEAVING CITY

The migration of unfortunate women has already begun, Police Chief Herbert said on Monday.

Some are going out of town, the very few, he said, have indicated that they are going into other lines of work.

Already the police have found it necessary to begin the chase of those who have moved to respectable localities.

Some months ago a woman installed herself on Ashland-av, near the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church. Ordered from there, she removed to 17th-st. Now she is to be sent out of there.

"Few," Chief Herbert said, "of these people have indicated intentions to change their methods of life and conduct. But we found that perhaps 20 said they would go to work in places where they could make \$20 a week. They don't care much about going into private homes or into stores."

Mayor Schreiber has intimated he will discourage any maudlin sentiment about any of the proceedings.

## OFFICER CRACKS 670

The Toledo police force is going great in the Elm alleys tourney. Officer Huntington is leading the singles with a big 670 mark. In the doubles Detective Dobrzenecki and Langhoff are leading with 1176. - Tourney will end on March 30. Call Home Park 714-R for dates.

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## THREE MEN HELD AS SUGAR THIEVES

Three men are held in connection with police investigation of the theft of a barrel of sugar and 800 pounds of paper from the Lakeside Biscuit Co., at Locust and George streets, on Tuesday night.

The men were arrested by Detectives Hovey, McCloskey and Quinn and gave their names as Pat Stack, 913 East Bancroft-st; Felix Hurdy of Chicago, and Peto Bourquin of 1017 Lagrange-st.

## **HOLD POINT PLACE MEN FOR AUTO THEFT**

Walter Foote, 37, and Edward Kiefer, 35, of Point Place, are held in Central Police Station charged with an auto theft. Detective Salhoff arrested the men on a warrant sworn to by E. A. Machen

## THRILLING CHASE FOLLOWS A FIGHT

When Detectives Peters and Coffee saw a negro jump into a passing auto on Sunday, following a shooting affair on Canton-st they commandeered another car. A thrilling chase followed.

The suspect was overtaken at E. Woodruff-av and State-st. The shooting was done at E. Woodruff-av and Canton-st. One negro was slightly wounded in a gun battle over a woman. The captured suspect gave his name as Charles Williams of 886 Lucas-st.

## POLICE SERGEANTS MADE LIEUTENANTS

Three police sergeants were promoted to lieutenantcies by Safety Director Wall on Monday. The men are Thomas B. O'Reilly, Lawrence Swindeman and Fred Stonehouse. They will work out of the East Side Station. Two of the places were just recently created by Council. They pay \$1120 a year.

# PLAN NEW LAW FOR POOLROOMS; BAR THE ALIENS

Poolroom proprietors and bowling alley owners will be limited, in Toledo, to citizens of the United States, if an ordinance now before Council is approved.

Manufacturers of pool tables and owners are organizing against the passage of the legislation.

Strict regulation is proposed in an ordinance sent to Council by the legal department at the request of Safety Director Wall and Police Chief Herbert on Monday night.

Each place would be licensed at a yearly cost of \$10 for each bowling alley or pool and billiard table in the establishment. No person under 21 could conduct the place, nor could anyone who had been convicted of a felony.

The new law would bar persons under 18 from playing pool or frequenting the room where the game is played, the owner being subject to a fine of from \$20 to \$50 for each offense. The player would be subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$20.

Poolrooms would have to close at midnight, failing in which a fine of \$300 might be inflicted. Allowing a pool or billiard table to be used for gambling would subject the owner to a fine of from \$50 to \$500.

# DEATH TAKES JOHN BROSSIA

Services for Patrolman John Brossia, who dropped dead at Main and Second streets, on Tuesday afternoon, will be held in his home, 274 Plymouth-st, on Friday at 2 p. m. Burial will be in Willow Cemetery. Police will have charge.

Patrolman Brossia died within 30 hours of the death of his former partner, Detective Joseph Gauthier. Gauthier and Brossia served as detectives together for several years.

Brossia's death was the third in the Toledo Police Department within two days. The other death was Patrolman Louis Jazwiecki, who was shot by a negro on Sunday evening.

Patrolman Brossia was on his way to work when he collapsed within two blocks of the East Side Station. He died instantly. He had served several periods as a detective.

At one time he was a detective partner of Police Chief Henry Herbert. Brossia had been on the police force since 1895.



## WAR TO BE DECLARED ON ALL VAGRANTS

The Toledo city administration will enforce Ohio statutes against tramps and vagrants, as called upon by Governor Cox in a proclamation issued on Thursday.

Mayor Schreiber, Safety Director Wall, Police Chief Herbert and the municipal judges are heartily in favor of seeing to it that every available bit of the city's manpower is at work or at war.

Governor Cox's proclamation is a call upon all public officials in the state to force every able-bodied man

# SPEEDERS HELD FOR A SHOOTING

When police received a call early on Tuesday morning that men in an auto, speeding toward town, had shot twice at two men at Summit-st and Suder-av, auto patrolmen from all stations were sent out to head off the men.

Auto Patrolmen Huntington and Wissing sighted the machine at Cherry and Superior-sts, and followed it to Madison-av, where the machine was stopped and the occupants were arrested. On George Herman, 43, one of the four men arrested, police found a revolver with two exploded shells.

Frank Pero, 3401 Summit-av, and William McKinley of Manhattan-blvd, were waiting for a Summit car at Suder-av when the machine sped by. Two shots, fired from the auto, passed between the men's heads. One shot lodged in the wall in Fred Stickney's saloon at 3513 Summit-av.

The other men arrested gave their names as: Thomas Monrey, 25, of 502 Superior-st, Charles C. Johnson, 24, of 925 Clark-st, and William Wallace, driver, of 1327 Washington-st.

## **POLICE ARE PRAISED BY THE PROSECUTOR**

"I want to say to you, on behalf of this office and the Common Pleas Judges, that the members of the Police Department have done honor to themselves for all time by the rapid, efficient and conscientious handling of this aggregation of criminals."

That's the way County Prosecutor John C. D'Alton ended a letter to Police Chief Herbert on Tuesday, in speaking of the sentencing of Lawrence O'Leary to 35 years in the penitentiary for his part in the Doehler-Die Casting Co. payroll robbery.

## BOYS WANT A KNIFE; BREAK INTO STORE

Two boys broke into John W. Neipp's hardware store at 1513 Lawrence-av on Tuesday night. They told Patrolmen Myers and Knorr they wanted a pocket knife. The boys entered by climbing to the roof with a ladder and descending thru a skylight.

## THOMAS J. FENNING; PATROLMAN, IS DEAD

Patrolman Thomas J. Fenning, 52, of 523 W. Central-av, died in his home on Friday morning of a hemorrhage of the brain. Fenning had lived in Toledo 35 years and spent 20 years on the Toledo police force.

Fenning leaves his widow, and a son, Daniel Fenning, with the American forces in France; a brother, one sister in Texas and two sisters in Australia.

# JURY TO CALL OFFICERS WHO SAW THE TAR PARTY

## KEEP LAW, FLAG CLEAN.—SCHREIBER

I REALIZE that disloyalty to the government is most loathsome, and requires swift and effective punishment. I also know that on the spur of the moment and without sober reflection, the hearts of loyal citizens may be ungovernably aroused and inflamed.

Yet, after all, violations of the duty of loyalty must be punished according to law and in no other way. Mob violence is always to be condemned and can never be tolerated.

The public officials of this city have the serious responsibility of suppressing lawlessness, and this includes the stamping out of mob violence. This responsibility we will not shirk. I know, however, that the sober judgment of our people will aid us in restraining excited and angered crowds from hot-headedly taking the law into their own hands.

Let us all, therefore, stand together with a deep sense of our civic obligations, and constantly maintain the supremacy of the law. In this way only will the name of this community remain unstained and its honor flag unsullied.

CORNELL SCHREIBER,  
Mayor.

Toledo patrolmen who witnessed the demonstration of the mob that tarred and feathered three Holland residents early on Sunday, will be summoned to appear before the grand jury, county officials announced on Monday afternoon.

The policemen, it is said, were present in Liberty Court, Madison-av, when the Holland citizens were forced to disrobe and show their "coats" of tar and feathers.

"I speak of that disgraceful tar and feather scrape on Madison-av, on Sunday morning, when I ask you new jurors whether you will uphold the criminal law of Ohio regarding mob violence, regardless of public sentiment," Common Pleas Judge Johnson said to the new Lucas-co grand jury impaneled on Monday.

Judge Johnson referred to three Holland citizens, Perry Hall, 24, town marshal, J. J. Beatty, 32, railroad station agent, and William Wagner, 44, truck driver, who were taken by a mob from Holland to Toledo, tarred and feathered on the way in, and forced to kiss the Amer-

ican flag before a crowd of 500 at the Liberty Court on Madison-av early on Sunday. The men were accused of pro-German sympathies.

### MIGHT UPSET PLANS.

Speaking of the "tar and feather party," Federal Attorney Edwin J. Lynch said on Monday.

"Any time the citizenry of Toledo and vicinity has a tar and feather party planned, federal authorities should be communicated with to find out if the parties to be tarred are under observance. Such work as the Saturday night affair might upset the government in some important work. Such actions forewarn people.

Louis M. Cantrell, special investigator of the Department of Justice, said no complaint has been made to him against the three men and that he will not take action until such complaint is made.

The three men were taken to the Central Police Station on Sunday morning and they are being held until city, county and federal authorities complete an investigation.

### ARMED HIMSELF.

Fifteen or 20 strangers were in Holland early on Saturday evening looking for Beatty. Marshal Hall learned of it. Arming himself with two revolvers and a shotgun he started for Toledo with Wagner. Both knew Beatty was in Toledo and probably would start home on the last interurban car.

At the second stop out of Toledo they took Beatty from the interurban and started back to Holland. They had not gone far when they were met by a number of men in autos.

### MANY FROM TOLEDO.

Most of the men were from Toledo. They pulled Beatty out of the auto. When Hall objected they grabbed him and Wagner.

The crowd then started for Toledo. After reaching Ottawa Hills the three Holland men were forced to

disrobe. A coat of tar and feathers was applied.

At Liberty Court, in front of the Central Postoffice, the men were again forced to take off their clothes. They were put on a platform where they were jeered and hooted by more than 300.

### LEADER MAKES SPEECH.

A man who appeared to be the leader made a short speech.

"These men have refused to buy bonds," he said. "And they've spread reports that the bonds are worthless. That kind of talk has got to stop or there will be a lynching in Holland."

Police then took Hall, Beatty and Wagner to Central Police Station, where they are being held for the government.

### CROWDS VISIT STATION.

All day on Sunday men and women went to the station eager to see the men.

Beatty's wife and brother-in-law, Arthur H. Wood, postmaster of Holland, visited the trio on Sunday afternoon and made arrangements to have the tar removed.

Wood, who is chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee in Holland, said he did not know if the men had purchased bonds or whether they had ever been asked to buy. Beatty, Hall and Wagner admitted they had not bought bonds.

Statements of Common Pleas Judge Johnson and Prosecuting Attorney John C. D'Alton before the April term grand jury on Monday indicated that the grand jury will take up the "tar and feather party."

Former Fire Chief William Mayo was appointed foreman of the jury.

The jurors are: Dennis McCarthy, Hudson Fitch, Dennis Lynch, John Wilcox, Charles Harsch, C. M. Feilbach, A. A. Kujawa, Louis Van Norden, Walter Watson, D. C. Lewis and William Patterson. The last named is a former Socialist candidate for mayor.

# D'ALTON WARNS OF DANGER IN MOB VIOLENCE

"Every member of a mob that commits violence is responsible both civilly and criminally for the violence done," said Prosecutor John C. D'Alton on Monday, "and that cannot be made too plain. Not only are all members of the mob subject to criminal prosecution but the persons sustaining injury thru mob action can bring suit for damages and recover."

The activities of the tar and feather party on Sunday morning are primarily a matter for the city authorities, D'Alton said, but there will be a grand jury investigation, he added, after Judge Johnson had charged the grand jury and had placed some stress on mob violence.

## NO OBSTRUCTION.

That Judge Johnson selected William Patterson, a prominent English speaking member of the Socialist party, to serve on the grand jury was noted as was also the comment of the court that he would discharge the grand jury at any time on recommendation of the prosecutor.

D'Alton said that no obstruction of justice on the part of any juror will be tolerated.

D'Alton went to police headquarters on Monday morning for a consultation with Chief Herbert and with a view to securing information as to the Sunday morning happenings at Liberty Court.

## ALWAYS A DANGER.

"There is always the grave danger of working out personal grudge in the guise of patriotism in such demonstrations," the prosecutor said, "and I feel that every affair of that nature should be thoroly sifted.

"It is also true that pro-Germans might find the instigating of mob violence a very effective way of creating dissension and lessening patriotic efficiency in a community. I believe in letting the law and not the mob handle such things."

## ACTION OF MOB IS CONDEMNED BY WALL

Safety Director Wall on Monday condemned the action of the crowd that tarred and feathered three men early on Sunday.

"That is neither law nor order," he said. "The people of Toledo are for both law and order. That's what we are fighting for over there. The courts are tightening up on the kind of people these men are said to be, and will take care of them."

Percy Jones, chairman of the Thirteenth Ward Liberty Loan Committee, said: "I am unalterably opposed to that kind of action. I told our men so on Saturday afternoon. I told them that a mob in the aggregate were a lot of cowards."

# JURY CALLS PROMINENT TOLEDOANS

## Many Will Be Quizzed About The Party That Tarrred Trio Of Holland Citizens On Sunday.

### Socialist Councilman Smith Will Face Tribunal Of Colleagues To Answer Charges Of Being Disloyal To U. S.

A number of citizens, well known in the community, will visit the county grand jury room on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday in connection with the investigation of the application of tar and feathers to three Holland citizens—Perry Hall, 24; J. J. Beatty, 32, and William Wagner, 44—by a mob, said to have come from Toledo, and which returned to Toledo with the men and exhibited them at Liberty Court, Madison-av.

The county authorities have the names of a dozen or more members of the party, it is said, and they will be called before the jury.

#### TO STOP MOB LAW.

"Every statute affecting this case will be placed before the grand jury," said Prosecutor John C. D'Alton on Tuesday. "The laws must be enforced in this community. We will stop mob law if we have to go to the governor's office for support."

The county's legal authorities are particularly aroused by the statement in a Toledo paper that there will be other tar and feather parties. They insist that there will be a thoro investigation of this affair and such steps as will prevent a repetition.

The prosecutor's office is informed that the plans of the mob were known to the police on Saturday afternoon and that the sheriff's office was notified at 6 p. m.

#### POLICE USED TACT.

The prosecutor says the two policemen exercised excellent judgment as did the two wagon men in restraining the crowd from further violence and getting the three victims quietly to the Central Police Station.

There is some surprise exhibited at the difficulty in ascertaining from night officers at the Police Station the identity of members of the mob who appeared at the station after the three Holland men were taken there. Some of them are said to have accompanied the patrol wagon.

Officials say that many of the men are known and that prominent business and professional men are included. It is hinted that there are also public officials' names listed.

#### D'ALTON TO DIRECT.

D'Alton himself will take up this matter with the grand jury. One of the first witnesses called for Tuesday afternoon was Richard Forster, a newspaper man, who is reputed to know something about the affair. He will be followed by a number of policemen and station officers.

It had been the intention of the prosecutor's office to investigate also the alleged disloyal activities of the three victims of the mob, but the federal authorities prefer to handle that end of the matter themselves.

#### MAYOR TAKES ACTION.

Mayor Schreiber and Safety Director Wall have directed that the two patrolmen present at Liberty Court early on Sunday when three tarred and feathered men were forced to kneel and kiss the flag, make verbal statements of the case on Tuesday afternoon.

"It was my intention to have the men appear on Monday afternoon, but they were then before the grand jury," said the mayor.

Already the written report of the case is on file. Safety Director Wall said that if there were any other details it would be proper to bring them out.

#### PATROLMAN'S REPORT.

Patrolman Clark's report is to the effect that 15 autos drove up to the court, the men were forced to kneel and kiss the flag, that one in the crowd told the women to leave, and then the three men were forced to disrobe. Patrolman Ford then came and they got word to the station, the wagon was sent up and they took charge of the men and sent them in for safe-keeping.

Clark said that one man, who refused to give his name, handed him one loaded and one empty gun he said he had taken from prisoners.

"This fellow was over six feet tall, had glasses on and one eye was out," the report said.

#### CHIEF PREPARES ORDERS.

Toledo patrolmen will know in the future what to do in case there are any demonstrations in the city like the "tar and feather party" on Sunday morning.

Police Chief Herbert was preparing instructions on Tuesday to be read to patrolmen, reminding them that failure to maintain order is a failure to do one's duty.

Hearing of the charges of disloyalty to the government, brought against Socialist Councilman Bruce T. Smith of the Thirteenth Ward, will be held on Wednesday night, beginning at 7:30, in the Council chamber.

Councilman Smith said he was not prepared for his defense on Monday night, so Council voted to postpone until Wednesday.

Charges of disorderly conduct and lack of the qualification for a Councilman were signed by Percy C. Jones, chairman of the Thirteenth Ward Liberty Loan Committee, and Louis A. Boulay, county sanitary engineer.

#### FIVE SIGN AFFIDAVITS.

These charges are based on affidavits of disloyalty made by Harry B. George, 128 Champion-st; his son, Ralph H. George, 128 Champion-st; D. R. Sullivan, a foreman, 1643 Wayne-st; W. R. Wilson, foreman, 103 Emery-st, and Ben B. Hoover, Blade reporter.

The resolution of investigation passed by Council indicates that it has full jurisdiction. Mayor Schreiber sat with President Kilbury and watched proceedings closely. He signed the resolution of investigation

#### COUNCIL CHAMBER PACKED.

Council chamber was packed. Many could not enter. Men were waiting at 6:15 to gain entrance. A detail of a dozen patrolmen and a squad of plain clothes men, as well as Police Chief Herbert and Safety Director Wall were present to see that order "nobody started anything." Nobody did.

Police searched every person that entered for firearms. One automatic gun was taken from one man and he was arrested.

All 16 members of Council, including Smith himself, voted "yes" on the resolution to provide a hearing to determine the charges.

Wednesday night was fixed as the time, and the Council chamber as the place for hearing. Law Director Emery and his assistants were named to prosecute the charges. Councilman Smith is to be given an opportunity to make his defense. Attendance of witnesses is to be compelled.

#### REFUSE TO HEAR SMITH.

Councilman Smith wanted to read a statement to Council. This was denied him. Vice-Mayor Kilbury ruled that only testimony under oath could be received.

"I rise to a question of personal privilege," Smith said. "I would like to have time on these charges. But I have a statement I would like to read first, and then a chance to collect my thoughts later."

Council voted to recess until Wednesday night, without hearing Councilman Smith's statement.

Jones and Boulay charged that Smith was guilty of disorderly con-

duct, and that he had ceased to possess the qualifications of a councilman "in that by his conduct and utterances he has shown and expressed a disloyal attitude and state of mind towards the United States of America and has violated his oath of office."

The oath is to the effect that he would support the constitution of the United States and State of Ohio.

As to disorderly conduct the charges specify that Smith "is maintaining and has for a long time maintained a disloyal attitude toward the United States of America; has opposed the successful prosecution of the war; has uttered statements disloyal to the United States of America and derogatory to the announced purposes for which the United States has entered the war on many occasions, and that the said Bruce T. Smith did, at the time herein mentioned, make in substance the statements set forth in the papers hereto attached."

#### FATHER AND SON TO TESTIFY.

Harry B. George, who made one affidavit, was supported by his son, Ralph George, who accompanied his father to Smith's home on April 7 to sell him a bond.

George said Smith refused to buy, saying he was opposed to taking the life of any man, and that he could not buy Liberty bonds because it was against his religious principles.

#### COULDN'T CHANGE VIEWS.

George said he recalled a statement made by Smith in May, 1917, to him (George) that "he considered a man who was wearing overalls and a jacket more patriotic than the fellow wearing khaki." George said Smith said he hadn't changed his mind.

George said Smith said "the moral phase of the war is all wrong," that "this war could be financed by taxation," that he said "it didn't matter whether they placed him on a yellow card for not buying, and that he could not momentarily change his views in reference to the war question."

George said that Smith said he owned no flag, but that he would put one up if he (George) gave it to him, if it would do George any good.

#### BOUGHT NO BONDS.

W. R. Wilson and D. R. Sullivan jointly averred that Smith had told them he hadn't bought any bonds of the first or second issue and would not unless forced to by law.

Ben B. Hoover said that Smith said he was "opposed to all war; that he believed financing the war would prolong it, and that he had not expected the matter of purchasing bonds would be a matter of coercion."

No sooner had the resolution been passed by Council for the hearing, than Mayor Schreiber and Vice-Mayor Kilbury signed the document, and both the investigating resolution

and the charges were presented to Smith, who sat at the desk.

Socialist Councilman Curtis objected to Kilbury's ruling. He said that Smith should be given an opportunity to make his statement. But to no avail.

#### MANY POLICE THERE.

The first persons allowed in the Council lobby found many patrolmen scattered there. They were in the hallways and at all entrances. When Council came in, Councilman Smith headed the procession. There was not a word of censure.

Not a hoot, nor a cat call, nor an unseemly remark. When the clerk read the charges there wasn't a sound from the spectators. After the recess men loitered, discussing the situation. It became necessary for the police to disperse the crowd. Councilman Smith was accompanied to his home by Inspector William Delahanty.



Both Mayor Schreiber and Safety Director Wall exonerated Patrolmen Clark and Ford on Wednesday after hearing their detailed report on what they did at the Liberty Court tar party display on Sunday morning.

"The men did very well," said Safety Director Wall. "Instead of trying to get away with the prisoners on foot, which might have resulted in trouble, they sent at once for the wagon. The men are to be commended."

# CLEAR STREETS OF LOAFERS, IS POLICE ORDER

Police orders have been issued to keep the loafers off St. Clair-st. This follows complaints that men congregate there near the poolrooms and make remarks to women and girls as they pass.

Patrolman O. W. Smith is a man "who will do what he is told," Police Chief Herbert said. He was placed on this beat. "Beat" is right, for Smith beat Maurice Murphy, 1028 Baker-st, with a billy in an effort to enforce the "move on" order.

Murphy complained against Smith. It developed that Murphy is a good boy; that Smith probably was over-anxious and that at that Murphy didn't want Smith to lose his job over the affair, and so the case probably will be dropped.

## PRISONER TELLS OF CLIPPING BUREAU

Commenting on the statement of Edwin Von Walden, alleged bank robber under arrest in Cincinnati, that a "crooks' clipping bureau" is operated in Toledo, from where newspaper records of hold-ups and robberies are furnished, Police Chief Herbert said on Friday that he never heard of such a bureau.

"The Toledo Police Department keeps a record of newspaper clippings of complaints, arrests and accidents in Toledo, for reference purposes. It is kept accurately, but only for police or reputable citizens," Chief Herbert said.

Von Walden, said to be the son of wealthy parents, is accused of robbing the First National Bank of Madisonville of \$8868 on April 2.

## MAN AND WIFE HELD AS DRESS THIEVES

Charles Lantz and his wife of 46 Ontario-st are held by police in connection with the theft of some silk dresses from the Thompson-Hudson store earlier in the week.

When the couple was arrested by Detectives Henahan and Raltz on Friday night, several silk dresses, said to have been taken from the Thompson store, were found in their possession.

# SLAYER FLEES AS GAMBLER IS SHOT TO DEATH

Edward McNaulty, 32, known as "Frisco Red," an alleged New York gambler, who is said to have taken Toledo gamblers "down the line" to the tune of something over \$10,000 last fall, is dead, the victim of an old feud that is said to have had its beginning at Hot Springs months ago.

McNaulty was shot in the neck in front of the Superior Hotel, Superior and Jackson streets, Friday night at about 7 o'clock, following a quarrel. The wounded man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital by Earl A. Jones, taxi driver, of 109 19th-st.

## DIED IN HOSPITAL.

The bullet had severed the jugular vein and passed thru the neck. McNaulty died a few minutes after reaching the hospital.

McNaulty is described as the plunging type of gambler. McNaulty has been away from Toledo practically all winter. He returned here only a few days ago. An arrest in the case may be expected later in the day, the police say.

Police learned that McNaulty and the murderer had quarreled in the hotel bar. Both left the saloon by the Jackson-st entrance.

## SLAYER REACHES CAR.

As the door swung open McNaulty was knocked down by his companion who said, "Say, what do you mean you'll kill me?" As McNaulty attempted to get up he was shot.

Patrolman Topper heard the shot. He found McNaulty lying on the sidewalk. A bystander pointed to a man walking down the street as the slayer. This man boarded an out-bound Toledo, Postoria & Findlay car as Topper reached the corner.

## TOLEDO MEN HELD AS DOPE THIEVES

Suspected of having broken into a Bryan, O., drug store and taking nine bottles of dope, J. Knopp, 25, of Salem, O., and James Kavanaugh, 25, of Toledo, were arrested on a Toledo & Indiana car by Detectives Carroll and Hovey on Saturday.

The detectives found nine bottles of dope, valued at several hundred dollars, seven hypodermic outfits and five boxes of hypodermic needles and \$12 in cash on Knopp and Kavanaugh. Such articles and that sum of money were taken from the Bryan store, it is said.

# POLICE TAKE 29 IN GAME RAIDS

Twenty-nine men and three women were taken in three police raids on Sunday. Beer, cards and money are held as evidence.

Fifteen were arrested in a pool-room at Delaware and Detroit avenues. Hugh LeRoy, 44, of 2479 Hollywood-av, was fined \$15 for keeping a gambling room. LeRoy says that he consented to manage the place for a few days while the proprietor, a Mr. Foster, went to Camp Sherman to visit a son.

F. H. Coopridge, 39, of 939 W. Central-av, was held on a charge of selling liquor without a license. He was fined \$25 and costs.

J. L. Hannon, 28, of 330 Broadway, was arrested on charges of keeping a gambling house, keeping a house of ill-fame and selling liquor without a license. Five men and three women were arrested in his place. Hannon's case was continued.

# NOT GUILTY, IS PLEA OF O'BRIEN

Louis O'Brien, alleged slayer of Fred McNulty, waived examination and pleaded not guilty when arraigned in Police Court on Friday morning on a charge of manslaughter. He was held to the grand jury.

O'Brien is said to have shot McNulty after an argument at Superior and Jackson streets on last Friday evening. Detective Carl signed the affidavit charging O'Brien with manslaughter. He will plead self-defense.



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## NEGRO SOLDIER IS HELD AS PROWLER

George Black, 23, a negro soldier from Camp Custer, Mich., is held in the Central Police Station on a housebreaking charge. Neighbors saw Black entering the home of Gertrude Bryant, 333 Vance-st, early on Thursday. Patrolmen Streeter, Daly, Carl and Miller caught Black in the house.

—The city is ready to accept smaller men for the police force. The height limit, with a corresponding change in weight, has been reduced from 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 8 inches. Examinations for eligibles in both police and fire departments will be held May 20 and 24.

# LOAFERS ARE ARRESTED AND PUT TO WORK

Loafers—go to work for the government or go to the workhouse.

That was the warning of Police Chief Herbert on Wednesday, following Tuesday afternoon's roundup of poolroom and barrel house idlers.

Within 30 minutes after Chief Herbert issued his order on Tuesday afternoon, police had filled Central Police Station with suspects.

The chief questioned each one, and those who could not give good account of themselves were ordered held. Of the 50 or more arrested, 39 were retained. More men were taken on Wednesday.

They will be paid 35 cents an hour by the government. Chief Herbert on Wednesday sent a number of the men to unload the four government boats which are docked at the foot of Magnolia-st.

## POLICE RESCUE A HORSE IN AREAWAY

It took several policemen to dislodge a runaway horse which fell into an areaway in an alley off Madison-av, between Superior and Huron streets, on Wednesday.

The horse, which was hitched to a popcorn wagon, became frightened at a piece of paper.

## THIEF FINDS LOOT IN A RUBBER STORE

Patrolman Donahue found a door open in the Firestone Rubber Co.'s store, 1101 Madison-av, on Wednesday night. Donahue phoned the manager. The manager said:

"Lock it up. Much obliged." When the manager arrived at the store on Thursday morning he found that \$200 and checks totaling \$500 had been taken.

Thief who entered the Kraus Printing Co. plant, 136 Michigan-st, on Wednesday night, stole \$6 worth of Thrift Stamps.

## TAKE THIEF AFTER A THRILLING CHASE

A crowd of 50 persons chased a negro burglar who kicked in a window at the Basch & Co. jewelry store, 340 Summit-st, shortly before midnight on Tuesday.

The thief was overtaken on St. Clair-st. Patrolmen Wilson and Stone found a watch and several trays on the prisoner.

Two other watches were found on St. Clair-st, and three on Summit-st, where the negro had collided with a news stand. The negro gave his name as Walter Sims, 30, of Cincinnati. He is charged with burglary.

Sims was held to the grand jury under \$500 bond in Police Court on Wednesday.

—Sergeant Ansel, of the East Side police force, was a street light trimmer before he joined the force. He says the late Mayor Jones used to cover his beat with him every morning. "He used to think light trimming great exercise," Ansel says.

# JUMP SAVES HIM FROM JAIL

Half an hour after Patrolman Finn reported the theft of his auto on Sunday evening, Patrolman Harry Clark saw two strangers driving the machine down Summit-st.

Commandeering another car, Clark gave chase, overtaking them at Summit and Adams streets. While taking the men to Central Station one of them jumped from the machine at Monroe-st.

For fear of hitting pedestrians Clark did not shoot, but took his other prisoner to the station. The man gave his name as Gus Burr, 25, of 741 Balfe-st.



## DOHERTY PINCHED; AUTO TAGS ANCIENT

Toledo police will not allow Henry L. Doherty of the Rail-Light to ride around in an auto carrying last year's license tags.

On Wednesday night Doherty's auto, with the old license tags, was standing at the curb on Madison-av. When Doherty started to drive away he was arrested by Patrolman Thomas.

Doherty explained to Police Chief Herbert that he had been out of town for several months and that he would get new tags immediately. He was not compelled to appear in court.

# GIRL, A VICTIM OF SLAYER, IS FOUND IN RIVER

Police Chief Herbert and Coroner Hartung on Wednesday afternoon were running down numerous clues in an attempt to identify the body of the young woman who, with her head mutilated and a dog chain around her neck, was found floating in the Maumee River near the Cherry-st bridge early on Wednesday.

Patrolman Mosher of the East Side Police Station declared, after viewing the body, that he knew the girl. He said she was an orphan and up until January had worked in a grocery store on Front-st, near Euclid-av. He did not know her name, however.

## IDENTITY NOT PROVEN.

Investigation did not satisfy Chief Herbert of her identity. A young Bulgarian who was present when the body was taken from the water said he believed he had seen the girl working in a store on Front-st.

Discovery of the body verifies police and Coroner Hartung's belief of two weeks ago, when evidence of a murder was found at the east end of the Pennsylvania R. R. bridge. Those working on the case are divided in opinion as to whether the girl is a foreigner.

The girl, who was 22, had been struck eight times on the head with a sharp instrument. All the cuts were deep, and about 11-2 inches long. The body had been in the water about two weeks.

## WOMAN FINDS BODY.

Mrs. Jennie Savage, who lives on the water front north of the Cherry-st bridge, discovered the body while rowing near one of the government dredges.

A dog chain, about four feet long, was wrapped around the girl's neck. The young woman was 5 feet and 3 inches tall, weighed 120 pounds, had brown hair and probably brown eyes.

She wore a blue serge skirt, khaki-colored coat with a belt and fancy side patch pockets, and a yellow shirtwaist of flimsy material. Her underwear was of ordinary quality with exception of a pink camisole.

## NO IDENTIFICATION MARKS.

Underneath the camisole was found a powder puff. The girl had black cotton stockings, but wore no shoes. There were no rings, laundry marks or other evidence to identify the body.

Several detectives are inclined to the theory that the girl may have been murdered near the bridge and dragged to it by means of the chain.

Just two weeks ago on Wednesday Charles Walker, Pennsylvania R. R. detective, discovered several strands of a woman's brown hair, hair pins and a comb, all in a pool of blood, about 100 feet from the east end of the Pennsylvania bridge, which is the first bridge north of the Cherry-st bridge.

## VERIFIES THEORY.

Walker found the footprint of a man's No. 9 shoe in the pool of blood.

Police dragged the river for days, but with no success.

Explanation of the finding of the body up-stream from the scene of the crime was made by Coroner Hartung. He said that two weeks ago Wednesday morning a strong wind was blowing against the current.

No evidence which would indicate the cause of the crime or point to the identity of the murderer has been uncovered.

The body is in Zahnle & Schramm's morgue, 1983 N. Erie-st.

# SLAIN GIRL TO REST IN UNMARKED GRAVE

Burial in the Potters' Field will be the fate of the young woman whose murdered body was found floating in the Maumee River early on Wednesday unless, someone is able to identify the body by Thursday afternoon or donates \$10 to pay for a burial place in some cemetery.

The body is so badly mutilated and decomposed that every hour makes identification more difficult. Burial was to be on Thursday afternoon.

## MANY SEE THE BODY.

Of the more than 600 men and women who viewed the body at Zalusko and Schramm's morgue, 1983 N. Erie-st., on Wednesday night only one person gave any hope of establishing an identity. She was

Mary Blakely, who conducts a rooming house at 1927 N. Erie-st.

Mrs. Blakely said the girl's face slightly resembled a Mrs. Amber Ray of Fostoria, who had roomed with her until five weeks ago. A telephone call to Fostoria located Mrs. Ray there.

## MAY REMAIN MYSTERY.

P. M. Hutchisson of 329 W. Manhattan-blevd., a cousin of Mrs. Ray, told police on Thursday that Mrs. Ray is with her parents in Fostoria.

Neither Coroner Hartung or Police Chief Herbert on Thursday were able to establish any semblance of an identity. Unless she is identified by Thursday afternoon the girl's name and that of her slayer probably will remain unknown.

# SALVATIONISTS GIVE BURIAL TO A SLAIN GIRL

Body of the unidentified girl who was murdered on the Pennsylvania R. R. bridge several weeks ago, and which was found in the Maumee River on Wednesday, was buried in Forest Cemetery at 9 on Friday morning by Salvation Army workers.

The body was attended only by the Army workers. The grave is in one of the more lonesome parts of the burial ground. None came who could identify the body, tho the Salvation Army workers delayed burial until Friday morning.

Police are without clues. The burial has tended to deprive them of the chance of identification and possibility of apprehending the girl's slayer.

Four small boys playing along the river front found a ragged gray sweater near the scene of the murder, on Thursday. The sweater was bloodstained on the shoulder, arm and left side. Police say it furnished no clew.

## POLICE ON DUTY AT FURNITURE PLANT

A patrolman was detailed for duty at the Toledo Metal Furniture Co., Dorr-st and New York Central R. R., on Thursday. A number of former employes of the company were reported to be picketing the company grounds.

Officials of the company said that the men were not striking but that they quit or were discharged in the last two days. Officials refused to say how many men had left the company's employe or to give any reason for their leaving.

## POLICE CALLED WHEN RAT RUNS INTO STORE

One huge rat nearly caused a small riot at Cherry and Michigan streets on Thursday.

Jacob Baer, clothing merchant of 905 Cherry-st, called out the police when the rat, chased by a gang of boys, ran into Baer's store.

## REFUSES TO PAY FOR LODGING; IS SHOT

Because he refused to pay for a night's lodging and his breakfast on Friday morning, Oble Dove, 38, negro, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was probably fatally shot by Shelby West, negro, who runs a boarding house at the New York Central camp No. Three, end of Hill-av.

Detective Fred Palscki arrested Shelby. Dove was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. He is shot in the leg and breast.

# OFFICERS' HOMES AT BEACH ROBBED

Six cottages at Stop 21, Toledo Beach line, including those of Captain of Detectives Louis Haas and Auto Patrolman Max Knorr, were robbed on Saturday.

Patrolman 'Knorr's' cottage was stripped of bed clothes, guns, a camera and wearing apparel.

After entering John Koczarowski's home at 1629 Vance-st, early on Sunday and taking \$2 and a gold watch, thieves went to John Barenok's home at 1633 Vance-st, and stole \$54.

While he slept on Saturday night Joseph Skopecole, 327 Tenth-st, was relieved of \$200. George Pike, 110 Sixteenth-st, was "touched" for \$25 in Tledtke Bros.' store on Saturday evening. A second-story prowler obtained 75 cents when he entered George Ward's home, 3915 Park-st.

Three rooms in the Secor Hotel were burglarized on Saturday night. George Rush, Wyandotte, Mich., lost \$18; H. M. Fowler, Elmore, N. J., \$19, and J. Hogan, Columbus, \$40.



# KNOCKS DOWN WOMEN; IS HELD

After knocking two aged women to the floor, one carrying a small baby in her arms, and dashing to the street, a man giving his name as Harry Wright, 38, 448th Eleventh-st., was held by a pedestrian until the arrival of police on Monday at noon.

The affair occurred in the home of Mrs. Frank Van Karsen, 425 Tecumseh-st. Wright had evidently entered the house without being heard and passed to the second floor. A neighbor, Mrs. Carrie Lawrence, called on Mrs. Van Karsen with her small baby. The two women ascended to the second floor where Wright was.

Knocking the two women down he fled. After running two blocks he was captured and held until Motor Policemen Rossman and Smith arrived. Neither of the women was hurt. Police say Wright poses as a collector.

**BURGLAR GOT FIVE IN A ROW.** Tom Neck, 24, "allover," is being held by police, suspected of having burglarized five residences in the 300 block on Second-st on Monday night. Neck was arrested between two of the houses by Patrolman Turner.

## FILL THE WAR CHEST

# MEN AND WOMEN ARE TAKEN IN TWO RAIDS

In raids on two houses' on Thursday night, police arrested six women and six men.

Mrs. William Kennedy was taken on a charge of renting her rooms at 1107 Jackson-st for improper purposes. George Davis, 48, of 332 and 334 Erle-st, was charged with keeping a rooming house for improper purposes. The others were charged with visiting. In Police Court on Friday Davis was fined the court costs. The charge against Mrs. Kennedy was marked off docket. Those charged with visiting were fined a total of \$20 and costs.

## TITGEMEIER MAY LOSE POLICE JOB

The dismissal of Patrolman William Titgemeler may be announced soon. He was suspended a few days ago on charges preferred by Police Chief Herbert. A hearing on them was given before Safety Director Wall on Friday.

Titgemeler was charged with failing to turn over to Deputy Sheriff Zimmerman a \$50 reward for the return of a deserter from the army to Columbus.