

PACKER WANTS NO UNION HELP

Armour Says Working Classes Have Other Remedies.

Industrial Relations Investigation in Chicago Is Concluded—Less Unrest Predicted.

Chicago.—The Chicago hearing of the United States commission on industrial relations, begun two weeks ago, was concluded Saturday with a fitting glance at working conditions and wages in local packing houses.

The chief witnesses were J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., and director on the boards of several railroads and banks, and J. E. O'Hern, his superintendent of plants.

Most of the questions directed at Mr. Armour had been submitted to him in advance and he repeated the questions and read the answers rapidly from a typewritten document.

The essential part of his testimony bearing on repeated testimony of others through which workmen may attain their rights, was to the effect that he was opposed to the unionization of his employes. He cited the strike of 1904, when the offer of the packers to arbitrate was declined, he said. The union, he declared, was crushed, and since then organizers had been discouraged.

Mr. Armour expressed the opinion that industrial unrest in the United States is slowly decreasing. His own employes, he said, were adequately protected through the privilege of applying to the respective foremen.

The witness said he kept in touch with employes in their homes through foremen and the company's welfare workers. Employes were privileged to appeal to the president of the company when they thought subordinate officials dealt unjustly with them.

"Do you believe a proper standard of living can be maintained by a weekly wage of \$12.50?" Mr. Armour was asked.

"It is a broad and difficult question," he replied.

He denied that his company took advantage of an oversupply of immigrant labor to pay less than living wage.

Mr. Armour said that he did not believe that unions were necessary to the welfare of employes.

"The success of an employer depends on the employe," said he, "and to get the best work of the employe the best wages the market affords must be paid."

Ex-Senator Aldrich Dies Suddenly at Ripe Age

New York.—Nelson W. Aldrich, 30 years United States senator from Rhode Island, and intimately associated with tariff and currency legislation in that time, died Friday at his home in Fifth avenue, following a stroke of apoplexy. He was 73 years old.

Until Thursday, when he was taken ill with indigestion, Mr. Aldrich had been in good health. His physician left him an hour before he died, thinking then that he was on the way to recovery. When he became unconscious members of his immediate family were hurriedly summoned and were at the bedside when he died. They included his wife, Miss Aldrich and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his daughters, and Winthrop Aldrich, his son.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich held a seat in the United States senate continuously from 1881 to 1911. The influence exerted by him on governmental affairs was best illustrated by the fact that when he was satirically introduced to an audience as "the general manager of the United States," that appellation lived through the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. He gave special attention to tariff and financial legislation in committee.

Probably the greatest parliamentarian that ever served in the senate, Aldrich had no difficulty in maintaining leadership of his party. Although known among the veterans as a "committee" senator, he was quite as much at home on the floor and naturally was more in evidence in the larger arena.

Sinking of Ship Angers

The Hague, via London.—Further ministerial conferences were held Saturday to consider the sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk, with grain consigned to The Netherlands government, in the North Sea Wednesday night. The sinking of the steamer without warning has aroused the most wide-spread public irritation and has called forth stinging protests from all the newspapers, even those inclined toward the German side. The papers say there appears no doubt but that a German submarine was guilty.

Plea Made for Apples

London.—An appeal was made to the Procurator-General by Robert P. Skinner, American consul-general in London, for special treatment for ships detained in British ports which carry American apples, because of the perishable nature of these cargoes. Mr. Skinner said that thousands of Oregon and Washington apple-growers would suffer heavily unless these detained cargoes were released promptly. Four steamers with cargoes of apples are among the detained ships.

Stolen Silver Is Coined

Portland.—A gang of counterfeiters is stealing silverware from Portland homes and melting it down for coinage, according to city detectives. Spurious silver dollars have become common along the Pacific Coast. It is said that many hundred dollars' worth of sterling silver articles have been stolen. The detectives maintain that their failure to recover the silver is due to its being melted down and coined into dollars.

ENGLISH REPORT LOSS OF 12,810

Cost to Foe at Battle of Nueve Chapelle Claimed Heavier.

Thousands of Germans Go Down—18,000 Wounded Declared Removed From Field.

London.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, reports the British losses in the three days' fighting at Nueve Chapelle as follows:

Killed—190 officers, 2337 men.
Wounded—359 officers, 8174 other ranks.

Missing—23 officers, 1728 men.
Field Marshal French's report continues:

"The enemy left several thousand dead on the field and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed by train. Thirty officers and 1657 of other ranks were captured."

The British commander's dispatch concerning the battle of Nueve Chapelle, which began early in March, says among other things:

"Considerable delay occurred after the capture of Nueve Chapelle and the infantry was greatly disorganized. I am of the opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly-expressed order of the general officer commanding the first army been more carefully observed."

Field Marshal French's report, which covers the battles of Nueve Chapelle and St. Eloi, under date of April 5, was published in the Official Gazette. The commander-in-chief writes:

"The event of chief interest and importance which has taken place is the victory achieved over the enemy in the battle of Nueve Chapelle, which was fought March 10, 11 and 12."

"The main attack was delivered by the troops of the first army under command of General Sir Douglas Haig, supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a division of cavalry and some infantry of the general reserve."

Good Roads Bonds Carry by Two to One Majority

Portland, Or.—Multnomah county voted Wednesday in favor of good roads.

By a majority of approximately 13,500 the people authorized an issue of \$1,250,000 in bonds to pay for improving 70 miles of the county's principal trunk highways with modern hard-surface pavement.

The bonds will bear 5 per cent interest and will be offered for sale at the earliest possible date allowed by law.

The issue before the voters was clearly one of reconstructing the roads or continuing with the present system of macadamized roads and dirt roads.

The voters met the issue squarely and returned a most decisive verdict in favor of good roads. Intense county-wide interest was displayed in the election. Approximately 88 per cent of the registered vote was cast, which, in view of the fact that only this one question was before the people, is considered a remarkably heavy proportion.

German Airship Bombs Many English Villages

Newcastle, England.—A Zeppelin raid was made in the Tyne district of Northumberland county Thursday night. It appears that the Zeppelin reached Blyth from the North Sea at about 8:10 o'clock, passed over Blyth and Cramlington and proceeded to the neighborhood of Seatonburn.

Bombs were dropped on several of the villages—five at Choppington, three at Wallsend, two at Seatonburn and one at Bedlington.

No loss of life or serious personal injury resulted, and the material loss was not heavy.

It was an ideal night. There were no clouds and no wind, but the night was dark. The airship sailed at an altitude estimated at 2000 feet. When it was ascertained that it was a German dirigible the news was telegraphed to all the neighboring towns, where electric lights were extinguished and other precautionary were taken.

Irish Welcome Wimborne.

Dublin.—Baron Wimborne, who has succeeded Lord Aberdeen as lord lieutenant of Ireland, made his state entry into Dublin Thursday, and a great welcome was given him by all classes of the population.

The scene was a brilliant one. The new lord lieutenant was escorted by a detachment of cavalry and at the head of the troops he rode through the principal streets of the city.

Lady Wimborne and their children, one son and two daughters, rode in the procession.

Shock of Catch Fatal.

Tacoma, Wash.—With a live trout, 12 inches long, wriggling at the end of the line on his fishing rod, James Bailey, a veteran angler of the Puyallup valley, was found dead by the side of a small stream at Lake Bay Thursday. An uncle, Amsie King, and a neighbor, who found Bailey sitting upright, but with life gone, gave it as their opinion that he died of the excitement of his catch. He had been subject to heart attacks.

GERMAN UHLANS IN POLAND



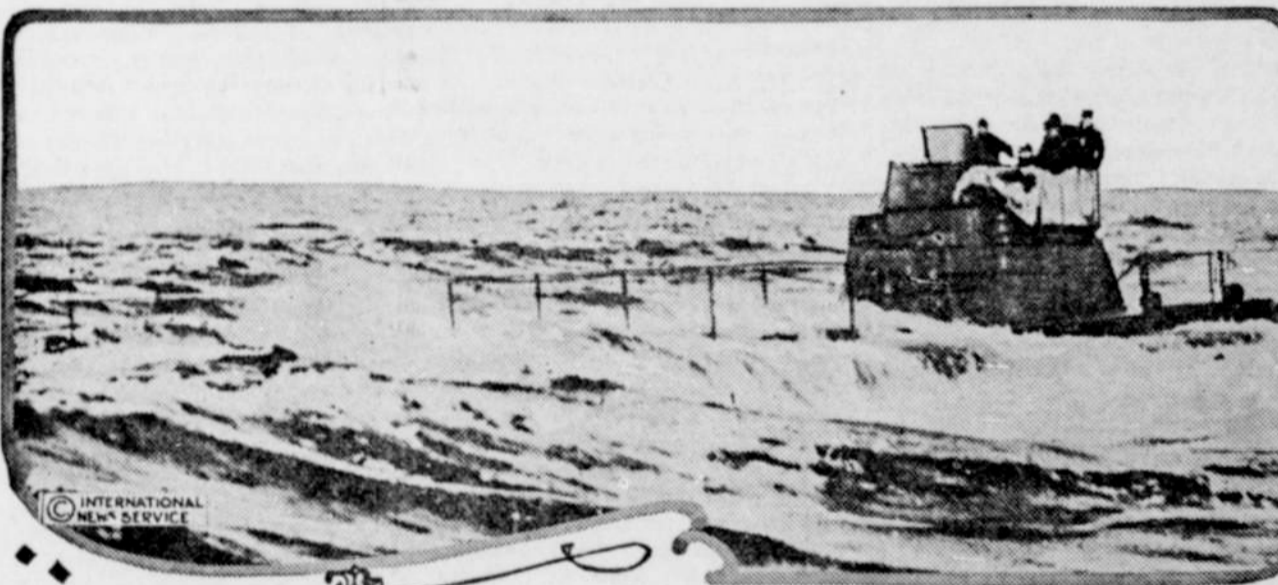
Party of German uhlans in Poland shooting from the saddle, their long lances stuck in the ground beside their horses.

AUSTRIANS TAKE COMMUNION BEFORE BATTLE



Austrian soldiers taking communion before going into battle. The regimental bands supply sacred as well as martial music.

GERMAN SUBMARINE U-5 IN STORM



The German submarine U-5 is one of the vessels that has been active in the destruction of British merchant vessels.

GERMANS PUBLISH PAPERS IN POLAND



For the convenience of the inhabitants of Poland the German army publishes newspapers and displays them on the trees. These papers contain news of all the world, sent on from Berlin.

CATAPULT USED BY FRENCH



This catapult, in the form of a big slingshot, is used in a French trench to hurl bombs at the German positions.

Caring for Insane.

How enormous is the task of caring for the insane is shown by the fact that there are in all our public institutions approximately 200,000 insane persons, a number exceeding the number of students enrolled in all the colleges and institutions in the country. In New York the expenditure for the insane is one-fourth of the total annual appropriations of the state.

HAS FAMOUS PANTRY

MOST WOMEN WOULD ENVY QUEEN MARY'S TREASURES.

Besides Possessing Great Historic Interest, Their Financial Value Is Enormous—Some Marvels of Workmanship There.

Among the famous pantries of the world is that of Queen Mary at Windsor. This pantry comprises two rooms of no great dimensions, but it contains treasures in the form of plate and household articles that are valued at more than a million pounds sterling. Many of these possess historic interest. For example, there is a conspicuous exhibit in the form of a table of solid silver. This is nearly a yard in length, and its top, with an area of several square feet, bears the royal arms and exquisitely chased designs of the symbolic rose, thistle, harp, etc. Every reign since that of Elizabeth has contributed to this table a design of some sort.

The most imposing of all the dazzling array of plate is the so-called gold dinner service for occasions of the highest state.

The walls of the two rooms of this royal pantry, the larger of which is 30 feet by 16 feet, and the smaller a square of 16 feet, are lined with cases of plate glass and mahogany, and in these and similar cases, occupying the center of each room, are some of the most extraordinary examples of art in gold, silver and precious stones that the world has ever seen.

There are tall, graceful epergnes, each of which would tax the strength of two men to lift it; there are dishes in gold and silver, any one of which would be too heavy to run away with; dainty toilet services in gold and silver, candelabra, communion services, flagons, vases, punch bowls, wine coolers, fountains and fonts in silver, wrought in designs of great beauty by the most skillful artists.

The most beautiful of all these, it is said, is the Nautilus vase, fashioned, it is claimed, out of pearl, gold and silver by the hands of Benvenuto Cellini, himself, although it bears the name of an artist of Nuremberg, Nicholas Schmidt. The shell, which is of pearl, mounted in silver and gold of the most delicate chasing, is poised on the shoulders of a superbly mounted horseman, and above the pearl shell another figure is throned.

Another marvel of workmanship is the rose water fountain, in silver, with its dome supported by columns, around which are grouped horses and hounds.

In point of interest it would be difficult to picture any article of the kind more artistically perfect than the silver-gilt flagon, that was rescued from the armada more than three hundred years ago. This flagon is a yard high and its value runs far into the thousands.

One of the historic bits that are highly prized is a quaint pair of bellows, mounted in silver and gold, that once belonged to Nell Gwynn. There are ponderous silver "fledgods" of the time of Charles II, and near by is an enormous punch bowl, contributed by George IV as an example of the art of Flaxman.

Is It a Dinosaurium?

It is refreshing now and then to get away from daily consideration of the modern monsters of destruction and renew a suspended acquaintance with the behemoths of the earliest days. Here, for instance, is the story of the fossil survival of what may have been a dinosaurium, according to the discoverer. It was dislodged, the fossil was dislodged, from a section of yellow clay 15 feet below the street level at St. George, Staten Island.

The foreman of the excavating gang says the bones look mightily like an elephant's, but the finder scorns this unprofessional opinion and sticks to the dinosaurium theory. What the ubiquitous and fee-gathering coroner will have to say may be known later.

Anyway, the dinosaurium—if that's what they decide to call it—is calculated to give sated New York a rest from war's alarms and bomb outrages and scandal stories, which can be regarded as a consummation devoutly to be approved.

Sell Bomb at Auction.

First Aeroplane Bomb—A contribution to the fund has been made in the shape of a fragment of the first bomb which fell on English soil in this European war. The contributor considers that, as an enduring record of the war, the fragment should increase in value as time goes on, and he has decided that it shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, and the amount realized credited to the Times fund for the sick and wounded. The donor will give to the purchaser of this fragment of the bomb the authentic history of how it came into his possession. The highest bid received will be accepted, —From the London Times.

He Had a Collection of Them.

"I've just got a little note from Cousin John," she said. "Shall I read it to you?" "No," he said quietly. "It won't be necessary. I've got six of his notes now and they're no good."—Detroit Free Press.

That Started Him.

Boreleigh (at 11:40)—Do you know I always thought you had a retiring disposition? Miss Weereigh (stiffing a yawn)—Not exactly, Mr. Boreleigh; but I must confess to a disposition to retire.