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WAR CONDITIONS PROVIDE SPLENDID ARRAY OF TALENT FOR MUSICAL SEASON THAT IS ABOUT TO BE OPENED AT THE HEILIG

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Kriesler, World-Famous Violinist, Will Be Here in September With Genius Said to Be More Poignant in Sympathy and More Intense in Emotional Expression and With Intimate Mingling of the Heroic and Vivaldi Human Than Shown in Work Year Ago.

Chancellor Explains Underlying Feeling Is Foes Are Not Moral Equals.

SELFISH CRUELTY CHARGED

Bethmann-Hollweg Says His People Are Confident Sacrifices They Have Made and Are Prepared to Make Will Count.

BY FRANZ HUGO KREBS.

The following interview with Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, and such, the Kaiser's right-hand man in affairs of state, was conducted by an American citizen, Franz Hugo Krebs of Boston. Mr. Krebs was born in that city. He practiced law there until about four years ago. He was formerly prominent in Boston politics, serving two terms in the Massachusetts State Legislature. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War Mr. Krebs enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers and went to Cuba where he was appointed orderly to Colonel Clark and served in that capacity until the end of the war. After Mr. Krebs had written his account of his interview with the German Chancellor it was placed in the hands of the German Foreign Office and subsequently approved by it as here published.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Some days after reaching Berlin, I received a note at my hotel stating that Excellency, the Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, would see me at 12 M. On entering the Chancellor's palace I found myself in the presence of a man who was told to leave our things with an attendant and then we were ushered upstairs. On going up, we were shown into a home room furnished with the walls covered with tapestry, the most interesting bit of furniture being a small table on which were placed pictures, one of the Kaiser, another of the Kaiser and two of his grandchildren, and another of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. These pictures were all autographed in the lower right-hand corner, and were evidently personal gifts to the Chancellor.

The Chancellor has a remarkable face. He wears a closely cropped beard, his hair is iron gray, his face is deeply lined. Ambassador Gerard told me that the Chancellor reminded him somewhat of Lincoln, and I understand it, but I did not see in his face that tender, all-embracing sense of the fellowship of man that seems to me to be vividly present in many of the pictures of Lincoln.

The Chancellor has the face of one to whom men may mean comparatively little, but who is interested in a broad way in the state and in the development of its future. The personal touch was to me lacking, but, remember, it could not be there and have in it the wonderful exponent that he is of the most perfect human machine on the face of the earth. In Germany the welfare of the state comes after that of the individual.

Opening of Cable Discussed. I then handed the Chancellor the sealed envelope containing a letter addressed to him by the American ambassador, and he opened it and read the opening of the cable, and then looked up at me with evident interest showing in his face.

"But, Mr. Krebs," he said, "do you think for a minute that the cable would allow the cable to be opened?"

"Yes, Your Excellency, provided it is done under American supervision, Germany cannot gain anything, and the United States gains everything."

"But would public opinion in the United States favor the cable's being reopened?"

I answered in the affirmative.

Germany Has Nothing to Conceal. Turning in his chair, and striking his hand on the desk, the Chancellor said:

"We will do more than you suggest. We will, if cable communication can be restored, allow the American ambassador and consular representatives to use the cable. We will also allow all properly accredited American newspaper representatives to use the cable and send out their reports uncensored, except as to military or naval operations which might be deemed to be of interest to Germany's best interests. If the American people want the news, Germany is willing that they should have it; Germany has nothing to conceal from the world."

A moment or two passed in a brown study. Mainly, the Chancellor then commented:

"It is sometimes hard for us to understand you Americans, but you certainly have a great deal of common sense. Well, I will take this matter under consideration, and if I find that the cable can be reopened, of course the matter must then be taken up by us with the Government of the United States, as it would only be through its influence that the cable could be reopened and operated."

American Feeling Explained. Then, looking me straight in the eyes, the Chancellor asked me a series of fairly rapid-fire questions:

"When did you leave the United States?"

"Three weeks ago."

"What was the state of public opinion then?"

"Strongly in favor of the allies."

Mme. Gadski

An unusual array of talent has been obtained this year for the Heilig, owing to war conditions in Europe, which have rebounded to our good fortune by driving all the stars from the Old World to the New.

Kreisler, the world-famous violinist, who is to be here September 27, has struck a new note in art, and his genius is said to be more poignant in sympathy, more intense in emotional expression, and with intimate mingling of the heroic and the vitally human than he has shown in his work of the past year. He is in superb condition physically as a result of his life in the open air, and there are depths and heights in his nature revealed in his music that will be utterly new and surprising even to those who know him by his words that he has not been doing for you to do.

Emmy Destinn for the past seven years the leading prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, has achieved triumphs in our city leading music centers of the world as an exponent of Italian grand opera. This will be her first visit to the Pacific coast, and her voice is of enchanting quality. It was for her that Puccini wrote the "Girl of the Golden West," and this great composer has sent forth the dramatic "Madama Butterfly," the only woman who has ever been able to sing the role of "Madama Butterfly."

Her vocal range is of surprising quality. It was for her that Puccini wrote the "Girl of the Golden West," and this great composer has sent forth the dramatic "Madama Butterfly," the only woman who has ever been able to sing the role of "Madama Butterfly."

German Expects to Win. The Chancellor is not a diplomat in the sense that he is a palterer in words and phrases; he is not a juggler in adjectives, but in a man of the highest character, who will not deviate one hair's breadth from what he believes is right. When the Chancellor made his famous speech in the Reichstag, he had no statement until the fact was absolutely in his hands.

Feeling Is Not Hatred. The answer, calmly given, was: "No, merely a feeling that hate is the proper word to describe their feeling. We have had a united Germany for only about 15 years, but see what we have accomplished in that time; we have, I believe, the most scientifically conducted government that the world has ever known, and we have practically eliminated extreme poverty."

The upper classes in Great Britain, who have for generations past lived in luxury and comfort, have given little thought to the millions of wretched slum dwellers in their large cities. To the German mind, such an attitude is not merely selfish, but it is a crime. We are not a nation of the few, but a nation of the many. Now, in this hour of peril, what assistance can those unfortunate beings offer to the country that has given them birth alone?"

The Chancellor then said, and his voice suddenly sounded as cold as ice: "Let me not think that hate is the proper word to describe their feeling. We have had a united Germany for only about 15 years, but see what we have accomplished in that time; we have, I believe, the most scientifically conducted government that the world has ever known, and we have practically eliminated extreme poverty."

While we do not hold the mass of British gentlemen responsible for the circulation of these libels, we do feel that it is an indication of an underlying brutality in the British that places them outside the pale of our regard as intellectual and moral equals."

Then, turning in his chair, the Chancellor said:

"Let me not think that hate is the proper word to describe their feeling. We have had a united Germany for only about 15 years, but see what we have accomplished in that time; we have, I believe, the most scientifically conducted government that the world has ever known, and we have practically eliminated extreme poverty."

Then, turning in his chair, the Chancellor said:

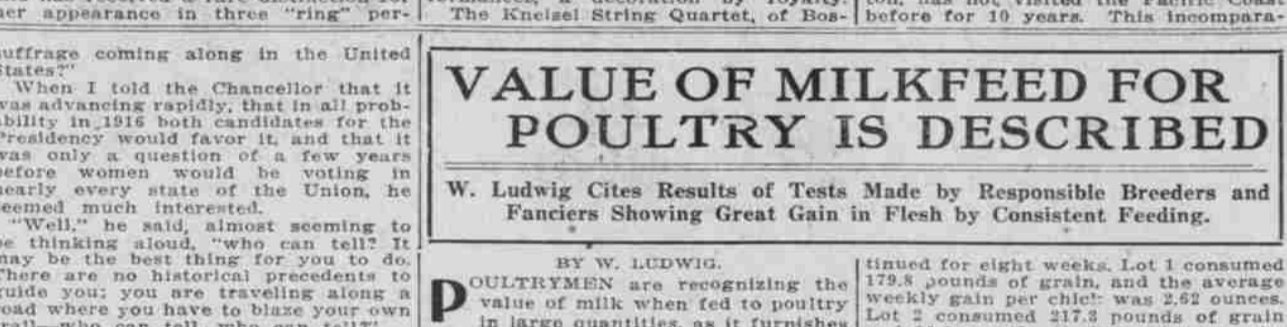
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Fritz Kreisler. A. Dupont.



Mme. Emmy Destinn



Kriesler Quartet

and has received a rare distinction for her appearance in three "ring" performances, a decoration by royalty. The Kriesler String Quartet, of Boston, has not visited the Pacific Coast before for 10 years. This incomparable

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WAGE LAW FOUND TO RAISE STANDARD

Chairman O'Hara Discusses Federal Report on Effect of Fixing of Limit.

MAXIMUM NOT LOWERED

Natural Consequence of Depression in Business Is Reduction in Force, but Few Instances Are Learned by Commission.

BY EDWIN V. O'HARA.

Chairman Industrial Welfare Commission.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a bulletin on the effect of minimum wage laws in Oregon. The material forming the basis of the report was collected by investigators sent out jointly by the Bureau of Labor and the United States Commission of Industrial Relations. Its preparation was in the competent hands of Miss O'Hara and Bertha von der Nienburg.

This is the first Federal investigation of the effect of the minimum wage in the United States and will be read with interest by all who wish to know the actual results of the legal regulation of wages.

The Oregon minimum wage law was passed by the Legislature early in 1914. It provides that it shall be unlawful in the State of Oregon to employ experienced women workers at a wage inadequate to meet their cost of living and to maintain them in health.

Effort to Fix Limit Explained. To determine what this minimum wage should be in different occupations and localities there was created an Industrial Welfare Commission, composed of three members, appointed by the Governor, one representing the employers, one the employees and one the general public.

The commission's first work in June, 1913, and appointed various wage boards consisting in each case of nine members representing equally the employers, the women employees and the public. The question submitted to these boards was: "What is the minimum wage for a self-supporting woman in the occupation in question to maintain herself in health?"

89.25 Rate Set for Portland. The wage boards returned recommendations varying from \$8.25 a week for the smaller cities of the state to \$9.25 a week for Portland. The recommendations of the wage boards were accepted provisionally by the Industrial Welfare Commission and submitted to a public hearing, as required by the law.

The information offered at the public hearing tended to support the findings of the wage boards and the Industrial Welfare Commission, acting under its powers as prescribed by the act creating it, issued orders making the payment of the prescribed weekly wage rate mandatory. A ruling of the Commission awarding the minimum wage rate of \$9.25 a week to experienced adult women employed in mercantile establishments was made and went into effect November 23, 1913.

Effect of Work Reviewed. To become experienced in the sense of the law, not more than one year of service is required. The report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is a study of the effects of this ruling as registered on the payrolls of Portland merchants—the most reliable source of information on the subject.

The chief questions which one would expect to be asked are: "What is the effect of the enforcement of the minimum wage law on the women of the state?" "Have the average weekly earnings of the women been increased?" "Third—Has the minimum wage tended to become a permanent feature of the business?"

The report before us gives definite answers to these questions. Based on a careful statistical study of the number of employees to the actual business done by the stores in corresponding months of 1913 and 1914, the report shows no material change in the number of women employees nor supplanting of women by men due to wage legislation.

Minimum Is Increased. In the words of the report, "Altogether, therefore, little disturbance of women by men seems to have occurred in these six large stores and the little which has occurred is not chargeable to the minimum wage determination."

The effect on the wage rate of experienced women is told by the report in the following sentence: "Without a doubt the minimum rate of pay for adult experienced women was raised in all occupations in these six Portland stores. The minimum rate of pay after the minimum wage determination."

In discussing the average weekly earnings the report continues: "The average weekly earnings of all women in the six department dry goods and 5 and 10-cent stores increased 10 per cent, or from \$7.25 to \$8.00 per week after the minimum wage determination."

Decrease Tendency Overcome. This is a remarkable showing in view of the fact, pointed out elsewhere in the report, that at the time the wage rulings went into effect several important causes were at work which would have tended to reduce the earnings of women employees. These had gone into effect at the same time with the wage law, and the employment of women in stores after 6 P. M. and still more important, for measuring the effect of the wage determination, the year 1914 witnessed a serious financial depression, which was measured in the stores by a falling off of 12 per cent in the volume of business.

This falling off of business would ordinarily have been followed by a corresponding decrease in the wages, whereas, under the wage rulings, as noted in the above quotations, the average weekly earnings increased 10 per cent for the total number of women employed in 1914.

Many Paid More Than Limit. One of the commonest objections to minimum wage legislation is the statement that the minimum would tend to become the maximum wage. It was said that any attempt to bring up the wages of the lowest paid would be followed by a decrease in the wages of the better paid and that the process of

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W. Ludwig Cites Results of Tests Made by Responsible Breeders and Fanciers Showing Great Gain in Flesh by Consistent Feeding.

BY W. LUDWIG.

POULTRYMEN are recognizing the value of milk when fed to poultry in large quantities, as it furnishes protein in an easily digested form. Growing chicks and laying hens require relatively large amounts of easily digested food.

It is but seldom that one will stop to think how rapidly a little chicken will increase in weight, or what a large amount of food must be digested and assimilated for this purpose. A chick weighing one and one-half ounces when hatched can be made to weigh two and one-half pounds when 12 weeks old. This is a gain of slightly more than 25 times the original weight of the chick in 12 weeks, or an average gain of more than twice its original weight per week. If a ten-pound baby were to grow relatively as fast as a chicken, it would weigh 300 pounds when 3 months old.

It is necessary that growing chickens and laying hens have large quantities of protein or muscle-forming material to build up the tissues of the eggs. Also large quantities of ash constituents are necessary from which to manufacture the rapidly growing bones of the young chick, to furnish eggshells and mineral matter used for other purposes by the laying hen. Of course, in addition to the ash and protein, carbonaceous matters are required to keep the fowls warm and to supply energy.

Composition Is Shown. Let us examine the composition of skim milk to see whether it shall answer for the growth of the chicken or for formation of flesh and bone. If we were to remove the water from 100 pounds of skim milk there would be left about 3.75 pounds of solid matter, of which 2.5 pounds would be casein and albumen, 2.25 pounds of milk sugar and a little more than .75 pounds of ash. It may be seen at a glance that the dry matter of skim milk is relatively rich in muscle-forming material, there being one part of albumen and casein to one and one-half parts of milk sugar or heat-forming material, while in corn the ratio between these two classes of compounds is about as one to ten.

The ash also is relatively high. The composition of skim milk indicates that it is well adapted to furnish material for the growing chick and for the laying hen. When skim milk is fed to chickens the deficiency of carbonaceous material is abundantly supplied by the grain that constitutes the main part of all poultry rations.

Two tests to determine the value of skim milk for growing chicks were conducted by the Indiana Experiment Station. In the first test two lots of chicks, containing ten Plymouth Rocks and ten Houdans, were fed all they would eat of a mixture of crushed corn bran and ground oats, 2-1-1. Both lots were also fed cracked corn, cabbage and lettuce, and the amount of these articles consumed is not recorded. The two lots received the same treatment except that lot 2 were given all the skim milk they would eat in addition to the grain ration. The test was continued for eight weeks. Lot 1 consumed 179.8 pounds of grain, and the average weekly gain per chick was 2.52 ounces. Lot 2 consumed 217.3 pounds of grain and 90.4 pounds of skim milk, and the average weekly gain per chick was 4.46 ounces. The conclusion drawn was to the effect that the use of the milk feeds both lots of fowls were fed very digestible food. Each test was carried on for practically three months. The skim milk was allowed to sour, but it was used to moisten the ground feed, which was fed to one lot of fowls, while water was used to moisten the mash for the other lot. In both tests both lots of fowls were fed and handled in the same way, with the single exception noted. Eight to ten quarts of sour skim milk was fed per diem per 100 fowls, and the general result of the two tests was that the fowls receiving the mash moistened with sour milk laid better than the fowls getting mash moistened with water. In the two trials 802 quarts of skim milk were fed, resulting in an increase in the egg production of 702 eggs. Under the conditions which prevailed in these experiments, and with eggs selling for 20 to 25 cents a dozen, the skim milk used to moisten the mash had a feeding value of 1 1/2 to 2 cents a quart.

Poultrymen living near large cities find that milk-fed poultry are very profitable, so that the chickens can be sold dressed. The fowls cannot be delivered alive, as the flesh is very tender and brittle.

Fattening Process Explained. During the fattening period the birds should be confined in slatted crates that are just large enough to hold them comfortably and having room for the fowls to come to the front to eat. They should be fed out of a trough which is fastened in front and on the outside of the crate. The bottom of the crate should be made of one-half-inch mesh hardware cloth, thus allowing the manure to pass through and insuring clean feed and plumage. Under this wire should be placed a movable pan that will catch and hold the manure. The feed should consist of two parts of buttermilk to one part of ground grain. These should be mixed and fed as a sloppy ration, the birds receiving no other food. Skim milk is nearly as good as buttermilk and may be used in its place. The ground feeds may be composed of cornmeal, wheat middlings and oat flour, because they are easily

digested. The birds should be fed twice a day and as near 12 hours apart as possible.

The trough containing the feed should be kept before the birds about 25 minutes after the feed is removed. If feed is left from the previous feeding the birds will not be particularly hungry at the next feeding time. The object is to keep the birds so hungry at each feeding time that they will eat more than they really want, thus fattening faster.

Storrs Station Makes Tests. The most profitable length of the feeding period is about two weeks. The birds should make 40 to 60 per cent gain in this length of time. Usually the greatest gains are made the first week, but the gains the second week ought to be large enough to make them pay. The average gains vary from 7 to 12 cents a pound.

When the fattening period is finished, the birds should be taken from the crates and killed and dressed at the store. Care must be used when dressing them, as the bones are very brittle and easily broken.

Experiments show that the birds with strong vitality and plenty of masculine characteristics make the largest gains. The success of milk-feeding poultry depends as much upon the selection of the birds to be fed as it does upon the care they receive after being placed in the crates.

The results of the experiment and feeding tests conducted by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, for more than four years, show conclusively that every poultry raiser should be acquainted with their report on milk-feeding experiments, or grow old and mortality in chickens. Following are some of the most important facts as taken from the bulletin.

The effect on the mortality of a marked reduction in mortality from white diarrhea was brought about in the pens which were supplied with the milk.

General Vigor Increased. By far the most important data were those related to growth and mortality from all causes. It was conclusively shown in all of the experiments that milk feeding stimulated growth and caused a great reduction in deaths from general causes. Not only were the chicks which received the milk much larger at every stage, but they appeared in every way to be stronger and more vigorous. These results have been fully substantiated in all subsequent experiments.

The differences in several cases in the weights of the milk-fed lots and those which were not supplied with milk amounted to more than 20 per cent, and in two instances to more than 100 per cent. The differences vary in large measure in direct proportion to the amounts of total solids consumed. Nevertheless, it will be seen that the milk-fed chicks were fed for the dry feed, the milk served the important function of bringing about a more complete utilization of the food.

The following summary for gains for each 10 chicks gives the actual figures. The combined results of a 250 chicks show that those which received the sour milk gained 26 pounds per 10 chicks for each pound of solids consumed; the chicks that were fed sweet milk made a corresponding gain of 25 pounds and those which were not given any milk, 20 pounds. In other words, the milk-fed chicks

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