

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

Depew and the Century Mark



It was one of his best birthdays, according to Chauncey M. Depew, eighty-seven, and he vowed he would reach the century mark. After a day at his offices as chairman of the New York Central board of directors, Mr. Depew had "the regular birthday dinner," and there were a "few friends about the table to help me make merry."

At his office, interrupted by a rush of telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits of friends and associates, Mr. Depew gave a few observations on life and things in general, and, in particular, explained how he is going to live to be 100 years old.

"In the first place," he said, "if I ever had any eccentricities I've shed them. A man doesn't have eccentricities when he reaches my time of life. He has habits and they ought to be good ones. As for today, save for the fact that I am so surrounded by a veritable garden of flowers, it is like all the others. I will be at my office from 9:30 o'clock until 4:30, doing my regular work."

"My diet, which is helping to carry me on the long road I am traveling, is very simple. Practically all my evenings I spend at home, save for an occasional visit to a play. Years ago I used to be at a public dinner somewhere or other almost every night in the week."

Edwards Made Major General

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was commander of the New England national guard division—the Twenty-sixth—and was removed from his command while at the front and sent home. Much mystery surrounded the affair and the war department carefully guarded the facts concerning it from publicity. The treatment accorded General Edwards aroused widespread indignation in New England, where he was immensely popular, and one of the first acts of the Harding administration was to place his name at the head of twelve brigadiers slated for promotion.



Then the senate military affairs committee voted to recommend confirmation of the promotion of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards to be a major general. The action was taken by a vote of 12 to 3. The negative votes were cast by Democratic senators, who questioned General Edwards' fitness for the appointment.

Senator Weeks informed the committee that events which led to relief of General Edwards from command of the Twenty-sixth division on October 22, 1918, had their inception during the previous July. The order came on the day before Edwards' division went into action. The committee was told that General Edwards had criticized strategic decisions of general headquarters.

Burke, Friend of the Indian



Charles H. Burke, recently appointed commissioner of Indian affairs in the Department of the Interior, is perhaps the best friend of the American Indian today. He is a personal friend to the 25,000 Sioux living on South Dakota reservations, from whom words of praise for the benefits they have received through his efforts during the fourteen years he was a member of congress from South Dakota.

He was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs during the Sixty-first congress, succeeding Vice President Sherman. During the Sixty-second and Sixty-third congresses he was ranking minority member of this committee. He was a member of the joint Indian commission during the Sixty-third congress, which had full investigating powers of all general Indian affairs. At the same time he was a member of the special commission which investigated the Yakima Indian reservation irrigation project of Washington and the New Mexico Indian tubercular sanitarium.

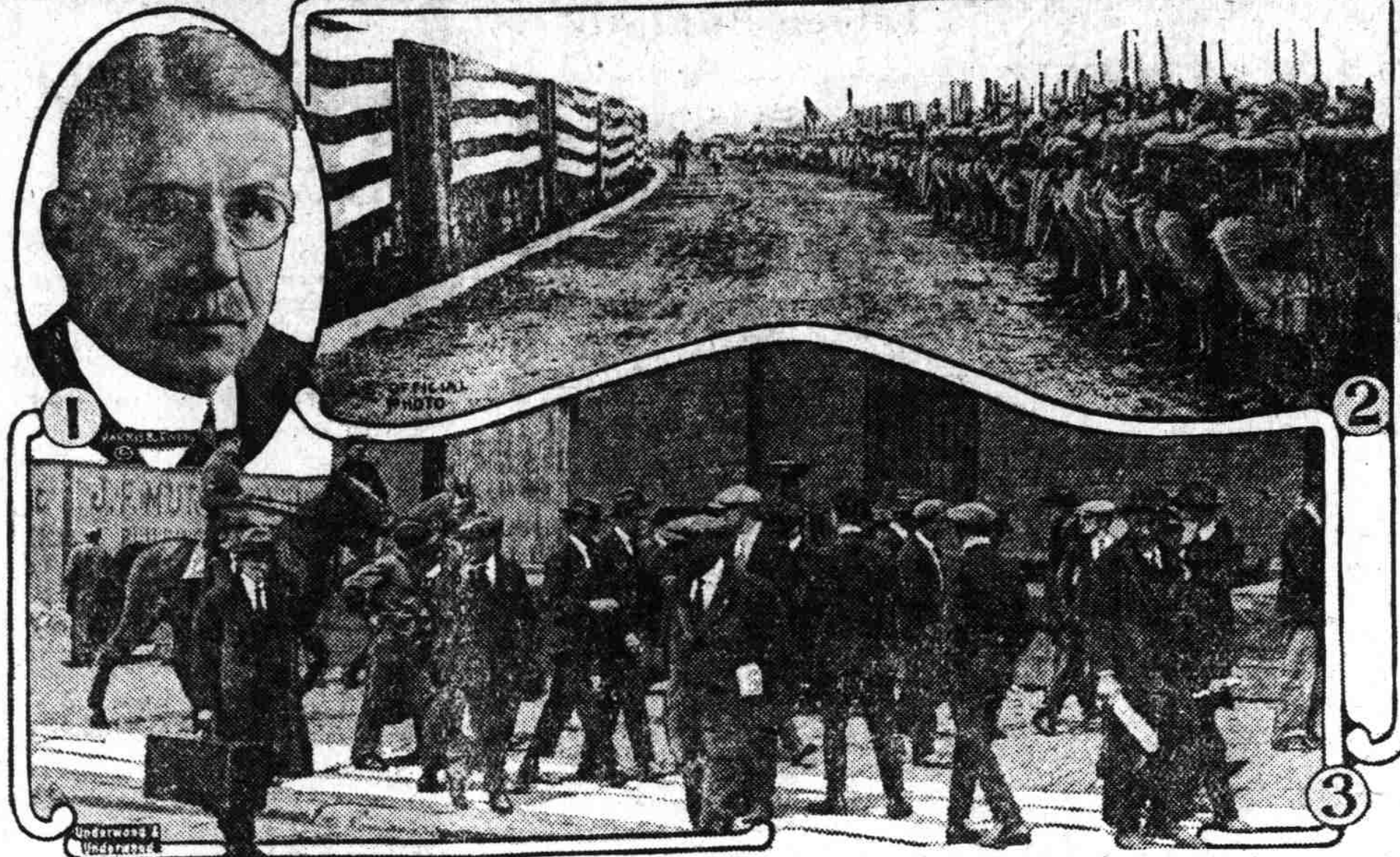
James R. Mann of Illinois said: "He has saved to this government and to the Indians many millions of dollars, and we could well afford to pay him a pension for life in order that he might give his knowledge and his sound judgment of Indian affairs."

J. J. Esch, Expert on Railroads

John Jacob Esch of Wisconsin has been confirmed as an interstate commerce commissioner by a senate vote of 52 to 3. The appointment was originally made during recess. His term expires December 31, 1927. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin printed in the Congressional Record a report from the minority of the committee on interstate commerce.

John J. Esch first took his seat in the Fifty-sixth congress, in December, 1899. In December, 1903, at the opening session of the Fifty-eighth congress, Mr. Esch was assigned to the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and he served continuously on that committee until his retirement March 4, 1921. At the first session of the Sixty-fourth congress, in May, 1916, Mr. Esch became the ranking Republican member of the committee, and in July, 1919, the Republicans having regained control of the congress, he succeeded to the chairmanship. He had a large share in the framing and passage of the Esch-Cummins railroad act. The minority claimed that it was because of this he was defeated for re-election in the congressional election of 1920.

The original act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, provided for a commission consisting of five members. Under the act of June 29, 1906, the number of commissioners was increased to seven members, and by the act of August 9, 1917, to nine members. The commission appoints a secretary, who is its chief administrative and executive officer, an assistant secretary, and such attorneys, examiners, special agents, and clerks as are necessary to the proper performance of its duties.



1—E. Montgomery Reilly of Kansas City, appointed governor of Porto Rico. 2—Train load of bodies of American soldiers, exhumed from Sedan cemetery, saluted at Stenay by French regiment. 3—Police along New York's waterfront scattering pickets of striking marine workers.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germany, With a New Ministry, Accepts Allies' Ultimatum Unconditionally.

France is still skeptical. Poles and German Civilians Fighting in Upper Silesia—Senate Passes Emergency Tariff Bill—House Insists on Small Army—Slacker Lists Given Out.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany has surrendered again. Unconditionally and completely, she has accepted the demands of the allies, supreme council, and has promised to carry out the terms of the ultimatum without delay.

There had been little doubt of this result, but the trouble was to find a cabinet that would assume the responsibility and perhaps odium of yielding to the inevitable. After several leaders had declined the job, Dr. Wirth, minister of finance in the Fehrenbach cabinet and leader of the Centrist party, agreed to become chancellor and foreign minister, selected the rest of the cabinet and had it acquiesce in the demands of the allies. Then he went before the reichstag and said, among other things:

"There is no possibility for us other than acceptance or rejection. The victors have decided. Acceptance means that we declare our readiness to bear in voluntary labor the heavy financial burdens demanded year by year. Refusal would, however, mean surrendering the basis of our entire industrial activities, and, as a consequence, dismemberment of our economic body, already so greatly weakened, and the shattering of our entire industrial life."

Thereupon the reichstag, by the rather small majority of 221 to 175, voted to accept the ultimatum. The German government's reply to the ultimatum was telegraphed at once to Premier Lloyd George, who wired it to all the governments concerned. He then announced it to the house of commons, which received the news with cheers. In France satisfaction over the surrender of Germany was lessened by the smallness of the majority vote in the reichstag and the feeling that the Wirth ministry cannot last long. The French are still skeptical of Berlin's good faith, and propose to maintain their forces on the Rhine at sufficient strength to occupy the Ruhr until it becomes evident that Germany will carry out the terms of the ultimatum.

Dr. Wirth's reply commits the Germans absolutely to this course. In it he said:

"The German government is fully resolved, first, to carry out without reserve or condition its obligations as defined by the reparations commission.

"Second, to accept and carry out without reserve or condition the guarantees in respect of those obligations prescribed by the reparations commission.

"Third, to carry out without reserve or delay the measures of military, naval and aerial disarmament notified to the German government by the allied powers in their note of January 29, 1921, those overdue to be completed at once and the remainder by the prescribed date.

"Fourth, to carry out without reserve or delay the trial of war criminals and to execute the other unfulfilled portions of the treaty referred to in the first paragraph of the note of the allied governments of May 5."

The chief stumbling block, hitherto, in the process of disarmament of Germany has been the determination of Bavaria to maintain its civil-military organization. It is understood now the Bavarian authorities have promised that that body shall be disbanded immediately, though another report has it that Bavaria is to negotiate directly with France concerning civilian

guards, offering to place these under the control of French authorities.

As for the reparations, Germany can pay, and she will pay if she is compelled to pay. But if there is any way of wriggling out of paying, Germany may be depended on to try it. Only ill informed sentimentalists now take any stock in the German walls of poverty and threatened bankruptcy; and mighty few people have any remaining confidence in German good faith.

Before the end of May, it is believed, the allied supreme council will meet again, either in Belgium or Italy, to discuss the modalities for securing the reparations payments and to take up the problems of Upper Silesia. At that session of the council the United States will be represented, probably by Ambassador Harvey, who has arrived in England with promises of the close co-operation of this country in the task of readjusting the affairs of Europe so far as they affect America, at least. This is in accord with the policy adopted by President Harding, a policy which probably will not be changed by the attacks on it already being made by certain elements in the senate. The fight in that body was opened by La Follette of Wisconsin, who introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the United States should take no part in European affairs under the Versailles treaty, denouncing the pact and pointing out that it has been repudiated by the senate and the American people.

Ambassador Wallace in Paris last week resumed his place in the ambassadors' council, which is trying to settle the Upper Silesia embroglio; and Roland Boyden again took his old place on the reparations commission, under instructions from Washington.

At this writing the situation in Upper Silesia appears more serious than ever, despite reports of an armistice and statements by Korfanty, leader of the Polish insurgents, that an agreement with the allies had been reached. The Germans in the region and near by, forbidden by the French to make actual war on the Poles, are making full use of their armed civilian forces there and are reported to have defeated the Poles in the Cosel district, east of the Oder river. At Ratibor and Rosenberg, also, there was severe fighting. The Poles were using heavy artillery and other guns they had captured from the Italian plebiscite force, and the Germans had batteries provided by the Italians for defensive use. It was fairly evident that the French were at least tacitly supporting the Poles, and there was reason to believe that if the British and Italians could restrain the German civilian forces a temporary truce could be arranged pending the settlement of the entire controversy by the supreme council or the League of Nations. The Poles feel they have been "double crossed" by the allies, about Teschen, about the Ukraine, about Danzig, and now about Upper Silesia; and their patience was exhausted. Those who are informed concerning the treatment Poland has received are inclined to sympathize with her in this instance. Others look on her action at this time as another example of the impetuous and unruly behavior that has been characteristic of Poland in the past.

The allies are about to emphasize their aloofness from the struggle between the Greeks and the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor. Dispatches from Constantinople say the allied high commissioners, generals and admirals there have decided to proclaim the neutrality of that city and of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles while the warfare between the Greeks and Turks continues. Greece will be asked to remove her warships from territorial waters and will not longer be able to use the city as a base. Her forces on the Brusa and Ismid fronts must be supplied by way of Rodosto.

The difficulty in understanding the situation in the Near East is illustrated by the news that the Russian soviet authorities, who were supposed to be supporting Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, have been plotting against him with the object of establishing a soviet republic in Angora. The scheme was uncovered in time and many arrests of Bolsheviks were made.

By a vote of 63 to 28 the senate last week passed the emergency tariff bill. Only one Republican—Moses of New Hampshire—stood fast with the opposition, and seven Democrats were found with the majority. The senate and house conferees at once began their efforts to reach agreement, the only radical difference being over the anti-dumping and currency revaluation sections, which were rewritten by the senate committee, which also made provision for continuing the war time restrictions on imports of dyestuffs.

The house passed the army appropriation bill, but it refused to recede from its determination to make the army small. The measure provides for an army of only 150,000 men, and an amendment was adopted which authorizes the secretary of war to discharge enlisted men upon their application until that limit has been reached. It is likely there will be a prolonged contest with the senate over the size of the army, and possibly a veto by the President if the house wins.

President Harding has fixed things so the administration can to a certain extent use its judgment in appointing postmasters. He has issued an order affecting about 13,000 postoffices of the first, second and third classes, authorizing the selection of any one of the first three applicants on the eligible list as determined by open competitive examinations. Under an order of President Wilson the one at the head of the list had to be appointed. President Harding said the new arrangement was made to permit business training and experience to be considered, and so that the choice would not be based merely on "a cloistered, scholastic examination which might result in a high grade in theory, but not a guaranty of efficiency in fact."

Publication of the slacker lists has been begun in various parts of the country, but some newspapers already have discontinued it because it was found the lists as supplied by the war department were woefully faulty, including the names of many men who served their country patriotically in the war. Such names, according to a ruling of the department, cannot be removed from the lists without the authorization of the department after the injured persons have proved their cases at Washington.

As for the most offensive of all the slackers, G. C. Bergdoll, the war department intends to keep after him unremittently until it brings him back from Germany and punishes him. Such is the statement of General March, chief of staff, to the house committee investigating the escape of the draft dodger. The inquiry, which has brought out many acrimonious accusations, seems to be narrowing down so that the blame for the escape of Bergdoll will be placed on Clarence Gibboney, one of the slacker's attorneys, since dead, and the two sergeants from whose custody Bergdoll got away.

Another crisis drew near in the British coal strike last week. The transport workers decided that no foreign coal should be unloaded in the United Kingdom, promising aid in this to the miners and taking up the matter with the railway workers. The government was determined that the entry of foreign coal for vital purposes should not be prevented, and began concentrating soldiers and sailors in the areas where trouble might be expected. Robert Williams, leader of the transport workers, said: "The embargo will be maintained even if disease results. The remedy is to stop the importation of coal."

According to foreign correspondents, the British government has offered the Sinn Fein leaders a new peace proposition which the latter seem willing to accept. Ireland is offered all the rights possessed by any self governing member of the empire, including full fiscal autonomy and full control of its judiciary and police, and the annual tribute of £18,000,000 will be abandoned. Arrangements for defense by the army and navy are left open for discussion. A condition to the offer is that both north and south Ireland must accept it as a final settlement and must work together as a united Ireland.

POULTRY FLOCKS

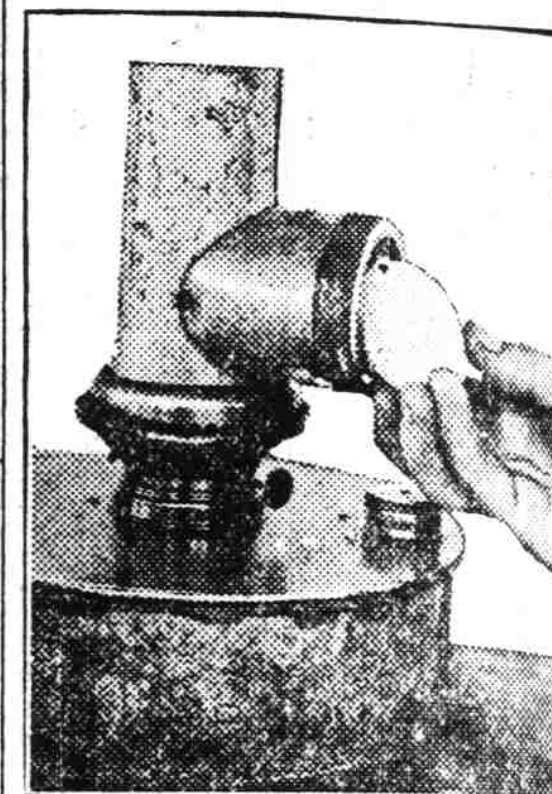
TEST EGGS AT LEAST TWICE

Make Inspection on Seventh and Fourteenth Days for Those Infertile or With Dead Germs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is of little profit for a hen to sit patiently for 21 days if the eggs over which she fluffs her feathers are infertile or if the germs in them have died. Neither does it pay to run an incubator for three weeks, with its attendant care and expense, if the eggs in it are not fertile.

All poultry owners who raise chicks should be thoroughly familiar with the method of testing eggs. An egg, whether it is fertile or not, has a small grayish spot, known as the germinal spot, on the surface of the yolk. As soon as a fertile egg is placed under a hen or in an incubator the development of the germ begins. All eggs should be tested at least twice during the incubation period, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is done preferably on the seventh and fourteenth days. The infertile eggs, and



Testing Egg by Use of Metal Chimney Tester.

those with dead germs, should then be removed. White-shell eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day, whereas the development of eggs having brown shells often can not be seen by the use of the ordinary egg tester until the seventh day.

A satisfactory home-made egg tester or candle can be made with a shoe box or any other box large enough to hold the lamp. Cut a hole a little larger than a 25-cent piece in the side of the box, so that when the lamp is placed inside the box the hole in the side will be opposite the flame. Make a hole also in the top of the box large enough to prevent the top from catching fire from the heat of the lamp. When the chimney is long enough, allow it to extend through the top of the box. This permits the heat to escape and avoids the risk of fire. Special care should always be exercised in using kerosene lamps in candle to prevent fire. To prevent further possibility of fire, a wooden box may be used in place of a pasteboard one, and, if desired, the opening through which the chimney extends may be lined with tin or asbestos.

Electric or gas lamps may be used in a box with a hole in the same way that the kerosene lamp is used. The hole which is in the side of the box should be on the same level as the light. The eggs may also be tested by sunlight or daylight, using a shade or curtain with a hole in it for the light to shine through.

Testing with a tester or candle should be done in a dark room. Hold each egg with the large end up, so that the size of the air cell may be seen as well as the condition of the embryo or germ. An infertile egg when candled looks perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one; while a fertile egg shows a dark spot known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins radiating in all directions. When the germ is dead, and the egg has been incubated for at least 48 hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edges of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a blood ring. Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood.

All infertile eggs, and those with dead germs, should be removed at the end of the first test. Eggs with dead germs soon decay and give off a bad odor if allowed to remain. The infertile eggs make good feed for young chickens.

At the second test, on the fourteenth day, the eggs containing strong living embryos will be dark and well filled up, showing a clear, sharp, distinct line between the air cell and the growing embryo, while eggs with dead germs will show only partial development and lack this clear, distinct outline.

The period of incubation for hen's eggs is 21 days, but usually some of the eggs hatch the evening of the twentieth day. Sometimes it happens, however, that the hatch will run over the twenty-first day, especially during cool weather.

Water Is Essential.

One dozen eggs contain about one pint of water. Clean, fresh, pure water should be kept constantly before the hens and should be renewed at least once daily, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.