

Gen. Weygand of Royal Lineage

Military Genius Directing the Poles Said to Be Son of King Leopold of Belgium.

CHIEF AID TO MARSHAL FOCH

Influence of Former Belgian King Raised Weygand From an Obscure Boy to High Position in French Military Circles.

Brussels.—Gen. Maxime Weygand, the military genius who directed the Poles in their spectacular victory over the Russians, and who is now generally credited with a large share of Marshal Foch's achievements in the World war, is a son of the late King Leopold, of Belgium, according to persons who are intimately acquainted with Belgian court circles and the secrets thereof.

Rumors in Paris and Brussels regarding the paternity of the famous soldier were run down today with the following result:

It was former King Leopold's influence that raised Weygand from an obscure boy of unknown parentage to such a high position in French military circles that he was chosen chief of staff to Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the greatest army the world has ever seen.

General Weygand was born in Brussels in 1886. The names of his father and mother are not contained in the birth records, nor is the place of his birth given. He was first heard of under the care of a rich Brussels manufacturer who was a close friend of the former Belgian king.

Regarded as Orphan.

Young Weygand was then said to be an orphan. When he was eight years old he was adopted by a French family of the name of Weygand. The head of the family was employed by the Belgian manufacturer. The family was poor, but money was supplied to give the boy an excellent education. This aroused comment among the neighbors and gave rise to the query: "Who is furnishing the large sums to send the orphan to a high-priced school?"

The adopted boy received the name of his foster parents. Young Weygand, who was brilliant in his studies, showed a preference for military affairs. The friends and neighbors of the Weygand family were astonished when the youth entered the famous French military academy at St. Cyr. He was admitted as a foreigner, al-

though he had been adopted by a French family.

Lieutenant Colonel at Twenty-Six.

Weygand displayed the same brilliance at St. Cyr that marked his earlier educational course. He passed into the French army after his graduation. He rose to a lieutenant colonelcy, receiving his post in 1912, when he was only twenty-six years old.

At the outbreak of the World war Lieutenant Colonel Weygand was made chief of staff to Foch. He planned Foch's brilliant stroke when that general was commanding an army corps at the first battle of the Marne.

Lieutenant Colonel Weygand was promoted to a major general in August, 1916, and became France's representative on the supreme war council. Later he was president of the inter-allied military committee at Versailles.

General Weygand was the constant companion of Marshal Foch, who described him as "a man with a head and soul—the kind you can rely on."

All biographies of General Weygand and also his most intimate friends are extremely reticent on the subject of his origin.

Rancher Kills Mountain Lion.
Reno, Nev.—A mountain lion invaded the farm house of C. J. Cann

near Battle mountain, according to Arthur Lamb, a Battle mountain rancher who was in Reno recently. The lion approached the house about midnight and attempted to gain entrance through a window, breaking several panes of glass. Cann was awakened by the noise and seized a chair, knocking the animal down. The lion attempted to jump in again, but was again beaten back. Cann's wife then secured his rifle and on the next attempt the lion was killed. It was small in size and the body will be sent to the state hygienic laboratory here in order that a test for rabies may be performed.

PULLMAN BANDITS SLEEPY

Rob Passengers and Are Caught While Slumbering in an Upper Berth.

Perry, Ia.—After robbing all of the passengers in a Pullman sleeper on a west-bound Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train of practically every article of clothing and jewelry and packing it in grips and bags, J. C. Seiner, nineteen, Kansas City, Mo., and Solomon Dubrow, twenty, Jersey City, N. J., crawled into an upper berth and went to sleep, though they paid no fare.

The loss was discovered by J. F. Murphy of Sioux City, who watched proceedings while the other passengers slept and saw the youths climb into the berth above. He reported the matter to the train crew, who wired the sheriff at Clarion, Ia.

When taken from the train it was found that the two men had \$500 worth of watches and jewelry, eight men's suits and the contents of seven women's traveling bags.

Improves Ellis Island Welcome

United States Government Makes Sweeping Changes at the Gateway to America.

HARSH ATTENDANTS LET OUT

Freedom and Sunshine Being Planned for New Arrivals—Kind and Decent Treatment Are Now Demanded for Immigrants.

New York.—Sweeping changes are being made at America's gateway—Ellis Island—by Immigration Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, who proposes to make the big immigration station more comfortable for the newcomers to the United States.

Freedom and sunshine are being planned for the new arrivals by the

commissioner, who has just announced plans for improving conditions in general on the island.

Larger buildings are to be asked for, he says, sanitary conditions are to be improved, additional cots provided for those unable to get beds and many other conveniences for the immigrant are to be installed.

Harsh Attendants Discharged.

Kind and decent treatment for all new arrivals has been demanded by Commissioner Wallis, who has already announced the discharge of some of the veteran attendants for alleged harshness or inefficiency in receiving immigrants. Their places have been filled by more courteous, attentive and younger men.

"I propose to make this receiving station representative of all Americans," he said.

One of the latest improvements by Commissioner Wallis has been the supplying of warm milk to mothers with babies.

Wants Radicals Removed.

Commissioner Wallis has appealed to Washington to remove the alleged radicals and anarchists detained at the island for deportation, because of crowded conditions at the immigration station.

"They are a defiant lot and should be deported," he explained. "They occupy a room that could accommodate a couple of hundred immigrants."

Railroads have also been asked by the commissioner to provide better transportation facilities for the immigrants and stop employees from "grafting" from the newcomers. He also wants them to be properly fed while being detained for entrainment.

While funds are not immediately available for improvements at the island, Commissioner Wallis states he will ask congress to raise funds by public subscription, if the necessary money cannot be provided by the government.

Small Boy Rescues Baby Girl.
Coal City, Ind.—A small boy who was let down into a well on a rope at the home of J. W. Free, rescued the one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris of Hymera from drowning. The child fell into the well when she stepped on a movable cover in the platform. A bruise on one arm, caused by striking a bucket which was hanging in the well, was the only injury suffered by the baby. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were visiting at the Free farm.

recaptured the compound and we were given three days in which to leave. We reached Tsimla after a three days' march and finally arrived at Constantinople."

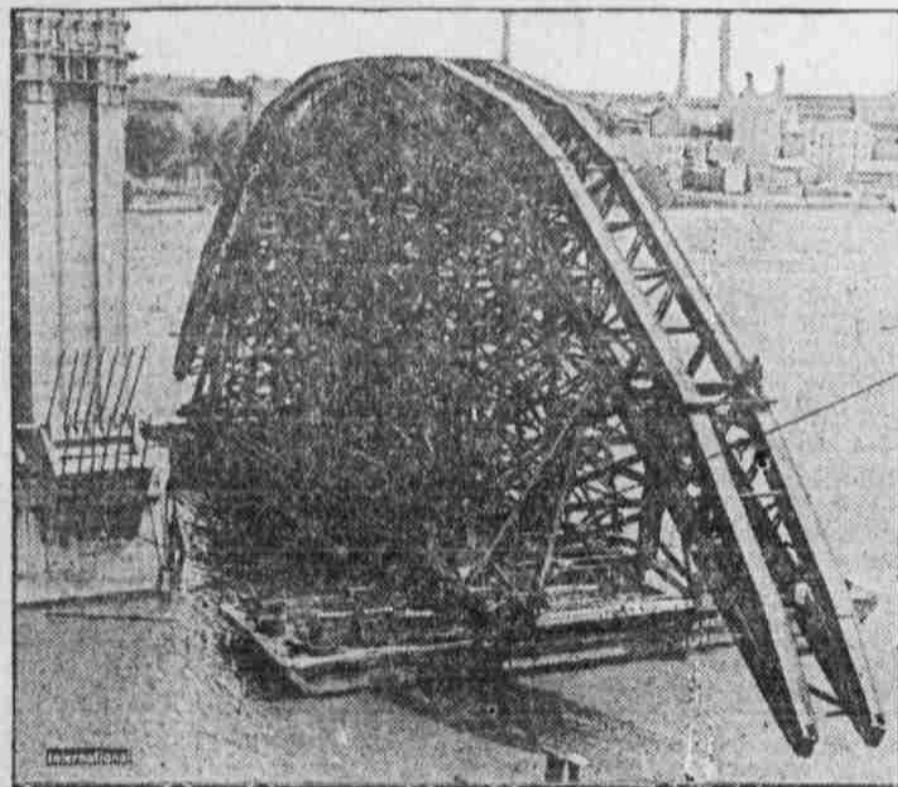
Dreams She Is Drowning; 5 Feet of Water in Room

New York.—Mrs. Agnes Reynolds, who resides in a basement flat, believes there really is something to dreams.

In a dream, as she remembered it, she was at sea. The waves were unusually unhappy and she thought she was clinging to a life raft.

Suddenly she awakened, hearing voice screaming to her to stand on the bed or else drown. The voice was that of the jumprress. Water had entered the cellar from a clogged sewer and had flooded it to a depth of about five feet.

New Span for Washington Bridge



An interesting engineering operation in connection with the construction of the Key bridge, at Georgetown on the Potomac, which connects the state of Virginia with Washington, was the placing of this huge 200-ton span. It was built over a timber frame erected over three scows lashed together and anchored near the Virginia shore. When the tide was at flood, the scows and their high-soaring cargo were towed between the central piers of the bridge.

BESEIGED BY TURKS

American Girl Tells About Terror in Armenia.

Orphanage Workers Were "Hostesses" to Swaggering Nationalists for Ten Weeks.

Chicago.—How American women relief workers played "hostess" to swaggering Turks in the conquered Armenian city of Hadjin for ten weeks was told by Miss Alice M. Clark of Evanston, who has just returned to her home after nearly two years of service in the near east.

Miss Clark was under siege of the Turkish Nationalists from March 8 to June 13 and for four days during a terrific engagement between the Turks and Armenians she and five other American women hid in a store room and subsisted on raisins and bread

nearby. The orphans they were conducting were under constant fire.

"After a day of constant firing," Miss Clark said, in telling of the capture of the orphanage, "two burly Turks entered the building. Then we women began a little game of diplomacy that lasted ten weeks. They were about to search the orphanage, but we assured them we had no arms and they went away, saying that as long as we kept our promise of neutrality we would not be harmed."

The pledge was kept on both sides, but it was a terrible ten weeks we women spent as "hostesses" to these swaggering Turks, who varied their protestations of friendship with such diversions as leveling their guns as we crossed the compound or twirling daggers suggestively as they followed us about the buildings. After more than nine weeks of this, the Armenians made a sudden charge and drove off the Turks. On June 13 the Turks

recaptured the compound and we were given three days in which to leave. We reached Tsimla after a three days' march and finally arrived at Constantinople."

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

One Tenth of Us Lives in Three Cities



class, with a total of 13, although six cities advanced into this classification. They are Kansas City, Mo.; Seattle, Indianapolis, Rochester, Portland, Ore., and Denver.

There are 43 cities of from 100,000 to 250,000 this year, a net increase of 12, although 18 have shown increases bringing them into this class.

The list of cities having a population of 300,000 or more, some of which have been revised since first announced, is given below in their order of rank with the designation of the 1910 rank and their 1920 population.

City	Rank	1920 Population
New York	1st	5,621,151
Chicago	2d	2,701,319
Philadelphia	3d	1,829,158
Detroit	4th	963,739
Cleveland	5th	796,836
St. Louis	4th	772,897
Boston	6th	747,923
Baltimore	7th	723,830
Pittsburgh	8th	588,195
Los Angeles	17th	575,480
San Francisco	11th	505,410
Buffalo	10th	506,375
Milwaukee	12th	457,147
Washington	16th	437,571
Newark	14th	414,216
Cincinnati	13th	401,247
New Orleans	15th	387,219
Minneapolis	18th	389,682
Kansas City, Mo.	20th	35,410
Seattle	21st	316,662
Indianapolis	22d	314,194

Horticultural Facts

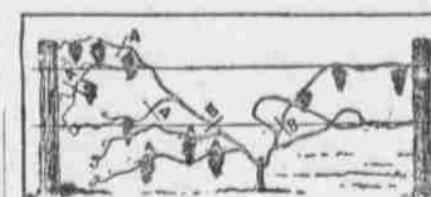
PLAN FOR TRIMMING GRAPES.

Aim of Minnesota Farmer Is to Keep Vineyard Young by Not Having Old Wood in It.

I have seen several articles on trimming grapes, but I differ with most of them. My aim is to keep the vineyard young by not having old wood in it. I bought six plants of Beta at \$2 and set them 8 feet apart. Then I clipped off some of the long canes and set them in a little trench, two eyes in the ground and one eye above the ground, and so got eight more plants, says a Redwood county (Minnesota) farmer in The Farmer.

For the first year I let only two canes grow by pinching off all other growth. The next year I set posts and string two wires along the posts, then wrap the two canes around the upper wire, fastening the ends with strips of cloth. As soon as the blossoms appear, I pinch off all growth above the lower blossoms.

I will try to draw a plant and show how it looks before and after trimming. On the left it is how one cane looks before trimming at "A"; on the right, the other cane after trimming. As you will see, I leave the two lower



Before and After Trimming Grapes.

new canes on each of the old canes, but cut off the blossoms and wind the new canes around the lower wire; then cut off all other growth of the two canes from last year up to one blossom. From then on I keep off all surplus growth, so the grapes and also the wood for next year will ripen. In fall after the leaves are off, I clip off the old canes at "B," and there are your four canes for next year's bearing.

As to cultivation, I take my hand plow and plow away from plants in the first part of June, and even take with fork what I cannot get with plow and throw it in between the rows. Then I work with one-horse cultivator as much as needed to keep moisture and kill weeds. In August I take my hand plow and throw the dirt against the plants so the roots are protected from freezing, and leave the furrow open in the middle of the rows.

As to selling, I sell most of the grapes to private parties and it does not take long. The stores want my crop and pay a good price for it. Of course, prices vary, but 3 to 5 cents a pound is a good price, as we can raise 6,000 to 7,000 pounds from one acre.

I cut bunches with a small knife, pick out green berries, and pack bunches carefully in common basket, 20 pounds to a basket. I have a rick on spring wagon and in this way can haul 500 to 600 pounds. I have handled two to three acres of grapes.

EXERCISE CARE IN PRUNING

Practical Results Show It Is Better Cut Off Many Small Twigs, Leaving Large Ones.

There was a time when commercial and theoretical orchardists believed that pruning was the whole thing with the tree, but now we have learned that pruning is a remedy to be applied only when absolutely necessary.

It is a dwarfing process and one should not prune excessively. Moreover, pruning is a localized process which means that by pruning one side of a tree, we do not cause the other side to grow out. The old idea was to let sunlight and air into the tree by cutting out a few large limbs. Practical results, however, show that it is much better to cut off many small twigs rather than a few large ones.

In general, a pretty good rule is to prune very sparingly except to renew fruit buds and to prevent excessive shading.

CO-OPERATION AIDS MEMBERS

Different From General Business Corporation in That It Aims to Effect Savings.

The general business corporation is operated for profit and grants each share a vote. It places no limit on numbers of shares an individual may own. It distributes profits as dividends on capital stock.

On the other hand the co-operative organization is operated to effect savings and allows each member only one vote. Usually it limits the financial interest any one member may have in it and restricts the return on invested capital to a fair rate of interest. It divides any further surplus to be distributed in accordance with patronage.

BIG ASSISTANCE TO FARMER

Co-Operative Organizations Help in Standardizing and Improving Grading and Packing.

Co-operative marketing organizations can assist in standardization; in improving grading and packing; in obtaining and using market information; in developing old markets; in finding new markets; in improving service; in advertising and in buying supplies.