



Karl of Madeira



Photo by International



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KARL AND ZITA AT FORBARY HUNGARY
Photo by International



ADMIRAL HORTHY
Photo by International



GENERAL LEHAR
Photo by International



FUNCHAL, MADEIRA
Photo by Western Newspaper Union

You should worry, Karl and Zita. You should rave and tear your hair. You should kick against the climate, curse the gods of vintage rare. You should wall about the sunshine, idle hours out on the bay—drinking hours most every evening, listening to the guitars play. Exile on the merry island's better'n sawing wood at Doorn. Flots and thrones and bombs behind you, life is not so d—d forlorn.

—NAZ. In Chicago Evening Post.

THUS the comment of the hour on Karl of Madeira—once the Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and now the last of the Hapsburgs and an exile and international outlaw.

Charles and Zita are in a villa on the island of Madeira and have begun their life of exile as decreed by the allied council of ambassadors. They arrived from Constantinople on the British battle cruiser Cardiff. As they motored to their villa crowds gathered along the way and cheered them. Their seven children will be taken to them from Switzerland.

Charles and Zita, as everyone knows, sought refuge in Switzerland, after the collapse of the central powers in 1918. The Swiss government was not enthusiastic over Charles, but consented to allow him to remain within its borders on the distinct understanding that he would hold aloof from any movement whatsoever for the recovery of the thrones that he had lost and against the new governments, duly recognized by the powers of Europe, that had been established in his former dominions.

Last spring Charles abused the hospitality reluctantly accorded to him by the Swiss government. He left his beautiful residence on the shores of Lake Geneva, and proceeded in disguise to Hungary, turning up at the royal palace at Budapest and requesting the regent, Admiral Horthy, to surrender to him the supreme power to which the admiral had been elected by his fellow citizens. The admiral quite naturally refused, and the coup came to a paltry end. Charles was turned out of the country without he or his followers making any fight.

Switzerland announced that it would no longer harbor him within its borders, but relented at the pressing instance of the powers of the entente, who at the moment did not quite know what to do with him. So he was allowed to rejoin his family in Switzerland in return for his giving his parole and pledging his most sacred word of honor that he would abstain from any further attempt to recover the Hungarian throne.

Yet despite these solemn pledges, he attempted last October another coup, leaving Switzerland by airplane with Zita and alighting in Hungary. A number of disaffected troops flocked to his flag. Fighting ensued. There was a considerable amount of blood shed, and the neighboring states went to the heavy expense of mobilizing their respective armies, threatening to invade Hungary if Hapsburg rule was restored at Budapest. Charles' second coup ended in dismal failure. The forces that he gathered around him were surrounded and crushed, while he himself was taken prisoner.

Then came the question of putting him where he should be harmless. The congress of Versailles had adjourned, but it had delegated its powers to a commission composed of its ambassadors, which had become a more or less permanent body, and represented the views of their respective premiers, who constitute a sort of supreme international council. These ambassadors, in the name of the congress of Versailles and in that of the supreme council, decreed Charles of Hapsburg an international outlaw, unworthy any longer of belief and as a standing menace to the peace of Europe in the event of his being left in relative freedom, since no dependence could be placed upon his word of honor.

Charles freely admitted when taken prisoner in Hungary that he had broken his pledged word, but maintained that no promise that he might give, no matter how sacred, could weight in the balance when he felt himself called by his people to resume his throne.

Moreover, Charles persistently refused to renounce his "hereditary rights." So in November

Charles was dethroned and the Hapsburg dynasty was ousted from Hungary by a law passed by the Hungarian national assembly.

Portugal, which owns Madeira, has consented to the residence of Charles on the island and has given assurances that she will prevent him from making any further attempts to recover the crown of St. Stephen. That may be another story, since Madeira contains many Germans who largely control the trade and industry of the island. Beside, the government at Lisbon is not the strongest in the world or the most stable.

Anyway, it's pretty soft for Carl and Zita. They are treated as honored guests by the governor, Maj. Acacio Correa Pinto. Their only guard is a plain clothes policeman—and his principal duty is to keep off the beggars.

"It's better'n sawing wood at Doorn," the jingle says. It may be so. Holland is not pleased with the residence of William Hohenzollern in her boundaries. The only reason she keeps him is her time-honored tradition of refusing to surrender political offenders who have sought refuge on her soil. He is to all intents and purposes a prisoner of state there. Queen Wilhelmine's government being determined that he shall have no opportunity of making Holland the place of any intrigues or conspiracies, either against the German republic or against the powers of the entente.

So far, William Hohenzollern has abstained from abusing in any overt fashion the unwilling hospitality of the Dutch government. Anyway, he has not been caught at it, and the government keeps him under the closest supervision, censoring his mail and telegrams and keeping track of his visitors. So he has not been guilty of breaking his parole. And though probably the most-hated man in all the world, he can not be properly called an international outlaw, as is Karl of Madeira. But if he should ever take it into his head to escape from the Netherlands, and to return to Germany, or in any way to disturb the peace of Europe, he would probably be promptly proclaimed by the council of ambassadors an international outlaw, and would be fated to internment in some remote Atlantic or Pacific island. He knows this. And that's why he's keeping quiet and saving wood.

To name Napoleon and then Karl of Madeira is strongly suggestive of descending from the sublime to the ridiculous. Yet it is interesting to recall that Napoleon also broke his parole—the unpardonable sin in the eyes of the civilized world. Napoleon was compelled by the allies to abdicate the imperial throne of France in 1814. He was treated with great consideration. He was permitted by the allied powers assembled in congress at Vienna to retain all his civic rights. He was allowed to keep the title of emperor. He was accorded for life the sovereignty of Elba, one of the most beautiful islands in the Mediterranean. The honors due to a sovereign were left to him. He was assured of an annuity from the treasury of France, and all that was asked of him in return was that he should give his parole, pledge his most solemn and sacred word not to leave the island or to take any steps, directly or indirectly, to plunge once more all Europe into the horrors of war.

A few months later, in 1815, Napoleon deliberately broke his parole, quitted Elba in secrecy, landed in France, raised the standard of revolt against King Louis XVIII and against the royal government which had been re-established in Paris. Thus he threw down the gauntlet to all Europe. The congress of Vienna, still in session, united at the instance of the French plenipotentiary, Prince Talleyrand, in proclaiming him an international outlaw and as beyond the pale of honor and of law.

That is why Napoleon was not allowed to set foot in England, where he had begged to be permitted to spend the remainder of his days, and was shipped off to the lonely and remote island of St. Helena, in the south Atlantic, to spend the rest

of life a peculiarly bitter forma of exile.

Madiera, compared with St. Helena, is an earthly paradise. Madeira, the Portuguese word for "forest," is directly in the Atlantic ocean trade routes and thus is kept in daily touch with the outside world. The island, 400 miles west of Morocco, has a temperate climate. It is 12 miles wide and 35 miles long and elliptical in shape. Three other islands nearby complete the Madeira group. There is a population of 170,000. Funchal, the chief city, has a population of more than 20,000, and the island produces famous wine, as well as an abundance of fruits, grains and sugar. Oxen are mainly used for agriculture, instead of draft horses and other farming methods are primitive. It is nearly always summer there. The island is volcanic and its scenery is on a magnificent scale. So the island is famous as a health resort. Visitors remember the sleds drawn by oxen, runners being used instead of wheels because of the precipitous streets, and the novel experience of coasting down a street paved with stone.

What of Hungary's future? Though the Hapsburg dynasty has been ousted and Charles is in exile, there are other Hapsburgs. General Lehar, who was Charles' Hungarian supporter in the October fiasco, has disappeared; his brother Franz, Viennese composer of the "Merry Widow," is searching for him. Admiral Nicholas Horthy is regent of Hungary and Hungary apparently wants a monarchy and may take him emperor.

Ferenc Vecsey the Hungarian violinist now in this country, is a cousin of Regent Horthy. He says:

"Hungary desires a monarchy, but not a Hapsburg monarchy. To understand the way my people feel, you must remember that government and religion in their country go hand in hand. Ours was an apostolic monarchy. The ruler wore the crown of St. Stephen.

"But the Hapsburg family is thoroughly hated. It is decadent house. What Hungary needs is new blood. Admiral Horthy represents the people. He has their interests at heart. He is clean, energetic, patriotic and endowed with a strong character. He has completely reorganized the army.

"The carving up of Hungary only can result in discontent. We have lost 10,000,000 of our population, although many have drifted back to the little Hungary and are living in wagons, in railroad stations, everywhere. The present arrangement cannot be permanent. We must be given back our territory, and if necessary, for the maintenance of peace, an autonomy could be created of a part of Hungary, where each of the many nations living there could speak its own language. Then Hungary, her integrity restored, should join the little entente. As it is now, she is isolated."

Does Regent Horthy want to be emperor? Apparently not. Anyway, he has a position without precedent—all the functions and authority of a king without the title. As everyone knows, he was a leading figure in the war. With the outbreak of the revolution which resulted in the Hungarian republic under Karolyi, he retired to his estates. But he came back from private life to oppose the Bolsheviks. Parliament made him regent in 1920 and since then has been holding the reins of government, never knowing what the morrow may bring forth.

"Within a short time Empress Zita and her husband, Emperor Charles, will return to the throne of Austria." This prediction was made by the Prince Rene de Bourbon, brother of the ex-empress of Austria, who is in the United States on a business trip. "Eighty per cent or more of the people are anxious to have them return as quickly as possible."

UNFAIR METHODS IN SELLING HAY

Conditions and Practices Often Tend to Make Producer and Buyer Suspicious.

EXPERTS GIVE SUGGESTIONS

Careful Observations Made at Principal Markets for the Purpose of Eliminating Loose Methods in Handling Product.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hay is marketed too often under conditions and practices that tend to make the producer somewhat suspicious of the buyer and the buyer suspicious of the producer. Such practices should be eliminated altogether, in the opinion of the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, and in a new bulletin, No. 979, "Marketing Hay through Terminal Markets," federal officials make suggestions as to how that may be brought about. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained upon application to the department at Washington.

Loose Methods of Business.

"While a good many unfair methods," says the bulletin, "are at present practiced by those concerned in the marketing of hay it appears that most of them are related to loose methods of business on the part of various agencies engaged in the handling of hay. On the basis of careful observations made throughout the hay producing and consuming sections, and at the principal markets, it is thought that some improvement in the methods of marketing hay can be obtained by observing the following suggestions:

"On the part of the country shipper: More care in grading, weighing and loading the hay; better forms for use in confirming sales, tabulating and stating weights, and for invoicing hay; and more care and accuracy in stating terms of sale.

"On the part of dealers in terminal markets: The elimination of the practice of allowing the state of the market to influence the fulfillment of contracts with country shippers; more uniform methods of handling in terminal markets; better weighing methods and more consideration of contents of weight certificates; more uniform grading practices; grading inbound and outbound hay on the same basis when hay is bought and sold on grade designations; and the elimination of the practice of boosting grades on shipments.

Suggestions to Dealers.

"On the part of dealers in consuming sections: More careful weighing of purchases; elimination of rejections



Hay Taken From a Car in "Plug" Method of Inspection.

when price decline is the only factor; and better records relative to contents and weight of a car when unloading."

The bulletin goes into the details of methods followed in shipping and disposing of hay at various cities; cites common trade practices and faults; illustrates methods of car loading and of selling, and contains much valuable information relative to the industry.

SPECIAL RATION FOR FOWLS

Great Deal of Concentrated Feed Is Given Where Table Scraps Are Fed to Flock.

Owners of back-yard flocks, and sometimes farmers, depend to a considerable extent upon table scraps as feed for the hens. Feed of this sort varies a good deal in composition with different families and also with the season, but in winter it is usually free from large quantities of coarse green stuff and contains a great deal of fairly concentrated feed.

The United States Department of Agriculture has designed a ration specially to be fed to flocks that receive all of the table scraps. The mash of this ration is made up of three pounds corn meal, one pound bran, one pound middlings, one-half pound meat scrap. The scratch feed contains two pounds cracked corn, one pound wheat and one pound oats. If scraps are not available, feed five pounds of cooked vegetables daily to 30 hens. Two per cent of bone meal may be added to the mash without changing any of the other constituents. Five per cent of bone meal may be added if the content of meat scrap is reduced slightly.

PUREBRED STOCK IS AID TO PROSPERITY

High-Grade Herds and Flocks Are Cause of Wealth.

Department of Agriculture Has Been Especially Interested in Survey Conducted in Tioga County, New York.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

How closely is the prosperity of a community related to the proportion of well-bred live stock in it? Frequently it is asserted that purebred and high-grade herds and flocks are the result of wealth rather than the cause of it. In its effort to throw light on this question the United States Department of Agriculture has been especially interested in a survey conducted in Tioga county, New York, as a part of the program of work of the farm bureau, which believes in purebreds as a contributing factor in farm prosperity.

According to data furnished the department by Harold B. Fuller of the farm bureau, the survey revealed the



Purebred Sires Are Contributing Factor in Farm Prosperity.

fact that only about 50 per cent of the sires used in the dairy herds of the county are purebred. The remainder are either grades or scrubs. About 20 per cent of the cows listed are purebreds. These animals are for the most part scattered through a large number of herds, showing that the average dairyman is working into purebreds as fast as financial conditions will permit.

In studying the census it is noticed immediately that the most prosperous sections of the county have high-grades and purebreds. This is not confined entirely to the valley farms, since the town of Tioga contains the largest number of purebreds—35 bulls and 1,226 cows of any town in the county. Newark valley is in hilly country for the most part, but it is a prosperous farming section. It boasts of 68 purebred bulls and 94 purebred cows among 1,693 animals or nearly 10 per cent. In another town in similar hilly country the agriculture is more backward. The purebred cattle are limited to 11 bulls and 18 cows out of 500 animals, which is but little more than 5 per cent. Similar differences were noted in six other townships surveyed.

The Tioga county farm bureau is starting on a campaign to eliminate the scrub sire from the herds of the county. At the fall county fair in September a purebred bull sale was held on the last day. The animals were sold to the highest bidder regardless of price. In some cases the farm bureau will arrange with men to own a sire as a community enterprise, and to exchange sires from one community to another as time goes on. Every effort is made to eliminate inferior stock and to place purebred bulls and heifers wherever possible on grade farms.

ICE FOR DAIRY AND FAMILY

Amount Necessary Depends Greatly on Number of Cows Milked and Ways of Handling.

The quantity of ice needed for a dairy farm with 10 or more cows depends on its location, number of cows milked, and methods of handling the product. In the Northern States, the United States Department of Agriculture has found that, with a moderately good ice house, where the shrinkage from melting is not more than 30 per cent, half a ton of ice to each cow is sufficient to cool the cream and hold it at a low temperature for delivery two or three times a week. Suitable cooling tanks, however, are necessary under this estimate.

The half-ton-per-cow estimate for ice to be stored allows for a reasonable waste and also for ordinary household use. If whole milk is to be cooled the quantity of ice stored must be increased to 1½ tons per cow in the North. To meet the needs of the average family on a general farm it will be necessary to store about five tons.

VEGETABLE FOOD IS NEEDED

Fertility of Eggs and Vigor of Chicks Is Increased by Feeding Beets and Oats.

The farm flock needs more vegetable food in spring than in winter. The fertility of eggs and the vigor of chicks is increased by the feeding of beets and sprouted oats and any other sort of succulent green food.