

SWEET CLOVER IN THE WEST

Plant Considered a Pest is the Best Feed and Will Grow on the Poorest Land.

Western farmers have found a new crop plant, one that promises to replace the famous alfalfa which was such a godsend to the country west of the hundredth meridian. The new find is sweet clover, a plant which has been considered a nuisance and a pest, but progressive farmers have suddenly discovered that sweet clover fattens hogs quicker than corn, causes cows to give more milk than alfalfa, produces more beef than corn or alfalfa, produces more and better honey than buckwheat, and enriches the soil faster than red clover.

At the same time they have found that the sweet clover will grow on soil too acid to produce good grass, too alkaline to produce anything but sagebrush, too dry to grow alfalfa, too wet for corn or wheat, too sandy for ordinary farming and too close and compact for other crops. And yet another characteristic—the only thing that will kill the new clover is too much cultivation.

If the farmer goes to the trouble of cultivating his field the sweet clover will not respond. But if he sows the seed on hard soil upon which not very much time and attention has been given the plant will spring up and thrive like a green gourd vine. No climate has a monopoly of its benefits. Mississippi and Louisiana are finding it profitable and farmers of North Dakota and Minnesota are making money out of it. Wyoming and Colorado are planting it everywhere, and Nebraska and Kansas are fairly reveling in the plant.

One man near Garden City, Kan., has 3000 acres of sweet clover and is preparing to put in much more. As a rehabilitator of worn-out and abandoned fields the sweet clover is proving unequalled, and when its good properties become known on the worn-out farms of New England the hillside will bloom again.

For years sweet clover has been regarded as a pest, although just why the plant was given that reputation is doubtful. It never invaded cultivated land, but grew only in waste places or along the roadside. The seed, when dropped, quickly germinated, but the plant did not thrive in ground that was stirred as is necessary when cultivated. Sometimes, often in fact, the sweet clover invaded a pasture, but the stock kept it eaten down so closely that it quickly died. If, by chance, the "pest" got into the wheat land it was eradicated as soon as the stubble was plowed. But despite all this, sweet clover managed to acquire a bad, hard name with the western farmers.

That reputation is passing very rapidly now. Here is an example of the reason of that change. Three or four years ago, near Bancroft, Neb., there was a tract of land containing forty acres that was about the poorest in the county. It was on a hillside and had washed badly. It was rocky and covered with gravel. There was not a grain of black dirt to be seen and the tract did not produce anything at all. One day a stranger wandered into the town and bought the tract, paying ten dollars an acre.

The new owner of the land was classed as an "idiot." He didn't go to the trouble of plowing up the land, but he sowed sweet clover on the place just as it stood. Then the people openly alluded to him as "the idiot." The stranger built himself a little shack and went to work for a neighbor for a month. In six weeks his clover was several inches high. Then he got a carload of steers to fatten "on shares." He turned them in on his sweet clover. The steers wouldn't eat the clover the first day, but on the second day, when they got hungry, they nibbled a little. On the third day they ate until they could scarcely stand up. In two years the "idiot" plowed the sweet clover up and raised the biggest crop of corn in the county. Last year he sold the forty acres for \$125 an acre and went somewhere else to repeat his operations. Through force of habit his old neighbors still speak of him as "the idiot," but they all raise sweet clover now and there are no more waste places in that part of the county.

Above ground sweet clover is good for live stock of any kind, while under ground it is the best thing known for the soil. The roots are very fleshy, and there is a large tap root that grows down and down. These roots break up the lower layers of the soil and by their rapid decay add a great deal of humus to the soil. By means of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria that live on the roots of the plant the sweet clover adds more nitrogen to the soil than any other leguminous known. That is really the plant's chief characteristic.

In eastern Oregon the farmers are growing all kinds of sweet clover. And all through an accident. Two years ago three neighboring farmers ordered alfalfa seed from a Portland seed house. By mistake sweet clover seed was sent them. Without realizing the difference the three men sowed the clover. They were mad and disgusted when it came up and they found that instead of having a stand of alfalfa their fields were overrun with "that pesky sweet clover." They cut it at the right time, however, but could not get an offer of more than four dollars a ton.

One of the farmers, who had a dairy farm, decided to feed his clover to his

Cough Medicine for Children.
Never give a child a cough medicine that contains opium in any form. When opium is given other and more serious diseases may follow. Long experience has demonstrated that there is no better or safer medicine for coughs, colic and croup in children than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is equally valuable for adults. Try it. It counts no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Head Hays of Various Things column

milk herd. At first the cows refused to eat the clover hay, but very shortly they were searching out this kind from the wisps of ordinary hay. And the farmer was surprised to see the heavy increase in butter fat he got from his cows. He told his neighbors and they too started feeding the clover hay.

Now every farmer in that valley is sowing sweet clover on the waste places on their farms, and they have made the discovery that the sweet clover is drawing the alkali from fields which heretofore they have been unable to farm because of the presence of that salt.

Agricultural experts in the west are advocating the growth of sweet clover all over the trans-Missouri country and they are even advising farmers to replace poor alfalfa with sweet clover, if the poor alfalfa is due to soil conditions. In black rich soil sweet clover, they say, will not give the returns obtained from alfalfa, but if the soil be too thin, rocky or poor, too wet, too dry, too acid or too alkaline, or too hard and compact for ordinary farming, the experts are advocating the sowing of the newly popular sweet clover.

RAT PROOF HOUSES ARE NECESSARY PROTECTION

They Will Avoid Loss of Half of Flock, Save Temper and the Profits, Too.

There is nothing to be gained by running risks with rats. The sooner the chicks' night quarters are made ratproof the better. This lesson has been dearly paid for by many a poultryman. Few experiences of the poultry raiser are more annoying or exasperating than that of going to the poultry quarters in the morning and finding a dozen, or a score or perhaps half a hundred chicks of various ages up to the feathered stage, lying about, their bodies partly gnawed and mutilated.

Next to making coops rat-proof the safest precaution to take is to see that no piles of old boards, posts, etc., are left lying about to furnish rat harbors. If the floor of the poultry house is so near the ground that dogs and cats cannot easily get under, it will pay to raise the buildings and block them up higher so there will be no possible chance of rats burrowing under them where they will be unmolested. No poultry raiser can afford to take any chances with rats.

KEEP ONE VARIETY OF CHICKENS

Several Breeds Usually Wreck the Finances of the Man Who Dreams of Wealth.

Perhaps the most fascinating dream to the would-be poultryman, without experience, is that of keeping a half-dozen or more varieties of chickens from which to sell eggs for hatching and breeding stock at fancy prices, to say nothing of having fresh eggs and chicken for the table whenever one has an appetite for them.

But as it works out in actual experience, it is one of the finest means of wrecking one's finances and of souring the experimenter on the whole chicken business, to be conceived of. The best advice we could give to dreamers of this kind is to keep the money. To keep more than one breed of chickens, unless it is to be one's main occupation, is like engaging in more than one business at one time. And ordinarily it ends up about the same way.

It is best under any circumstances for the small poultryman to raise but one breed of chickens. Choose the one that best suits your fancy, and devote your time and attention to that one exclusively. If one wishes to keep more kinds, it is better to add geese, ducks, pigeons or turkeys, than other breeds of chickens.

Okra Easily Grown

It is not generally known among gardeners what an all-round splendid vegetable okra is. It is a very prolific grower, with large leaves, not unlike a cotton plant. The flowers are cup-shaped, cream-colored, and remain open but a day. They resemble very much the single hollyhock and are about the same size.

The plants will grow four feet tall in good soil, and will branch, bloom and bear from the ground up. If given about three feet between the plants they grow very symmetrical; in fact, I have seen them in flower gardens as an ornament. They have no pests of any kind, and every bloom makes a pod. They are the right size for cooking three days after blooming.

The pods grow perpendicularly on the plant and are pointed at one end; they are a light green and are the proper size to pick when two or three inches in length.

Cut them off with a knife close to the pod, but not close enough to show the seeds. They will grow in any climate and will bear from the time they are four inches high until the frost cuts them down.

If, in gathering them, any are overlooked, they soon get too tough; but if left to bear seed, it weakens the plant. I think it better to buy seed than to try to raise it.

No garden is complete without a row of okra. It has been proven that the pod has great nourishing properties, and there has been a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture on the cultivation of this important vegetable.

Never run for an office; better to so comport yourself and so conduct your affairs that your neighbors will set the office running after you.

The stuff that comes in cement sacks is doing just about as much to make our agriculture permanent as anything we know of.

A Powderless Gun.
An electric gun, recently invented in England, aims to put the powder mills out of business. This weapon reverses the usual procedure by pulling the projectile instead of propelling it. This purpose is accomplished by an ingenious arrangement of magnets on the outside of the tube.

There is no doubt whatever that the pantsy-skirt is an invitation to take me in your arms, dear, and lift me on the

THE NERVE OF A LAWYER.

It Forced Change in a Supreme Court Custom.

It was formerly the practice of the supreme court to sit from 11 noon until 4 o'clock continuously on each day that it was in session. From time to time, as the afternoon progressed, the justices, one or two at a time, would slip out of their seats, snatch a bite of luncheon and return. Sometimes as many as four or five of them would be off the bench at once. They usually had their lunches brought to them by their messengers and ate it in the little curtained recess behind the bench, and as the argument progressed there could be plainly heard in the courtroom the clink of knives and forks on plates and what O. Henry has called "the crash of dishes on the American plan."

One day a lawyer pleading a case made bold to enter a protest. He most solemnly inquired if he could count upon the continuous and undivided attention of even one justice to the thread of his argument. "The personnel of the court has been twice entirely changed since I began," he said plaintively.

The court declined no response, but on the following Monday it was announced from the bench that a recess for luncheon thereafter would be taken every day from 2 to 3:30 o'clock and that the court would sit until 4:30 o'clock every afternoon.

MEXICAN ESTATES.

Are Handed Down From Father to Son—Land Is Cheap.

The great estates in Mexico are handed down from father to son. It takes an exceedingly large body of land to support the owners in moderate luxury. Even where willing to sell, the hacendados want to sell the whole tract, and will not cut it up or sell part. The price, when a sale does take place, is from 25 cents to \$500 per acre. It is more folly than greed that makes the hacendados try to perpetuate existing social conditions. There could be no better fortune for them than a good constitutional government, under which they could subdivide and sell their lands at prices such as prevail in other countries. The secret of the low value is not far to seek; there is no market for anything except shipping to foreign countries. The great mass of the people can buy only a few cotton rags and a bushel or so of raw corn per month per family. The wages they get are from 12 to 50 cents per day in our money, the higher price being paid right along the border, where a short journey would take the workman into the United States.

AUTOS IN LONDON.

Accidents Are Few Because Drivers Are Skillful.

"Skilled motor-car driving is one of the sights of London," says Henry Paulman, of Chicago, to the correspondent of the Daily News. "Collisions here are few, while in Chicago they are many. This is because of the stringent requirements for drivers' licenses in London, and the absence of such requirements in Chicago. The State oral examination in Illinois is farcical. Every driver is required to show by his acts ability to control a car in a crowded street.

ALL THE WORLD'S A HURRY.

It is hurry in the morning for the breakfast table, and eat it or at work you'll be late.

It is hurry when you've bolted it, or you will miss your car.

And then be docked a half a day—the office is so far.

It is hurry all the morning long the pursuer.

For if you're slow, competitors will get ahead of you.

It is hurry off to luncheon—you should be back here now.

And if things are not done on time there'll be an awful row.

It is hurry, hurry, throughout the afternoon.

For every man's from Soonerville and huns a sooner time.

It is hurry to the dinner—you are forty minutes late.

And all the meal is spilling just because you have to wait.

It is hurry up and eat the meal white as the face of a ghost.

The dinner's cold, but some one's hot because you didn't come.

It is hurry out if you're through because the cook, you know is going out this evening with her lover to the show.

It is hurry through the paper then, for this is meeting night.

And you must certainly be there to see that things go right.

It's hurry right back home again—you have some work to do.

And then it's pleasant to retire before the day is through.

And so it goes day after day—life's on the double quick.

It's hurry to get well or die, whenever the face of a man is glum.

And at the last it's hurry up with coffin and the roses.

And hurry up to bury him before he decomposes.

—Anon.

THE COUNTRY

I am longing for the country where they still eat mush and milk.

And where the socks have not yet changed from the good wife wears calico and but styles never frets.

Where the little small 'yod smoke, not of tale and cigarettes.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IF YOU

are troubled with heartburn, gases and a distressed feeling after eating take a **Rexall Dyspepsia Tablet** before and after each meal and you will obtain prompt relief. Sold only by J. C. F. A. Morris.

A FORMER CANFIELD MAN TALKS ABOUT EUROPEAN WAR

The following interview with Attorney W. C. Manchester of Detroit, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Manchester of Canfield, in a recent issue of the Detroit Journal will be perused with interest by Dispatch readers.

"The educated classes in England will be well satisfied with the result of the European war if the allies are able to crush the extreme militarism of Germany," asserts Attorney William C. Manchester, who has just returned to Detroit after a month spent in London on legal business.

"The uneducated classes," says Mr. Manchester, "are clamoring that Great Britain never will be satisfied until Germany is utterly crushed and, as a nation, is wiped off the map. But the more thoughtful say that England will have gained enough if it is able to check Germany's militarism."

"Thoughtful Englishmen realize that the reason Belgium was lost was that England was unprepared for war on such a scale as it has been conducted, as compared with German preparedness."

Mr. Manchester says that London is like a vast military concentration camp at present. The streets are crowded with soldiers and the hotels are filled with officers. Much unrest prevails, the people being worked up over the number of German spies known to be in their midst.

"The greatest fear in London," said Mr. Manchester, "is of an air raid by Zeppelins. At night London is as dark as it can be made. Street lights are covered. Window shades are drawn everywhere.

"Even Big Ben," the clock in the tower of Westminster palace, noted the world over for its magnificent chimes, has been silenced lest it betray to German aircraft the location of the parliament buildings.

Mr. Manchester had the good fortune to witness a battle in the air between a German aeroplane, a Taube, and two British biplanes. He also witnessed the arrest in Liverpool of three German spies and saw the terror inspired by the German bombardment of Scarborough, a little more than 100 miles east of London.

Above all, he says, he will never forget the tremendous and awe-inspiring spectacle he beheld when the aircraft landed.

"I left London on the day before Christmas," he said, "and when our steamer, the Minnehaha, had reached Tilbury docks on the Thames, a point off Port Sheerness, we anchored there for the night. We had to anchor because of the floating mines near the mouth of the Thames which can be seen only during the day. When I awoke on Christmas morning a dense fog enveloped the river. At about 11 o'clock a crashing artillery fire began that lasted about 30 minutes.

"At 1 o'clock, while I and the eight other passengers of the Minnehaha were on deck, the artillery fire was renewed with greater strength. Before many minutes we could hear the screech of aeroplane bombs. Heavy guns of Port Sheerness and of cruisers in Thames were in action.

"Bombs began to burst in sight of our steamer and then there emerged from the fog a German aeroplane, a Taube, followed by two English biplanes.

"It was a wonderfully terribly beautiful sight. The Taube, far superior to the two English biplanes, easily outdrew and outmaneuvered them. The three aeroplanes were in full action. We could distinctly see the Taube maneuvering for position, keeping always above the biplanes and at the same time keeping them between itself and the guns of Port Sheerness.

"Finally one of the biplanes was disabled partially and fled towards the shore. The other biplane alone was no match for the Taube and so the spectacle of battle in the air came to an end."

Mr. Manchester was in London when Scarborough was bombarded by the Germans and says that after the first explosion he observed there was a rush of enlistments.

Several temporary bridges are being erected over the River Po at Rome to connect the two parts of the grounds of the exposition to be held in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy. One of these structures will be 1,000 feet long and will have two decks, one for pedestrians and the other for a moving platform.

Miss Emily Roebing, of Trenton, a member of the New Jersey state commission to inquire into the condition of the blind, believes that the state should have teachers who should teach the blind in the towns where they live, instead of maintaining institutions for them.

It has been discovered that animal life is merely a complete development of vegetable life—hence the pumpkin-head. Heavens!

The Best Yet Three-Day Special Sale of Overstock Fine Footwear AT THE CANFIELD SHOE STORE

The entire stock at Reduced Prices. That's the whole story. Hundreds of pairs of the season's most wanted styles have been given prices that should mean the complete dismissal of every pair.

Easy selection of the styles which most appeal to you has been made possible by the grouping of the various assortments upon special tables. It pays you to buy your shoes at the Canfield Shoe store. These prices were never offered before.

This store will be closed Thursday, Feb. 4, to prepare for this great sale. Sale begins Friday Morning, Feb. 5, and continues three days—Friday, Saturday and Monday, Feb. 5, 6 and 8. Store will be open evenings during this Special Sale.



LOT NO. 1
Men's Dress Shoes, high grade styles that sell regularly for \$5.00 a pair, special. \$2.98



LOT NO. 2
Ladies Dress Shoes, high grade styles that sell regularly for \$4.00 pair, special. \$2.49

LOT NO. 3
Misses' Shoes, high grade styles that sell regularly at \$2.50 a pair, special. \$1.69

LOT NO. 4
Boys' Shoes, high grade styles that sell regularly at \$3.00 a pair, special. \$1.89

LOT NO. 5
Men's Heavy Shoes, regular price \$2.50, special price \$1.79

LOT NO. 6
Men's lightweight shoes, regular price \$2.75, special price, only \$1.99

LOT NO. 7
Boys' Heavy School Shoes, regular price \$2.25, special price \$1.69

LOT NO. 9
Children's Shoes, regular price \$1.65, special price \$1.14

LOT NO. 10
Infants' Shoes, regular price 75c, special price. 49c

LOT NO. 11
Odd sizes for boys and girls. Regular price \$2.00, special price \$1.19

LOT NO. 12
Odd sizes for ladies and men. Regular price \$2.50, special price \$1.49



LOT NO. 13
Ladies' Rubbers, regular price 70c, special price. 55c

LOT NO. 14
Men's Rubbers, regular price \$1.00, special price. 79c

LOT NO. 15
Girls' Rubbers, regular price 65c, special price. 49c

LOT NO. 16
Children's Rubbers, regular price 50c, special price. 33c

LOT NO. 17
Men's odd sizes in Rubbers, reg. price 90c, special price 49c

LOT NO. 18
Children's odd sizes in Rubbers, regular price 50c, special price. 25c

LOT NO. 19
Children's 1-buckle Arotics, regular price \$1.00, special price. 69c

LOT NO. 20
Men's and Ladies' felt Slippers, regular price 65c, special price. 49c

LOT NO. 21
Ladies' felt lined Shoes, regular price \$1.75, special price. \$1.39

LOT NO. 22
Girls' and boys' high cut shoes regular price \$3, special \$1.98



LOT NO. 23
Men's Rubber Boots, regular price \$4.00, special price \$2.69

There are also many more articles too numerous to mention. This stock must go regardless of price. Now is your time to get the best quality at the lowest prices. EVERYBODY ATTEND THIS SALE.

CHARLES F. CREDICO, Manager

Carfares in Berlin.

The minimum fare on any electric street railway in Berlin is 10 pfennigs (2.38 cents) for part or all of the distance covered by the particular line. This is the fare on by far the greater number of lines, the more exceptional higher fares being 3.57 and 4.76 cents. Even on the lines where the higher fares are asked one may ride a specified part of the total distance of the line for 2.38 cents. The maximum distance a passenger can ride for a fare of 10 pfennigs (2.38 cents) is 13.20 miles; for a fare of 3.57 cents there is a longer maximum distance, and for a fare of 4.76 cents 19 miles.

Small Newspapers.

Which is the smallest newspaper in the British empire? At one time the distinction belonged to the Echo of the Mountain, published in a little village high up in the Australian Alps. This microscopic weekly was about the size of a sheet of note paper. Probably the midget of present day British journalism is the St. Helena Guardian, which is not much larger than a sheet of foolscap. The latest issue to hand is gravely concerned with the incidence of the youths. It seems they spend most of their time in idleness or card playing.

LEGAL NOTICE

Edith M. Dedrick, whose last known place of residence was at Troy, New York, will take notice that on the 8th day of January, 1915, Arthur E. Dedrick, filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Mahoning county, Ohio, praying for a divorce on the ground of willful absence for more than three years. Said Edith M. Dedrick is required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of February, 1915.

Dated at Youngstown, Ohio, this 8th day of January, 1915.

ARTHUR E. DEDRICK, By Arrel Wilson, Harrington & Deford, his attorneys. 41-6

LEGAL NOTICE

State of Ohio, Mahoning County, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas. Bert Ohnhaus, Plaintiff, vs. Ella Ohnhaus, Defendant. Defendant will take notice that on this day, the 15th day of January, 1915, plaintiff has commenced an action for divorce against defendant, on the ground of willful absence, and that the same will be for hearing in the Court of Common Pleas of Mahoning County, Ohio, on or after the 10th day of March, 1915.

Anderson & Lamb, Attys for Plff. Dated at Youngstown, Ohio, this 15th day of January, 1915. 43-6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Walter C. Baxter, New Springfield, O., has been appointed and qualified Administrator of the estate of Harriet F. Baxter, late of the estate of Harriet F. Baxter, late of the Boardman Township, Mahoning County, Ohio, deceased, by the Probate Court of said county. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Probate Judge of Mahoning County, O. Jan. 13, 1915. 45-3

A Real Guaranty

The only guaranty any Ohio bank or any other Ohio financial institution receiving deposits can give its depositors is in the form of paid-in, non-withdrawable capital, of which this bank has one million and a half.

The Dollar Savings & Trust Company

Resources, \$9,600,000.00

One Dollar Will Start a Savings Account.

Central Square YOUNGSTOWN, O.

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