

# BUTTON CLOVER FINE FOR SHEEP RANGES

### Absence of Spiny Burs Makes It Particularly Desirable, Say Experts.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Button clover is a new pasture plant which specialists in the department of agriculture are now advocating for use in the milder districts of the Southwest and along the gulf, the South Atlantic, and the Pacific coasts. This plant will succeed, it is said, wherever bur clover does well, and it is to be preferred to the latter in certain respects. Under favorable conditions it produces much more seed and it has no spines on the pod or bur. For this reason it is particularly desirable for ranges where sheep are pastured. The great loss of wool occasioned by the spiny burs of spotted or toothed bur clover getting into the fleece is evidence, says the Farmers' Bulletin 739, a new publication of the department on this subject, of the value of a species with a spineless pod.

### Little Known.

Button clover is as yet but little known in most parts of the United States. In general appearance and the manner of growth it resembles the toothed or California bur clover and the spotted or southern bur clover. The chief difference between it and these two species lies in the burs. In the case of button clover they are large and spineless, while the burs of the others are comparatively small and spiny. The button clover pods ripen early in the summer and drop from the vines. In their ripened state they are then available at any time as food for stock.

For the best results with button clover, a growing period with no extremes of temperature is essential. The plant is not adapted to sections with a winter temperature below 18 degrees Fahrenheit, and it does not do well in extreme heat. In the United States it is believed that it will do best in a narrow strip extending along the entire length of the Pacific coast, in southwestern Arizona and southern Nevada, and along the gulf and Atlantic coasts as far north as South Carolina. A fairly well-drained rich loamy soil is desirable, but the crop can be grown on almost any soil which contains sufficient moisture. Under rather arid conditions it makes a fair growth, but in the dry foothill pastures of California it has done no better than the common toothed bur clover.

The principal value of the new plant is for pasturage. In the green state it is readily eaten by live stock and, as has been said, the absence of spines in the burs makes it especially desirable on sheep ranges. This fact has been recognized for some time in Australia. In districts which produce an abundance of spiny bur clover, it has been found that fleeces often contain as much as twenty-five to thirty per cent burs. This means lower prices for the wool and extra freight charges. With button clover this trouble is, of course, eliminated. Australian seedsmen now advertise the seed for sale.

Button clover also makes good hay. For this purpose it should be cut when most of the pods are still green but well developed, and just before the leaves begin to fall. If allowed to become more mature, many of the pods, as well as the leaves, are lost in handling. A supporting crop of oats or barley or some other grain should be sown with the button clover in order to facilitate cutting. There are, however, a number of other legume crops that are more desirable for hay production than button clover, so that its use for this purpose will no doubt be very limited. For green manuring the value of the new plant is about the same as toothed and spotted bur clover.

### Easily Established.

Button clover can be easily established in pastures for nothing more is necessary than to scatter the seed in the most favorable places. The working of the soil prior to sowing with perhaps aid in establishing a stand, but except on good land this will hardly be profitable. Ordinarily the most profitable practice is to sow the seed broadcast and allow it to compete with other pasture plants. Where the winters are mild the clover should be sown in the fall, and if there are summer rains the seedling should be done about the first of September. Early summer seeding in the cotton states is not advisable. In California, where dry weather prevails throughout the summer, the seed may be sown at any time before the fall rains begin. In California, also, and the other Pacific coast states, where bur clover is common, inoculation is not necessary for the new crop. In the southern and gulf coast states, however, inoculation is recommended, except on land that has recently been grown by bur clover. Mixing seed with the other bur clover, with button clover seed is one of the easiest methods of securing inoculation. Only enough soil to dust the seed is necessary. Another method is to scatter soil from an old bur-clover field before sowing. Sowing seed in the bur also seems to insure inoculation. If no suitable soil is available for the purpose, inoculation may be obtained by the use of artificial cultures.

In comparison with the spotted and toothed bur clover, button clover produces a large amount of seed. The harvesting of it is rather difficult, however, because the burs fall from the vines so easily.

### FINDS TRIANGLE RELIC.

WHITEFISH, Mont., July 15.—Chief of Police Holter found a strange relic of past ages, about eight feet below the surface, near the right range, west of town. It has the appearance of a pestle, an instrument used by pharmacists in the compounding of chemicals. It evidently was hewed from stone. The implement may have been used to grind corn or grain.

### TROOPER'S HUG BREAKS RIBS.

One of the members of Sheridan troop, of Tyrone, Pa., was too violent in the farewell caresses of his sweetheart, before leaving for Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania's mobilization center. The young woman is now nursing two broken ribs, both of which were cracked during the parting "squeeze."

# SOCIETY WOMAN COWS CRAZED CHINESE

### She Faces His Pistol and Saves Domestic from Possible Death or Injury.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., July 15.—Tenderness of heart for a person in town trouble prevented Mrs. James W. Goodwin, society matron, from signaling her entry into the ranks of real, badge-wearing, revolver-carrying deputy constables by making the arrest of a drink-crazed and armed man she had driven, single handed, into a shanty on her picturesque estate, near here. In the shanty was a veritable arsenal.

Mrs. Goodwin risked her life in responding to a cry for help from fear-stricken servants in her kitchen. She faced Wee Kee, her cook, who had cooked revolved in his hand. "Killie all, killie all!" the Chinese was shrieking. Her own constable's revolver leveled at the cook, Mrs. Goodwin in regular policeman fashion, ordered him to surrender. Instead of obeying, Wee fled to the little house where he bunked, barricading the door. Deputy Constable Goodwin never lost sight of him. While she kept guard, reinforcements came from this city.

Wee Kee gave up when he saw all the policemen. In his shanty were found, in addition to the revolver he had flourished when he ran amuck in the kitchen, a double barreled shotgun, fully loaded, and two revolvers at .45-caliber, also ready for action.

It was up to Mrs. Goodwin to make the arrest, but her sympathy for the excited Chinese prevailed over other considerations at the critical moment. Wee Kee is a good cook. She thought he would not ever run amuck again, so it was agreed no arrest should be made.

Mrs. Goodwin was made a deputy constable last week to protect herself against foraging knights of the road who frequent the countryside.

# COUPLE SEND FAKE PHOTOS TO EACH OTHER AND THEY DO NOT RECOGNIZE ONE ANOTHER WHEN THEY MEET.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 15.—Because they resorted to the innocent deception of sending each other photographs of prominent moving-picture stars, Miss Esther Gulbranson, of Minneapolis, Minn., and W. Benjamin, from a small town in the West, formerly of Waynesboro, Pa., failed to recognize each other when they met in Hagerstown according to appointment to be married.

"No wonder I did not recognize him," Miss Gulbranson said. She had received, she said, a picture of Maurice Costello, while Mr. Benjamin said the photograph he got through the mail was of a screen beauty famous the world over.

The romance, which began through a matrimonial paper, ended where it began. Both were disappointed, and there was a disagreement covered with smiles.

### Had Business Engagement.

The bridegroom-to-be explained to the young woman that he would be compelled to postpone the marriage for several months in order to make a business trip to New York. To the hotel clerk he confided that he would not marry Miss Gulbranson. After quietly paying her hotel bill, he left and sent telegram to Miss Gulbranson expressing his regrets and stating that he would see her in the fall.

### Had Plenty of Money.

The Swedish girl from the Northwest is a stenographer and well able to take care of herself. She came here with plenty of funds to pay her own way around.

"It was a case of fifty-fifty," she said, indicating that neither was entirely pleased with the other and by mutual understanding both had "called the little affair off." Miss Gulbranson was smiling radiantly when she entrained here for Minneapolis to resume her position.

### TO BECOME COMMON LAW WIFE OF SOLDIER

Newark Girl Awaits Arrival of Contract Which Takes Place of License.

NEW YORK, July 15.—As soon as a marriage contract signed by Miss Ethel Maud Seaman, of Newark, reaches Douglas, Ariz., whither it is speeding, and is signed by Private Louis Bansemer, of the First regiment, that instant, without further formality, Miss Seaman and the young soldier will be man and wife.

# SAYS HUBBY BOSSSED HER

### Woman Asserts She Was Not Allowed to See Child but a Limited Time.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The hygienic rearing of their child was one of the contributing factors in the marital unhappiness between Mrs. Nellie Aiken Graver, the daughter of a prominent Pittsburgh family, who has been residing at the home of her mother, and her husband, Dr. Edward Graver, who have been living apart for over a year now. The wife has filed a petition asking to be declared a female sole trader, and at the hearing before Judge Ambrose B. Reid, Mrs. Graver complained that her husband was domineering in the rearing of their child and that she was not allowed any freedom with it. "The time I was to be with my child was regulated by the clock," Mrs. Graver told the court while on the stand.

Mrs. Graver alleged in her petition that her husband has not contributed to her support, in fact never contributed toward her maintenance since the time of their marriage in October, 1910, providing her own sustenance from the income of her own estate.

This was not denied by Dr. Graver in his answer, who admitted that he never was able to provide and furnish his wife with the luxury to which she was accustomed.

Dr. Graver said he was willing to relinquish and disclaim any part of his wife's large estate that he might have acquired by his marriage to his wife, but would not consent to renounce any of his rights as father to his little three-year-old daughter.

# MAD DOG TALK BUNK, SAYS MAN

### Pittsburg Canine Catcher Says He Has Been Bitten 125 Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Here, says the Post, is the testimony of a dog-catcher, who has been in the business fifteen years, and been bitten more than 125 times.

"Afraid of 'em? Not me. I've never yet seen a mad dog. Maybe there are some. Maybe there ain't. I don't know. All I know is that, although I've seen a squad of frothing dogs and dogs running around that looked mad, and I've been bitten, goodness knows how many times, I've yet to see a real mad dog."

"I'm not afraid of rabies, because I believe most of what you hear about mad dogs is just bluff. People get excited and go into a panic when a thrifty dog begins to bark in the mouth. He wants a drink. There ought to be a drinking place for dogs. There are a few, but in some sections of the city there is no place a dog can get a drink, and he needs it on a hot day as bad as a man."

"I am a dog owner and I like dogs. I raise a few. There have been many great things said about dogs, but you cannot appreciate them until one of them becomes a friend of yours. Then only do you know how much of a friend you have."

# HODOO NUMBER LUCKY FOR HIM

### Born on 13th and Mystic Numerical Sticks to Him All through Life.

LIVE OAK, Cal., July 15.—No matter how other people may feel about the number 13, Howard Grimes of Douglas county, Oregon, considers it a messenger of good luck rather than a harbinger of evil. Grimes was in Live Oak recently on his way to Davis, where, although he is 64 years of age, he will take a course in agriculture.

On the back of his auto hung its license No. 1313. When reminded of its hoodoo proclivities the Oregonian smiled and volunteered a bit of history.

"I was born on September 13, 1852," said he, "and was the thirteenth child in the family brood. When thirteen years old I left home to make my fortune. At twenty I married and our wedding day fell on the 13th of the month."

"While riding a Northern Pacific train in 1912 I was in berth 13 and the train was wrecked. Every occupant in that car was injured but myself. In 1913 I made a little investment in mining property and cleaned up \$16,000. I took the money and purchased 1,300 acres of land and I am farming a part of it and learning how to farm it better."

# BULLET

### Which Had Been in Man's Head Thirteen Years, Comes Out of His Ear.

ATHENS, Ga., July 15.—Corey Hill, 55 years old, was shot thirteen years ago, the rifle bullet going through the ear and, according to belief of the physicians, penetrating the brain, and certainly the lining of the brain. Hill was unconscious for some time after the wound, but finally recovered. Now the bullet has emerged from the ear without assistance from any one.

# WANTS DAMAGES FOR SHIP SUNK IN OLD WAR

### Principal Bequest in Man's Will is Claim against the Government.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—The probate court has turned from present day back to topics of 190 years ago. The will of Edward E. Root, has been filed. The principal bequest in the will was a claim against the United States government.

Root was a civil war veteran and declared himself the grandson of Captain Thomas Smith, half owner of the sailing ship Fortitude, which sailed the seas in the last of the eighteenth century.

It was while England was at war with France and America was defending its world commerce that the Fortitude was sunk by a French man-of-war off the coast of Africa in 1801. Root claimed his grandfather's share in the spoilation claims from France to the United States. His other property amounts to about \$7,000 in notes held in Kansas City and property at his old home place, Franklin, Kas., and in New York state.

John N. Root, of Cass county, Mo., his brother is made sole heir. Root cut off his daughters, Mrs. Susan B. Harrington, of St. Louis and Mrs. Nellie S. Morris, of Lawrence, Okla.

Root died in February, 1916, in Fredonia, Kas. He was 76 years old.

# PLOWING COST BROUGHT DOWN

### In France by the Introduction of Some New Farming Implements.

PARIS, July 15.—The latest types of traction and motor farm implements experimented with at Gournay sur Marne, under the direction of a representative of the academy of agriculture reduced the cost of plowing land more than twenty-five per cent in comparison with the best previous records.

Two and a half acres were plowed in light soils with an outlay of ten gallons of gasoline in four hours; between thirteen and fourteen gallons were required for the same work with the most efficient machines tested last fall. In heavy soil the difference in favor of the new implements was about the same.

The wear of the machines tried was considerable on account of difficulties of lubrication in flying dust, but the results were so favorable in comparison with animal power that the academy of agriculture is favorable to motor implements and a general extension of their use is recommended.

The greatest difficulty encountered in the rural population being little used to machinery. The academy proposes the organization of training schools for conductors of traction and motor implements at once, since these machines must be relied upon to make up for the shortage in men and horses for the fall seeding.

# Heroine

### Marries Man Whom She Saved from the Waters at Mablehead.

BOSTON, July 15.—Miss Rose Pitonoff of Dorchester, was married to Dr. Frederick I. Weene, a dentist, of Somerville, from whom she received an engagement ring last Christmas, after saving his life in Mablehead waters.

The bride has embarked on the matrimonial sea after a "mermaid" career of ten years, beginning when she was 11. She broke world's swimming records so frequently and easily that her fame grew from the beginning.

When 17 years old she was pronounced the world's most wonderful type of feminine perfection, and Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard declared her to be a marvel of well distributed strength.

# RICH WOMAN IS A DOG CATCHER

### Worth a Million, She Cares for Homeless Canines at a Small Salary.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—Miss Leonore Cawker, said to be worth a million dollars, at least, has been given a raise in pay by the city of Milwaukee. She is to get \$1,200 next year for being the city's dog catcher. Last year she received \$500.

"The laborer is worth part of her hire," is Miss Cawker's version of an old proverb, and she added, "It costs me about \$3,000 a year to do my work of catching and caring for the city's homeless dogs and cats. I should receive some part of this amount from the city as evidence of appreciation."

For ten years Miss Cawker has been doing this work, more or less officially. Last year she was her first year as the city's official dog catcher. Before that she cared for homeless pups and kittens unofficially, and when she was disgusted in killing strays announced in advertisement, three years ago, that she would guarantee painless deaths to animals which must be disposed of.

Eleven years ago there was a city dog pound, open for all to see. With ice picks three men killed the dogs which were to be disposed of.

Miss Cawker was then interested in the children in Little Italy. She then turned to the work for animals. The city was taking over the work for the children, by providing social center play-grounds.

# DAMAGE SUIT

### Is Brought in Alabama Court When a Cow Dies from Dipping Liquid.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15.—A damage suit has been brought against George Freeman, an inspector employed in Morgan county, by T. J. Holt, alleging the "untimely end of a cow of the eternally feminine gender," as the result of imbibing too freely of poisonous fluid used in dipping vats for the eradication of cattle ticks.

The complaint filed is extraordinary in its verbiage. The bill recites that plaintiff claims \$100 damages because of the death of the cow, which was "of good birth, gentle breeding and lovely disposition," and adds: "And the plaintiff avers that at a certain spot in Morgan county was located an institution, poisonous concoction or mixture, compound, broth or liquid in which cattle were required by the laws of the land to be dipped and ducked and disinfected of all chiggers, ticks, mites, and other vermin which a triumphant scientific research had discovered to infect such animals."

The bill recites the sad story of how the cow, "being nervous or athirst," sought to quench her thirst and "put the institution out of commission by swallowing its contents," so that within sixty hours the cow died.

# TRUANT BOY

### Is Ordered by Judge to Go to Bed Every Night at 10 O'clock.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 15.—Bedtime is 10 p. m., for Raymond Schwartz for the next six months, excepting for a few special occasions, with the sanction of his parents. Raymond, who is 19 years old, was in police court charged with trespassing. He admitted he slept in a barn.

"My mother," "cked me out," Raymond said. "Yes, because you won't come in before midnight," replied the court. "Fifteen days in the workhouse. I'll suspend that on condition you make bedtime 10 p. m. after this."

# OLD SHOE UNEARTHED

CENTRALIA, Kas., July 15.—An old shoe has been unearthed in the J. P. Dorman place. It is probably a relic of the Civil War. Miss Dorman, who is a primary teacher, uses the shoe to illustrate stories to the children of the early days in Kansas when people wore heavy oxen instead of in automobiles.

NEARLY 40,000 WOMEN MADE WIDOWS BY WAR

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

LONDON, July 15.—Nearly 40,000 women in this country have already been made widows by the war. When the conflict started and government officials were making estimates of the number of widows that in all probability would be created by the struggle, one of the highest estimates was 30,000.

# FEMINISM MAKES BIG STRIDES NOW

### GOES TO JAIL TO BE WITH HER HUSBAND

### Woman is Acquitted of Murder but Says She Prefers Prison Term.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 15.—Rather than be separated from her husband, Ida Hadley, acquitted of the murder of Sheriff Jake Giles, of Beaumont, voluntarily accepted a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary for attempted jail breaking.

Paul Hadley was convicted of being an accessory to the murder of Giles and given a life sentence. Mrs. Hadley actually shot Giles, but the jury acquitted her on the ground of insanity. The Hadleys were taken to the penitentiary at McAlester together.

Giles was shot and killed on a railroad train near here several weeks ago when taking Hadley to Texas to answer to charges following the latter's arrest in Kansas City. Mrs. Hadley had permission to accompany her husband.

Mrs. Hadley raved like a mad woman when the verdict was read. Shrieking and screaming, she threw herself upon her husband and fought the officers who strove to tear her from him. Four officers carried her to a police hospital and she was taken back to her cell.

Her husband received the verdict calmly. "I am not guilty; I knew absolutely nothing of a plot to kill Giles, yet I am satisfied," he said. "Had they taken me back to Texas they would have killed me, anyway. I'm glad they gave me life and I'm glad they acquitted Ida."

# CRIMELESS

### Is Idaho Town, Which Has Record of One Arrest in the Last Year.

GRANGEVILLE, Idaho, July 15.—This town of 2,000 population claims a world's crimeless record since the state went dry. Only one offender has been brought into Grangeville police court thus far this year. That one was charged with disturbing the peace, but the case was never concluded, as he was taken out of the jurisdiction of the police court by the sheriff on a warrant charging insanity. He was committed to an asylum.

Only one policeman is now on duty. Last year two were on the payroll, all the time, and in several instances extra men were on duty for a day or two.

# BY HECK

### Iowa Visitor to Chicago Starts to Buy Statue in the Park There.

CHICAGO, July 15.—W. S. Lavin, of Sioux City, Ia., almost negotiated the purchase of the "Spirit of the Great Lakes" fountain, south of the art institute.

"He told me it was too small, and he was going to sell it and get a bigger one," Lavin told Detectives Carmody and McWayne, who "busted in." "He hadn't named his price."

James Kane, also of Sioux City, was arrested. He said he was showing Lavin the sights and had no more idea of selling the fountain than a rabbit.

# OLD FREAK

### Discovered in California Makes Noise between Bark and Grunt.

SAN JOSE, Calif., July 15.—An odd freak of nature, which some believe to be a young alligator and others say cannot be classified under that head, has been captured in Soap Lake, near Gilroy, this county, by Leland B. Holloway.

# Declares Eugene Brienx in Discussing the Future of the Women of France.

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

PARIS, July 15.—"Feminism is making great strides during the war," says Eugene Brienx, a member of the French Academy, discussing the future of the women of France. He predicts "a violent phase in the war of sexes" when the soldiers come home and has thereby provoked a lively discussion of these questions:

Will woman suffrage be advanced by the war?

Will women now replacing men in all sorts of occupations hold their places and come into competition with the discharged soldiers?

Will they complicate the labor problem by accepting the wage scale for men's work?

Will their extended participation in industrial life separate them more from men?

Fierce Competition.

"The competition between male and female labor will be fierce" according to M. Brienx, and he declares that "women will abandon the career of house wife while young girls, having learned how to provide for themselves, will no longer look to man as a prospective protector."

Marcel Prevost, another Academician, also sees coming "a great falling off in sentiment, due to the penury of men," and he expects the women who have learned to use the lathe making projectiles will turn out parts of automobiles and all kinds of machinery after the war. He is less pessimistic than M. Brienx as to the intensity of their competition with men.

Maureo Donnay agrees with his two conferees of the academy that women will do more manual labor in factories and take a more active part in men's occupations generally, but he thinks there will be so much to do that a proper division of labor will prevent harmful conflict.

Emancipation Sure.

Dr. Madeleine Pelletier, one of the leading French utrologues, who says she "despaired of feminism before the war" now thinks that "the necessities of life are going to impose what years of propaganda failed to effect—the emancipation of women."

"The war," she says, "will put France, as well as the other belligerents, face to face with a crushing financial problem and the state will be unable to support the millions of mothers, widows and orphans deprived of their natural protectors. In addition, 'the country will provide for them by giving them occupations in which they will earn their own comfortable living.'"

As to domestic life, Madame Pelletier looks for a complete transformation of the household to put it in accord with new conditions.

"Dirty dishes will be laid out on the doormat to be taken away by specialists who will deposit them properly cleaned in the same place," she thinks. "Stockings will be darned by other specialists, leaving the women of the family to earn the price of two pairs in the time they would take to stop up the holes of one."

Specialists to Darn.

"Cooking, as well as dishwashing and darning," she adds, "will be done by specialists while the lady of the house concentrates her attention upon the shop or the factory."

Madame Pelletier, as well as the Academicians, neglect the question as to what will become of the children. "It will be quite necessary for France to think of the children, though," writes a woman temporarily working at the lathe. "Future generations," she points out, "must make up the wastage of war in human life and nothing could be more inopportune now than encouragement of the separation of woman from the home and the smothering of family sentiment."

Hundreds of women contributing to the discussion agree with the sentiment of the woman of the lathe. In reply to M. Brienx reminds them that every married man who falls on the battlefield leaves a widow; that every young man killed leaves a widow by anticipation—a widow without weeds; that all these added to the widows, orphans and mothers that had lost their protectors before the war make up a formidable army of women for whom husbands cannot be readily found and who must be permitted to make a living.

"We allowed ourselves to be surprised by war," says M. Brienx; "let us not be surprised by peace; let us think right now of what shall be the fate of these victims."

No Cheap Labor.

"Women will work in France after the war as they always have done," answers one correspondent "but they will put no obstacle in the way of men. If employers are tempted by the prospect of getting cheap labor they will be met by this general doctrine 'equal pay for equal work'; the woman that runs a lathe after the war will get man's pay for her labor."

"The best way of caring for the interests of women after the war is to look out first for the men," is the opinion of another female munition worker. "When the victorious soldiers come home he will find in woman a companion and a collaborator instead of a competitor. The only thing to do now is to reassure those who are fighting for us so that they may come back to their families without anguish."

"The long separation will reveal in a new light the joys of health and home" says another. "Even those who never appreciated it will realize the meaning of the family and would like to be at that delightful moment when the woman would fly from the house to the workshop by choice."

The majority of speakers seem to be against Madame Pelletier and the Academicians so far as concerns a possible conflict between men and women while admitting that the latter must, forcibly during the reconstruction period, take on a considerable part of man's work.

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