

Adventuress in Prison for Life

"Lady Evelyn" Most Fantastic Character in California History.

San Francisco.—Mrs. Evelyn Rosencrantz, woman of three husbands, four penitentiary terms, half a dozen crimes, a dozen or more aliases and a hundred and one adventures, is "back home." She is safely domiciled in San Quentin penitentiary.

"Bud," her son, is home too, occupying quarters just across the prison yard from his mother, whom he appears to have succeeded in imitating not wisely but too well.

"Lady Evelyn" may remain in the old stone house for the rest of her natural life. An Oakland Superior Judge, shutting his eyes and crossing his fingers as he did so, informed Mrs. Rosencrantz that under provisions of the statute that California law-makers patterned from New York's Baumes law she will be compelled to do so as an "habitual criminal," so far as is known the first woman to be so sentenced.

And as a consequence, Mrs. Rosencrantz' imprisonment in San Quentin has become a state-wide issue. For Mrs. Rosencrantz, who has lived at San Quentin much too frequently for her own peace of mind, the question has become her "life battle." She doesn't like the old stone prison, nor the projector on which it sits overlooking San Francisco bay. Nor the public servants, headed by Warden James B. Holohan, who attend her every move.

Judge Denounces Law.

Mrs. Rosencrantz, one of the most fantastic characters California authorities ever have dealt with, declares that it is all "a terrible mistake."

The habitual criminal law, recently enacted by California, under which a person convicted four times of a felony automatically is sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of parole, she feels is a "terrible mistake." In fact, there is nothing about her or the sporadic record of crime against her name (or names) that is not a "terrible mistake."

On this basis, the woman whose son is a fellow convict with her in San Quentin plans to carry her fight against the habitual criminal law to the highest court, attacking its constitutionality.

That she will have much public backing is assured. The very judge who sent her back to San Quentin, Superior Judge Fred V. Wood of Oakland, assailed the law in passing judgment upon Mrs. Rosencrantz, saying: "It is manifestly unfair and unjust. Here is a woman who, in all, has dishonestly obtained perhaps \$400, and yet under the law she must go to prison for life with no hope of parole, while a fiend like Antoine, who brutally murders his innocent wife, likewise goes to prison under a life sentence, but will be eligible to parole in ten years."

"It might be well for the people of California to inquire a little more closely into the working of this habitual criminal law. It is certainly not equal and exact justice to punish this woman, guilty though she may be of everything charged against her, more severely than we punish criminals of the type of Antoine."

Arthur Antoine, referred to, had just previously been sentenced for cutting to pieces the body of his wife so that he might marry a younger woman.

It is against the background of this question of public policy in dealing

with crime that Mrs. Rosencrantz stands in bold relief, her life story forming one of the most singular chapters in the history of California crime.

Much Married, Many Names.

Almost constantly in the tolls of the law since 1915, Mrs. Rosencrantz has figured as a writer, a motion picture actress, an aviatrix with a Los Angeles-to-Rome flight as her prospective goal, a financial wizard and a "love cult" devotee.

She has been married three times and has been the central figure in a \$500,000 suit for breach of promise against William E. Riker, head of the so-called Holy City "love cult," a married man with whom she became enamored.

She has been known as Ella, Lizzie and Evelyn Barton; as Edwina, Evelyn and Patricia Reid; as Mrs. E. P. Reed; as Evelyn Winifred van Dohlen, Evelyn Rosencrantz and Mrs. W. E. Riker.

She has been so difficult to handle in the women's prison that at one time she was sent to the Stockton State asylum after being adjudged insane—only to be returned a month later as "perfectly normal."

Mrs. Rosencrantz lays her troubles to a father's curse, given her as an infant. Here is her story:

Patricia Reid (her true name) was born in London in 1887. Her mother died when she was born, and her father, she contends, blamed her for this.

She was shunted into the care of governesses and convents, her father being wealthy. Early in life the girl was brought by her father to Canada, where he subsequently died. There, at the age of eighteen, she was first married to Walter Barton. Strange quirks of fate carried the young woman into India and Russia, then back to Seattle, where her son was born—the son who now occupies a cell near his mother. Divorce ended the first marriage.

The woman's second husband was Baron van Dohlen, whom she met in Berlin, wooed and won in a whirlwind romance that failed to take into consideration the fact that the baron already had a legal wife. The two spent several years, Mrs. Rosencrantz relates, in dodging the true wife.

"I knew he was married," she says "but I loved him. Love is more important than laws."

Joins Mountain Love Cult.

Later the couple figured in the famous William Von Brincken trial, during the World war, and it was here that Mrs. Rosencrantz first met Jim Holohan, then United States marshal, now warden at San Quentin.

Then came her "first crime." "I pleaded guilty to passing a bad check. All I did was overdraw my account. But my lawyer said if I fought the case I would only draw attention to Van Dohlen. I was framed by Van Dohlen's wife—given probation provided I never saw him again. I was found with him later, of course, and sent to San Quentin."

After San Quentin—liberty and a new marriage. There being no lawful marriage to Van Dohlen there was no divorce. She married Rosencrantz. "And the less said of him the better—he was of no great consequence. We divorced."

Then San Quentin again—in May, 1919, when she was sent from San Diego for passing fictitious checks. Release came in 1920, when a court order granted her a new trial.

Periodical tilts with the law followed. On January 9, 1923, Mrs. Ro-

senocrantz went back to San Quentin again. She was "at home" this time for four years—for the passing of a spurious check for \$4.11.

Hereafter followed perhaps the most spectacular period of Mrs. Rosencrantz' very vivid career. On the tip of San Quentin cellmates she turned to the strange cult at Holy City, in the heart of the Santa Cruz mountains, fifty-five miles south of here, as a haven of refuge. A few months later Mrs. Rosencrantz was announced as secretary to William E. Riker, "king" of the strange cult which had become known for its "free love" sponsorship.

Planned to Fly to Rome.

Then January, 1928. The scene had shifted to Hollywood, where Mrs. Rosencrantz had gone to take up aviation and to prepare herself for a role in which she was to be starred in a motion picture by Riker as "The Perfect Woman." This film was to expound the Holy City religious philosophy. It seemed that fate was more kindly to this lady of troubles—but then:

A suit for \$500,000 damages, charging breach of promise, was filed in the Los Angeles Superior court by Mrs. Rosencrantz against Riker.

The suit was sensational in the extreme. It told of a "love cottage" and of the strange rites by which Riker had inducted her into the Holy City cult.

It charged that Riker, disavowing his love for his wife, "Mother Lucille" of the cult, had promised to marry her.

It charged that she and Riker lived as man and wife at Holy City, that it was there he promulgated plans for her proposed flight to Rome in a plane patterned after Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis." All the ramifications of the Holy City cult were delved into and laid bare, the suit having, its climax in the assertion that Riker's love later grew cold and that he left Mrs. Rosencrantz, "fleeing to the refuge of Holy City." This \$500,000 suit is still pending.

Events leading up to Mrs. Rosencrantz' present predicament came in rapid sequence, a trail of bad checks leading from San Jose to Oakland and thence to Fresno, where on February 5, she was arrested with C. A. Anderson, young Oakland youth with whom she had fled after passing a fictitious check on his father, a garage owner of Oakland.

Son Shot by Police.

Charges standing against Mrs. Rosencrantz in San Jose were temporarily upheld and she was returned to Oakland, where she was tried by a jury and convicted on the charge of passing the spurious check against the elder Anderson. Judge Wood's arbitrary sentence under the habitual criminal act followed.

Mrs. Rosencrantz laid her difficulties in the last instance to Riker, whom she charged with having failed to place money to her credit in a Long Beach bank after promising to do so. The jury did not believe her.

It was while Mrs. Rosencrantz was awaiting trial in Oakland that her son Clarence, eighteen, was shot down by police and captured in the same city. He had been sought by federal authorities and police officials on spurious check charges and endeavored to escape when ambushed in an Oakland residence.

Young Rosencrantz was convicted shortly after his mother, and followed her across the bay to San Quentin.

Now the mother is spending much time upon her knees in her prison cell, guards say. She has become extremely confident that she will be freed.

"I have faith," she says. "My faith convinces me that I shall not die in prison."

And in the meantime her attorneys, with financial backing from somewhere, are proceeding with their legal fight for her freedom.

Feeding Value of Standardized Hay

Grade or Quality of Product Is of More Importance Than Kind.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Prejudice against certain kinds of hay on the claim of inferior feeding value is often due to a difference in quality rather than to the kind of hay, according to E. C. Parker, hay standardization specialist, bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Many horse, mule and cattle feeders, Mr. Parker says, are of the opinion that hay made from either prairie grass or other grasses is of inferior value to either timothy or Johnson hay. This prejudice is usually justified where bluestem, bluegrass, red-top, or other kind of grass hay is overripe, bleached and fibrous when harvested, because all kinds of prairie or other "grass hays," when overripe, are comparatively low in feed value and palatability.

Feed Value of Timothy.

The same is true, however, of overripe timothy or Johnson hay. Analyses of timothy cut at various stages of maturity show that timothy cut not later than full bloom has a higher feed value than timothy cut at the ripe seed stage. Variations in feed value of all hay are caused by time of cutting, weather damage, and fermentation. The United States standards for timothy, Johnson, prairie, and grass hay reflect approximately these variations, so that usually the grade or quality of any of these hays is of more importance than the kind as a guide to feed value.

Hay to meet the requirements of the United States No. 1 grade, must be cut early, cured with little or no damage from rain or sweating, and must not contain over 10 per cent of foreign material. Hay which meets the requirements of the United States No. 2 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early cut hay which received an appreciable though not severe degree of weather damage, or (b) late cut, though not fully ripe, hay which was cured with little or no weather damage, and in either case the hay must not contain over 15 per cent foreign material.

No. 3 Grade Requirements.

Hay which meets the requirements of the United States No. 3 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early cut hay which was severely weather damaged, or (b) distinctly overripe hay, and in either case the hay must not contain over 20 per cent foreign material. United States sample grade is either (a) hay that is unsound because of wetness, rust, or mold, (b) hay which contains over 20 per cent foreign material, or (c) badly overripe hay.

These brief descriptions of the various United States grades of prairie hay, grass hay, timothy hay, and Johnson hay, Mr. Parker says, show that

the hay of each grade has a somewhat different quality or feed value. There is no material difference, however, in the feed value of timothy and upland prairie hay if the two kinds of hay are of the same grade.

Concrete Approaches to Stables Not Expensive

On most barns there is a little ramp or incline leading to the door. When this is made of wood it rots out quickly and goes to pieces and is forever giving trouble. The way to avoid this is to build the approach of concrete. It can be very easily done and at very little expense.

Remove all the old wood sills and supports; then excavate a little so that when the concrete is finished it will be about six inches thick. Use planks at the sides for forms, holding them in place with stakes, driven in on the outside.

Use a fairly rich mixture of concrete, say one part of cement, one and one-half part of sand and three parts of broken stone or well assorted gravel. Mix it up thoroughly to a medium consistency, put it in place, strike it off with a straight edge and then smooth it down somewhat with a wood float. Do not use a steel float as that will put a polish on the concrete and make it very slippery. Indeed it is better to leave it fairly rough as the horses can get a much better footing on it.

If possible, do not allow heavy weights to come upon it until it has cured for a week or ten days.

Proper Time to Harvest Corn Crop for Silage

Corn for silage should be harvested when the kernels are well dented but while the plants are still green enough to pack well and to ferment normally in the soil. An air tight silo is, of course, essential. Given these conditions the general quality of the silage may be improved by the following practices:

1. Cut the corn into small pieces. If the pieces are from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length, the silage will pack well and will be eaten with minimum waste.

2. The heavy and the light parts of the corn should be evenly distributed so that the whole mass can be firmly and evenly packed in the silo. If the heavy parts—ears and stalks—are thrown largely in the center or one side, the silage will settle unevenly and considerable spoiling will result.

If the corn is too ripe to pack well, water should be added as needed. A silo may be filled with dry shock corn, which makes a satisfactory feed with the addition of sufficient water, but it is not so palatable as silage cut at the proper stage and put into the silo green. Water may be run into the top of the blower by means of hoses. The water should be well distributed to facilitate packing.

Apiary Practice and Honey Marketing Study Has Begun

First Work Started in Intermountain Regions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Work on profitable practices in the operation and management of apiaries, as a preliminary step to the study of the economics of honey production, has been started by the United States Department of Agriculture. The practice study is being undertaken by the division of bee culture of the bureau of entomology, and the division of farm management and costs of the bureau of agricultural economics. Other divisions of the bureau of agricultural economics have under way studies of the important problem of honey marketing.

The first practice study has already been started in the intermountain region, where conditions seem favorable for inaugurating it at this time. It is felt that the work can be done in that region more easily, and therefore at less expense, than in some of the other beekeeping regions because of the presence of the Intermountain Field station, the large number of colonies, and the relatively high percentage of commercial beekeepers. The limited amount of money now available is being used for this part of the work. It is planned to continue the investigation in two or more other important honey-producing regions until a thorough study has been made of practices and systems of management under various typical beekeeping conditions. It is needless to say that such investigations as planned cannot be car-

ried out successfully without the active co-operation of the beekeepers, beekeepers' organizations and the bee press. Beekeepers or organizations particularly interested are invited to write to the division of bee culture or the division of farm management and costs, as it is desired to make as many personal contacts as possible in the course of the work. Bookkeeping systems showing the results of profitable practices are especially desired at this time, particularly from beekeepers in the intermountain region.

Agricultural Notes

Did you ever happen to think that fall in the garden really begins in the summer?

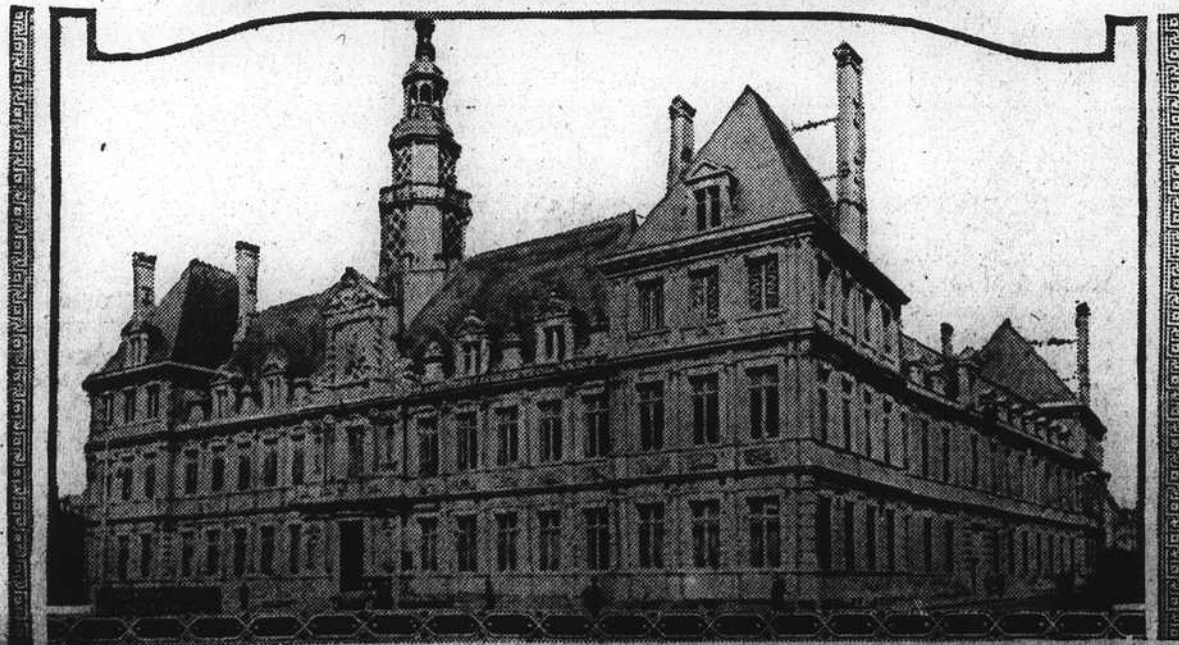
Hay is worth more for milk production if it is cut early than if it is fully matured.

Now is the time for the poultry raiser to save expense by starting to cull out the low producers among his flock.

Loafing hens in the farm flock eat up the profits the busy biddies make. Good poultrymen soon send them to the butcher.

Now is the time to select the dairy animals intended for exhibition at the fall fairs. They should be fed well, groomed daily, and taught to lead and stand.

City Hall of Reims Completely Restored



The city hall of Reims, France, as it now appears, fully restored from the devastation it suffered during the World war.