DESERET EVENING NEWS. The Descret News Furnishes its Ad-vertisers a "READING" Clientele. READ THE WANT ADS TODAY. There May be Something of Personal Interest to You.

10 PAGES-LAST EDITION self, its extensive use to conserve soll molsture and to permit crop growth in arid regions has not been so generally used until recent years. It seems not to have been realized that the soll is capable of acting as a storage reservoir for water when proper tillage is used, and that under favorable circumstan-ces enough molsture to mature an or-dinary annual crop can be stored in the soll before the crop is planted. Even if this fact had been appreciated, it was not practicable to put it into gen-eral use until farm machinery capable of cheaply getting the soll into proper condition was devised and constructed. WONDERFULLY EFFICIENT. CHEYENNE'S MAYOR **BALTIMORE HAS** NEW INDUSTRIAL THAW'S DEFENSE EDUCATION PLAN **CLOSES MONDAY** AFTER CONGRESS **DISASTROUS FIRE** Comprehensive One Presented by Such is the Announcement of At-Worst That Has Visited III-Fated He Leads Delegation on Person-Prest. Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot, J. W. torney Littleton, Chief Counsel City Since Great Calamally Conducted Campaign Van Cleave and Dr. Pritchett. WONDERFULLY EFFICIENT. For the Defendant. ity of 1904. For 1909 Sessions.

DRY FARMING DISCUSSION It is interrupted by Brief Diversion Furnished by J. F. Tolton of Utah.

Hence its Prestige.

Fisher Harris Honored by Appoint. ment to Salaried Position of Executive Secretary.

From appearances this afternoon in the Transmissouri Dry Farming congress, it will be a case "hop on your pony for old Cheyenne" come next convention time.

the soil.

ods.

state.

The Cheyenne boom for 1909 received decided impetus today when Mayor Cook of that town with a delegation of fellow townsmen arrived, decorated in yellow ribbons on which Cheyenne was found to rhyme with 1909, and which declared the purpose of the delegation to capture the meeting place. 'A committee will hand in its selection for the consideration of the congress tomorrow afternoon.

With the matter of organizing for next year conveniently out of the way, today's sessions were consumed with the hearing of papers technically treat-ing various phases of the dry farming problem, and with strengthening the or-gunization for a long and permanent

TOLTON'S CONTRIBUTION.

John F. Tolton of Beaver, Utah, who

acquired a reputation in the last leg-islature as a prize debater, was present today along with Alma Eldredge and other notables of histrionic fame, and they furnished a half hour's diversion for less serious minded delegates. Mr. Colton took very seriously a mo-tion of Mr. Adney of Utah to the ef-fect that the congress vote as the sense of the convention that each dele-gate pay \$1 for a membership fee so that running expenses could be met. Eldredge joined Tolton in an attack on the constitutionality of the plan, and the infringement it would make on the rights of a delegate to remain free and untrammeled in the exercise pensive. It must be remembered that there are some conditions under which summer fallowing, together with alter-nate year cropping, cannto be economi-cally used. This is true where the soil is so light and open in texture as not to be able to hold a large quantity of water. Only the heavier soils are cap-able of holding enough water to justify the expense of summer fallowing. Where the soil is light, there is also great danger of serious injury through wind erosion. There have been cases, in fact, where fallow soil has been blown entirely off a field to a depth of several inches. In other cases, where the land is rolling and the rains are frequently torrential, there is danger in leaving land exposed in a fallow condition on account of the erosion by water that will result. These and other similar possibilities must be kept in mind in discussing the applicabil-ity of practising summer fallowing and alternate year cropping for any region or any soil type.

the rights of a delegate to remain ee and untrammeled in the exercise personal prerogatives. In vain the chairman, Lieut, Gov, itrell of Idaho, explained that the notion was merely to express the ense of the convention, and when Mr, olion dramatically appealed from the ecision of the chair, it was again ex-ained to him by others from the or.

Boot. "This is a very serious matter," de-clared Mr. Tolton after the "aye" and "hay" vote had gone heavily against him. "I call for a division," Then with another appeal from the explana-tion of the above

with another appeal from the explana-tion of the chair as to what they were voting on, he continut. to debate un-til he was appointed as teller by the chairman to count the standing vote that was called for, and thus satisfy himself. On the side against him his duty was to count almost everyone in the room, while a scattering few stood up on his side. alternate year cropping for any region or any soil type. up on his side.



MAN THREATENED WITH

LUCKY CHANGE OF WIND. For a time it seemed that the fire would sweep diagonally through the block to Gay street, and a number of people living on that thoroughlare moved their effects. Changes in the wind, however, helped the firemen and enabled them to confine the damage, in addition to that already mentioned, to the plants of the E. B. Read & Sons company, printers, and the Flynn & Enrich company, machinists, located in a five-story building on Saratoga street in the rear of the Regester building, the Leonhardt Wagon com-pany, Saratoga street opposite the Bakru, Trans-Caucasia, Jan. 24,-In consequence of the accidental killing of some laborers by a locomotive at a suburban station of the railroad here today, a mob of comrades of the vic-tims surrounded the engine and at-tempted to lynch the engineer. To es-cape the fury of the excited workmen

LISBON IS FILLED

the engineer opened the throttle of the locomotive and dashed through the crowd, killing six men and wounding many others.

IN PORTLAND, ME.

City Hall and Police Buildings Destroyed and Hundreds of Lives Endangered.

missing passengers and crew from the steamer Amsterdam were brought in here safely at noon today. were swept clear of everything by the The steamer Amsterdam collided Tuesday night with the steamer Ax-minster and sustained serious damage. flames, with the exception of the city clerks and the city treasurer's office. the money and securities in the latter being believed to be intact, although if will be almost impossible to ascertain definitely until the vaults have cooled sufficiently for an examination to be made. One of the most valuable li-braries in the state, the Greenleaf law collection, was completely destroyed, with a loss estimated at \$10,000. The blaze originated in the city elec-trician's office and was caused by crossed wires and this made it impos-sible to ring a fire call. The fire was discovered by a newspaper man on his way home. He tried to pull an alarm from a nearby box, stationed outside a fire station. The signal rang the station alarm and brought the fire-men from that house to the scene, but they and a few others summoned by ticlephone constituted the whole fire-fighting force for haif an hour, during which time the fiames gained such headway as to become uncontrollable. When Chief Engineer Eldridge ar-rived he gave up all hopes of saving the building, and confined the efforts of the department to protecting surround-ing property. clerks and the city treasurer's office,

LYNCHING KILLS SIX MEN

WITH DISTURBING RUMORS

PROFITABLE IN UTAH.

of the annual rainfall. As a result, all of the soluble mineral matter, the product of the centuries of weath-ering to which the soli has been sub-jected, is held in the surface layers and is available for the use of the plants. Furthermore, the methods of tillage followed give conditions that enormously accelerate this weathering process, so that so far as the mineral salts are concerned, the indications are that summer fallowing and alter-nate year cropping can be depended upon to keep up the supply of min-

ome. "I will give you their names after they have landed and their addresses as well," Mr. Littleton said. "Is the district attorney willing to the names of witnesses he will recall in rebuttal?" "The district attorney is not required to do that," interposed Justice Dow-ling.

ling. "Then I don't think I ought to be forced to tell him the names of my "Oh, very well then," put in Mr. rome, "If you don't want to do it, Jerome, all right Mr. Littleton said the defense un-doubtedly will conclude its case Mon-

CHANCE TO TALK

Abolishment of the idea of "abso-lute democracy," in the public schools. Formation of a special educational Formation of a special educational commission to organize a trade school system. Creation of a national com-missioner of industrial education. SHEEPMEN HAVE

VETERANS EXPLAIN.

The debate developed a very intersting phase of the congress. To it have been attracted a number of men who might be classified as "convention who might be classified as "convention experts." They always come, wher-ever the convention, and whatever its subject. Richard A. Riepe is one of these. He says with pride that he has represented Nevada and Gov. John Sparks at every convention to which Sparks ever had to send a delegate. Mr. Riepe, backed by John Henry Smith of Utah, who explained that he, here had had much convention experithe, had had much convention experi-tnce, told how necessary were 'the sinews of war" to a convention and how conventional was the practise of each delegate depositing a dollar to help the good work along. Mr. Riepe named a number of conventions to which he had en proud to give \$5 and \$10 instead of

Former State Senator David MaKay Former State Senator David Markey ose to resent an idea he gathered om his Democratic friend, Mr. Tol-n, that any farmer or granger would grudge his dollar to help the orga-zed movement in behalf of the in-stry he represented. With the question of the dollar fee to of the way, there remains very lit-to do before final adjournment, ex-to distan to more discussion on

"ep! to listen to more discussion on methods and processes of dry farm-

HARRIS HONORED.

Fisher Harris received a decided mor from the convention. In rec-ultion for his good work in ar-hsing for it, he was named as its exting for it, he was named as its ex-live secretary, a position to which alary will be attached, and which where him the duties of working interest in each convention, wher-it may be held. The executive mittee voted this position to him its meeting to organize. At the e meeting P. C. Bowman, of Ida-was made chatrman and S. H. s made chairman, and S. H. South Dakota, secretary. John after a day's faithful service as was released to make way Gov. Birrell of Idaho, who man,

he chair this morning three papers read were by gov-nt experts on the subjects H. paper M Bainer's on 6. R. A. Bander's paper on od Roads and Dry Farming." was by Prof. Jardine, in his absence. S. C. Schofield of Washington, also absent, and his paper ou omer Fallowing." was read by I. E. C. Chilcott.

Alfred Atkinson of Bozeman t concluded the series of morning bes with a resume of his experi-s in the problems of controlling ture in arid lands, and conserving or duty in raising crops,

"SUMMER FALLOW" TOPIC DISCUSSED BY SCOFIELD.

"This much is certain, however, that on most of the mesa and high valley lands of Utah, where the rainfall is too light to produce an ordinary crop every year, it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of doubt that the practise of summer fallowing and growing crops every other year is sufficiently profitable to justify an enormous ex-

there are some conditions under

whier

"It remains to be seen just what the "It remains to be seen just what the ultimate effect of this practise will be on the continued fertility of these soils and on their mechanical condition. It may be found, for instance, that this provide of growing wheat or some may be found, for instance, that this practise of growing wheat, or some other grain crop, continuously would, in the course of a generation or a half a century, seriously reduce the fertility of these naturally rich soils or result in a change in their mechanical condi-tion that would sooner or later make a continuation of this practise impossible. If this is the case, the sooner it is dis-covered and some means taken to nost If this is the case, the sooner it is dis-covered and some means taken to post-pone or avoid the result, the better it will be for all concerned. For this reason, it is highly desirable that the future as well as the present effect of this practise be considered rather crtic-ally. It would be perfectly natural to assume that here in Utah it will be found, as it has been found in many cases elsewhere, that the continuous growth of any one crop on the land will only result in a decreased yield, due only result in a decreased yield, due either to the actual depletion of the plant food needed for that crop or to some other modifications resulting from such continuous culture.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

"While the practise under considera-tion has not been generally applied over a large area for a sufficiently long pe-riod to give conclusive results, it is very gratifying to observe that the present indications are that rotation of crops is apparently by no means so necessary under dry farming conditions here in Utah as it might be supposed to be, or as it has been found to be in oth-er regions for the maintenance of a high state of productiveness. If this inference be correct, it is a matter of no little interest and importance to this whole section and to others having sim-ilar conditions. As a matter of fact, it has been found that in the Cache valley, for instance, where dry farming has "While the practise under considerahas been found that in the Cache valley, for instance, where dry farming has been carried on for about one-third of a century and where some fields have been used exclusively for growing, wheat, that the yields obtained at pres-ent are quite as good, if not better, than when these fields were first brok-en up. This continued productiveness than when these fields were first brok-en up. This continued productiveness may be due in part to an improvement of tillage methods, but there are indi-cations which should not be overlooked, that some of these fields are actually more fertile than they were at first. In any event, it seems true that the pro-ductiveness of the lands has been main-tained to a surprisingly high degree. In the great wheat belt of the valley of the Red River of the North, it is a mat-ter of common knowledge that after 12 or 15 consecutive crops of wheat have been grown on the land, it is no longer profitable to grow this crop except in a rotation.

C. S. Scofield's paper on summer fai-lowing was read by Prof. Chilcott. It has to do with an interesting phase of dry farm work and was as follows: "In view of the fact that the prac-tise of summer failowing the land for misture conservation, together with alternate year cropping, has made dry farming possible in Utah and through-out the Great Basin, a careful study of this practize may be justified. No one who is familiar with the facts can question its importance as a factor in the utilization of the agricultural pos-sibilities of this great region. "Although the practise of fallowing hand is almost as old as agriculture it."

nate year cropping can be depended upon to keep up the supply of min-eral plant food. It is necessary, however, to provide for a continuous supply of nitrogen in soil being con-tinuously cropped with grain. Grain crops require a considerable nitro-gen supply, and they require that it be in an immédiately available form and at a very definite period in the life of the plant. The available nit-rogen of the soil is drawn partly from the organic matter, which contains nitrogenous compounds, and partly from the air by micro-organisms cap-able of utilizing nitrogen gas. Since tension of the cultivated acreage of this able of utilizing nitrogen gas. Since these organism must have organic matter of some sort to live on, it becomes doubly important to provide continued suply of organic matter a contributed supply of of game internet in soils being continually cropped. By a fortunate coincidence, this result has been achieved, probably without conscious design. It has been the cusa fortunate coincidence, this result has been achieved, probably without conscious design. It has been the cus-tom in farming the dry land of this region to use headers instead of blnd-ers in harvesting grain. As a result, a large amount of loose straw is an-nually plowed under, and the amount of organic matter in the soil is prob-ably increased at a more rapid rate than it was under virgin conditions. If this custom is, as it now apears to be, an important factor in maintaining the productiveness of these dry farms, it should most certainly be preserved. It would be a misfortune, indeed, if this continued supplyoforganicmattershould be reduced, which would be the case, for instance, if it became the custom to burn over these wheat fields after harvst instead of plowing under tho straw, or if the straw should be cut close to the ground and hauled away and not returned to the land in the form of manure. "The conclusions are, in nart at

form of manure.

"The conclusions are, in part at least, based on theory rather than on actual observation or experiments. They are of sufficient importance to warrant serious consideration until ef-focumally, disproved fectually disproved.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED. "To summarize these conclusions briefly, it might be said that the pres-ent indications are that summer fallowing with alternate year crop-ping, applied to grain production in the Creat Basin, makes it possible to grow profitable crops with a rainfall so light that cropping every year would be impossible; also, that the practise of summer fallowing as ap-plied in this region, particularly when it includes the plowing under after each crop of a large amount of or-ganle matter, results in keeping up, if not in actually increasing, the produc-ing capacity of the soil. There are one or two minor features in con-nection with that practise, that need further emphasis. It has been found, for instance, on some soils, particu-larly those rick in time. further emphasis. It has been found, for instance, on some solls, particu-larly those rich in lime, that con-tinuous shallow cultivation in sum-mer failow results in the formation of a thin hardpan at a depth of about two or three inches in the furrow slice, just below the rust mulch. This condition can be avoided, or at least its injurious effect reduced, if the depth of cultivation in maintaining the rust mulch is varied with each operation; that is, in using the disc harrow for instance, if it can be run deep one time and shallow the next the formation of this hardpan can be nearly, if not quite, avoided. This

the formation of this hardpan can be nearly, if not quite, avoided. This hardpan is injurious, not only because it prevents the ready penetration of the first autumn rain following the season of summer fallow, but it also excludes the air from the lower part of the furrow slice, where it is needed to carry on the humification of the or-nearly matter proclamaty playment parts ganic matter previously plowed unde

(Continued on page two.)

Chief of Grazing in Forestry Department Here to Answer Questions.

A. F. Potter, assistant forester of that department and chief of grazing is in the city and will be ready this afternoon to answer any questions put to him regarding policies and methods

of the department. It is expected numerous sheepmen who are in the city will get a hearing with Mr. Potter, as meetings of sheepmen held in

this city during the past few days have waxed warm on the grazing and forestry situations. This morning's session of the foresters in convention here was devoted to a general discussion of the "uniform" question; various delegates airing their views as to whether uniforms are to be favored or tabooed.

FORESTRY WORK.

Regarding the work done in the west Regarding the work done in the west generally and in Utah particularly by the forestry department, W. E. Her-ring, chief engineer of the forest ser-vice in attendance at the convention here, said in his paper yesterday: "More than \$650,000 will have been spent for the administration and pro-tection of the national forests of the west by the end of the government fla-cal year, June 30. The moneys com-prise an appropriation of \$500,000 by the national Congress and about \$100,-000 assigned from forest funds.

the national Congress and about \$109,-000 assigned from forest funds. "Dec. 15, 1907, there were 2,259 miles of telephone lines, 2,752 miles of trails, 471 miles of fendes, 89 barns, 461 cabins, 202 bridges and 151 miles of wagon roads completed, under con-struction and authorized, in national forests in the western part of the United States. United States,

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

"In Utah we have constructed a fel-ephone line from Salina, via Teasdale, to Escalante, its total length being 125 to Escalarie, its total length being 125 miles. This line goes through a re-gion where heretofore settlers have required three days in which to com-municate with a telephone or tele-graph line. The use of the line is free, but tolls are, fo course, charged for connections with telephone com-panies' lines. We have also built a line, 32 miles in length, from Heber City to Stockmore. It is the intention to extend this line as far cast as Ver-nal and While Rocks. This will in-volve 130 additional miles of construc-tion. In the Bear River forest we have constructed several lines which afford the settlers communication to afford the settlers communication to

Logan. "Altogether, the service will spend about \$90,000 in Idaho and \$60,000 in Utah

Utah. "The appropriations for the prin-cipal Utah forests are as follows: Aquarlous, \$2,532; Bear River, \$5,-\$19; Beaver, \$736; Dixie, \$1,663; Fish Lake, \$5,645; Monticello, \$345; Salt Lake, \$921; Sevior, \$3,791; Uinta, \$5,-603; Wasatch, \$150.

GREAT BIG JAPANESE BUGABOO DISCOVERED.

Honolulu, Jan. 24.--A Japanese has been discovered sketcing Honolulu.Pearl harbor and the const line from the heights behind Honolulu.

building, the Leonnardt Wagon com-pany. Saratoga street opposite the building in which the fire originally started, the old city hall building and the Zion school building. In the old city hall building were valuable maps and records of the water, typograph-ical and other city departments. These were removed to a place of safety, under the direction of Mayor J. Harry Mahool.

LUCKY CHANGE OF WIND.

When the walls of the Regester building fell, members of the fire and police departments utterly disregard-ed the fact that a wall threatened to fall into Saratoga and worked frant-ically to rescue their comrades. The latter were badly mutilated and

the former were in some instances, almost stripped of their clothing. While responding to the alarm, a hose carriage and fie engine collided

and five of the men on the engine were injured, one of thm seriously.

BIOLOGISTS AT WAR.

searching for the germ of life was started yesterday when Prof. Jacques pute over the permeability of cells by saits and ions and water. While the language of Loeb's bulletin is technical hanging of 1000 s billetin is definition he defends his theory of the creation of life by the entrance of salts or ions in-to the cell which his English con-freres. Overton and Hoeber, are trying to batter down by an array of data that they have collected.

New York, Jan. 24 .- His physiclans having recommended his sojourn in a milder climate for the remainder of the winter, because of a lingering attack of laryngitis, Samuel M. Clemens (Mark Twain) will sail for Bermuda tofor several days and said yesterday that he did not intend to get up until it was time to start for the steamship which will take him south.

MURDERED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Tucoma, Wash., Jan. 24-A. W Thornely, 60 years of age, who was shot by highwaymen Monday night on th by highwaymen Monday night on the steps leading up from the Northern Paci-ho wharf, died this morning. He was Mexican vice consul and had been a customs' broker here. He was an ac-omplished linguist and came hero from La Crosse. Wis, several lears ago. He eaves a widow and daughter. The lat-ier arrived from Stanford University yes-torday. A reword of fileou is offered by the state and county for the apprehen-don of the murderer.

TO MEET AMERICAN FLEET.

Montevido, Jan. 21.-Five Argentin war ships passed here today on their way to meet the American flotilla in or-der to escort, them to Buenos Ayres.

BIG STORM CAUSES SUFFERING IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 24 .- The snowstorm which swept over the city late yester day developed into a little blizzard during last night. Today the streats ing last night. Today the streets the spring vacation were piled deep in places with drifts from the school cale from the length of the ment of river craft was badly hamp-tered. Comins suddenly on the heals of a long period of unusually warm weather, the storm caught the home-

Lisbon is filled today with disturbing rumors, but there have been no new developments in the abortive attempt of two nights ago to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a re-

public. The police have visited all the news-paper offices and forbidden the publication of anything concerning the men arrested yesterday and the day before.

LEADER ARRESTED. Chicago, Jan. 24 .- Dr. Benj. L. Rietman

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Dr. Benj. L. Rietman who led the march of the "Unemployed" resterday and was arrested after a fight with the police, was arreigned in police sourt today, on charges of disorderly con-fuct and inciting a riot. He demanded , jury trial and the case was continued mult January 27.

KY. SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Now Out of Jobs.

and over impetuous young men are

Conditions Gratifying.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 24 .- The senatorial ballot today resulted, Beckham, 49: Bradley, 47: McCreary, 4; scatter-DRIVERS STRIKE. Delivery Men at Palace Meat Market

There was a tempest in a teapot at the Palace Meat Market this morning, to take any active against the flames, active part in the fight the result of which is four misguided

MAYOR DAHLMAN OF OMAHA

tion by Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 24 .- Mayor James <text><text><text><text><text><text>

and over impetuous young men are out of a job. Manager Nipper of the market laid off a wagon Saturday night, on account of slacking up of trade, leaving four others to do the work. This necessitated giving the driver, Ab Smith, a rest. There was a conference between the remaining quartet, Ray Glazler, Waiter Roberts, J. A. Draper and L. Strong, over the situation: and before going to work at 8 a. m. today, they demanded that Smith be put back on the run, or they would all strike and quit. They quit and their places were filled before 11 o'clock, and the four wagons are running as usual with new men, and the strikers are now trying to find and the strikers are now trying to find

Loeb issued a bulletin in which he threw down the gauntlet to Overion and Hoeber, two English scientists of the University of Cambridge, in a duing, 2.

TWAIN GOING TO BERMUDA.

Prof. Jacques Loeb Defines His Theory Against English Scientists. Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 24 .- A war of world famous biologists who are

Lisbon, Jan. 24.-The transmission of the following dispatch was permitted by the authorities after due censorship:

ing property.

FIRE DISCOVERED. When the flames were discovered, William A. Turner, chairman of the meeting of the Pythian body, was made acquainted with the condition of af-fairs. Interrupting the rites of in-vestiture which were going on, he calm-ly told the assembled members of the celeting conditions and thus averted a

the department to protecting surround-

xisting conditions and thus averted a anic, bringing out more than 700 perons uninjured

Earlier in the evening, there had been nore than 1,500 people in the audi-orium for the jubilee exercises and ad the fire occurred then, packed as he hall was, many lives might have

Chief Engineer Eldridge sustained his injuries by the breaking away of a coupling of hose, which hit him in

The stonghing of nose, which are him in the stongach. When the flames climbed to the po-lice building, where the county jail is located, the prisoners were set free. They had been arrested for only minor offenses. The building, which was a five-story structure of brick, burned up and down from the third floor, as did the hall. Aid was summoned from Bath, Biddeford, Sace and Lewiston, but the latter was the only city to get its apparatus in the city before day break. When it arrived it was too late to take any active part in the fight

THE CITY HALL,

The city hall survived the great fire of 1866, although it was badly dam-aged at that time. It was first opened in 1859. The building had a frontage of 150 feet and was 250 feet long. Its central domes rose 150 feet above tho roof. The building was constructed of colored Nova Scotla Albert stone and contained 80 rooms.

Led from Hall of Waterways Conven-

C. Dahlman of Omaha was led from the hall by the sergeant-at-arms of the waterways congress at its final session. Thursday evening, at the request of Gov. Burke of North Dakota, who was acting chairman of the congress, Mayor Dahlman rose in his seat to talk on the motion to adopt the report of the com-

out what happened. PROMOTIONS ARE MADE. End of First Semester Comes Today-