

GREENE'S MAYOR AFTER CONGRESS

He Leads Delegation on Personally Conducted Campaign For 1909 Sessions.

DRY FARMING DISCUSSION

It Is Interrupted by Brief Diversion Furnished by J. F. Tolton of Utah.

Fisher Harris Honored by Appointment to Salaried Position of Executive Secretary.

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

TOLTON'S CONTRIBUTION

John P. Tolton of Beaver, Utah, who acquired a reputation in the last legislature as a prize debater, was present today along with Alma Eldredge and other notables of the dry farming movement.

VETERANS EXPLAIN

The debate developed a very interesting phase of the congress. To it have been attracted a number of men who might be classified as "veterans" of the dry farming movement.

HARRIS HONORED

Fisher Harris received a decided honor from the convention. In recognition of his good services as executive secretary, a position to which a salary will be attached, and which will give him the duties of working up interest in each convention, wherever it may be held.

"SUMMER FALLOW" TOPIC

DISCUSSED BY SCOFIELD.

C. S. Scofield's paper on summer fallowing was read by Prof. Chilcott. It has to do with an interesting phase of dry farming work and was as follows:

self, its extensive use to conserve soil moisture 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 soil is capable of acting as a storage reservoir for water when proper tillage is used, and that under favorable circumstances enough moisture to mature an ordinary annual crop can be stored in the soil before the crop is planted.

"So far as American agriculture is concerned, effective summer fallowing became possible only with the invention and general use of the disc harrow. This implement, together with the plow and the ordinary smoothing harrow, makes an equipment cheap enough to be available to every farmer, and efficient enough to make tillage for moisture conservation entirely practicable. The highest development of summer fallowing for moisture conservation has probably been attained in this country at least, in the region west of the Rocky mountains. In all this region, the greater part of the annual rainfall comes during the autumn, winter, and early spring months, when evaporation is at its lowest point, and the greatest penetration of the rain into the soil is possible.

"Although it has been a well known fact for many years that a well maintained surface mulch is very efficient in preventing evaporation of water from the soil, definite facts as to just what this efficiency is are extremely rare. In our agricultural literature, however, experiments have been undertaken in a number of places to ascertain just what this efficiency is under various conditions, and we may now have a body of knowledge on this subject from which to make deductions and upon which to make generalizations.

HEAVIER SOILS ONLY.

"It must be kept in mind that the best use of the disc harrow, or summer fallowing, is on heavy soils, or an adequate surface mulch to retain this moisture is both difficult and expensive. It must be remembered that the disc harrow, when used on heavy summer fallowing, together with alternate year cropping, cannot be economically used. This is true where the soil is so light and open in texture as not to be able to hold enough water to justify the expense of summer fallowing.

PROFITABLE IN UTAH.

"This much is certain, however, that on most of the mesa and high valley lands of Utah, summer fallowing is profitable to justify an enormous extension of the cultivated acreage of this state. It remains to be seen just what the ultimate effect of this practice will be on the continued fertility of these soils and on their mechanical condition. It may be found, for instance, that this practice, when used on heavy soils, and 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.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

"While the practice under consideration has not been generally applied over a large area for a sufficiently long period to give conclusive results, it is very gratifying to observe that the present indications are that it is a very profitable one. It 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 other parts of the country where the soil conditions are apparently better. It has 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 of the best wheat, that the yields obtained at present are quite as good, if not better, than when these lands were first broken up. This continued productivity may be due in part to an improvement of tillage methods, but there are indications which should not be overlooked, that the soil is actually becoming more fertile than they were at first. In any event, it seems true that the productivity of the lands has been maintained to a surprisingly high degree. In the great wheat belt of the valley of the Red River of the North it is a matter 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.

AS TO CACHE VALLEY.

"In the Cache valley, however, indications are that the equivalent conditions have not yet been reached. If this be true, it is important to discover the causes involved and to determine if the tillage methods used are largely responsible for the present condition, and, if so, what features are the most important and need greater emphasis. In this place it must be kept in mind that the soils which have given the best results under this system of tillage have been those sufficiently heavy to retain without leaching all

NEW INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION PLAN

Comprehensive One Presented by Prest. Roosevelt, Dr. Eliot J. W. Van Cleave and Dr. Pritchett.

FOR TRADE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Have Training in Elementary Ones— Favor Advancing Compulsory Age Limit to Eighteen.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Before an audience of 500 representatives of manufacturing, commercial and educational interests of the middle west, four men last night presented the first comprehensive program of a new industrial education for the youngsters, who work with their hands.

The occasion was the opening session of the first convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, held at a dinner at the Auditorium hotel. The four men were Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, by letter; Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard university; James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Manufacturers' association; and Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation.

On the boy who goes into the trades, said the speakers, depends a mere possibility to retain the industrial supremacy given by the country's natural resources. And they would furnish him the names of witnesses who are arriving. Mr. Littleton objected, but Justice Dowling said the request was reasonable.

"My interest in this movement," said President Roosevelt, "arises more than all else out of the desire to see the American boy have his best opportunity for development."

Direct, practical suggestions for the establishment of a system of trade schools as a part of the educational equipment was the underlying note of the addresses.

Chief of Grazing in Forestry Department Here to Answer Questions.

A. F. Potter, assistant forester of that department and chief of grazing 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 generally and in Utah particularly by the forestry department, W. E. Herking, chief engineer of the forest service in attendance at the convention here, said in his paper yesterday.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

"To summarize these conclusions briefly, it might be said that the present indications are that summer fallowing with alternate year cropping, applied to grain production in the arid regions of the west, is a profitable one. It 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 other parts of the country where the soil conditions are apparently better. It has 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 of the best wheat, that the yields obtained at present are quite as good, if not better, than when these lands were first broken up. This continued productivity may be due in part to an improvement of tillage methods, but there are indications which should not be overlooked, that the soil is actually becoming more fertile than they were at first. In any event, it seems true that the productivity of the lands has been maintained to a surprisingly high degree. In the great wheat belt of the valley of the Red River of the North it is a matter 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.

THAW'S DEFENSE CLOSING MONDAY

Such is the Announcement of Attorney Littleton, Chief Counsel For the Defendant.

MR. JEROME WAS VERY NASTY.

Wanted to Know if Defense's Expected Witnesses Were Shysters, Charlatans or Men of Character.

New York, Jan. 24.—Today's session of the Thaw trial was abandoned at the request of the defense and an adjournment was taken until Monday morning. A heavy snowstorm tied up the shipping in the bay and prevented the docking of the steamer Adriatic, on which three physicians and a trained nurse are coming from Europe to testify as to irrational outbreaks by Harry Thaw at Monte Carlo, Paris and London. Another witness, Dr. Bingham of Pittsburgh, who is recovering from an attack of pneumonia, will not be in the city until tomorrow.

Mr. Littleton said he believed that the delay would result in expediting the case as he would employ the intervening time in preparing the hypothetical question for the experts and submitting a draft of it to Dist. Atty. Jerome.

Dist. Atty. Jerome said he would not oppose the adjournment provided the defense would furnish him the names of witnesses who are arriving. Mr. Littleton objected, but Justice Dowling said the request was reasonable.

Mr. Littleton said it had been his experience that whenever the district attorney knew of the arrival of any witnesses, he and his people meet them with subpoenas and subjected them to long examinations. "I don't intend," he added, "that he shall know my case before it is presented here in court."

SHEEPMEN HAVE CHANCE TO TALK

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BALTIMORE HAS DISASTROUS FIRE

Worst That Has Visited Ill-Fated City Since Great Calamity of 1904.

THREE FIREMEN WERE KILLED

Sixteen Others More or Less Seriously Injured—Financial Loss Estimated at \$400,000.

Baltimore, Jan. 24.—Fire today took heavy toll from the members of the fire department of this city, three being dead and 16 others more or less seriously injured. The list of the latter includes George Horton, chief of the fire department, who is in a serious condition. He has a badly lacerated scalp and internal injuries.

THE DEAD.

Lieut. Frederick Harman. William B. Pugh. Unidentified man, thought to be Emil Morin.

The financial damage is estimated at \$400,000.

The blaze, which is the worst that has occurred in this city since the calamity of 1904, started on the third floor of the building in southeast corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets, occupied by the J. Regester Sons company, plumbers' supplies, the Baltimore Bell & Brass company and the William L. Hollinsworth company, machinists. Upon these three, the heaviest losses fell. The fire had apparently been burning for some time before it was discovered. The first alarm was quickly followed by a general alarm, which brought most of the fire apparatus in the city to the scene. In an incredibly short time, after the blaze broke out of the windows on the Saratoga street side of the Regester building, and without the slightest warning, a section of the building collapsed. It was this that scattered death and injuries among the firemen, who were working near the building. A rain of bricks also put out of commission a ladder truck on which some of the men had been working. Saratoga street, at this point, narrows sharply.

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 thoroughfare 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 latter building, however, 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, typographical and other city departments. These were removed to a place of safety under the direction of Mayor J. Harry Mahool.

When the walls of the Regester building fell, members of the fire and police departments today with disarming speed, the fact that a wall threatened to fall into Saratoga and worked frantically to rescue their comrades. The latter were nearly all of them, and the former were in some instances, almost stripped of their clothing. While responding to the alarm, a horse carriage and fire engine collided and the men on each were injured, one of them seriously.

BIOLOGISTS AT WAR.

Prof. Jacques Loeb Defines His Theory Against English Scientists.

Berkeley, Cal. Jan. 24.—A war of world famous biologists who are searching for the germ of life was started yesterday when Prof. Jacques Loeb issued a bulletin in which he threw down the gauntlet to Overton and Hoerber, two English scientists of the University of Cambridge, in a dispute over the mechanism of cell division. Loeb's bulletin is technical, but he defends his theory of the creation of life by the entrance of salts or ions into the cell which then divide. Overton and Hoerber, who are trying to batter down by an array of data that they have collected.

TWAIN GOING TO BERMUDDA.

New York, Jan. 24.—His physicians having recommended his journey 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 tomorrow. Mr. Clemens has been in bed for several days and said yesterday that he did not intend to get up until he was able to start for the steamship which will take him south.

MURDERED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 24.—A. W. Thornely, 50 years of age, who was shot by highwaymen Monday night on the road leading up from the Northern Pacific hotel, died this morning. He was a Mexican vice consul and had been a customer at the hotel. He came here from Los Angeles, where he was a member of the state legislature. He was a well known figure in the city.

TO MEET AMERICAN FLEET.

Montevideo, Jan. 24.—Five Argentine war ships passed here today on their way to meet the American fleet in order to escort them to Buenos Aires.

BIG STORM CAUSES SUFFERING IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 24.—The snowstorm which swept over the city last night developed into a little blizzard during last night. Today the streets were piled deep in places with drifts and street car traffic and the movement of river craft was badly hampered. Coming suddenly on the heels of a long period of unusually warm weather, the storm caught the home-

CONFLAGRATION IN PORTLAND, ME.

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

WORST IN STATE SINCE 1866.

Financial Loss a Million, but Does Not Cover Destruction of Papers and Documents.

Celebrated Greenleaf Law Collection Burned—Newspaper Man on Way Home Discovered the Fire.

Portland, Me., Jan. 24.—A fire which caused a property damage of \$1,000,000 early today, destroyed the city hall and police buildings and endangered the lives of more than 700 persons. Although known as city hall, the building was divided between the city and county offices, while the police building sheltered the supreme, judicial, and municipal courts, in addition to the police department. The fire was the worst in the state since the great Portland conflagration of 1866, when the city's business and residential sections were almost completely wiped out.

HAYTIAN REVOLUTIONISTS TAKE TOWN OF PORT DE PAIX

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 24.—The revolutionists have taken possession of the town of Port de Paix, 35 miles west of Cape Haytien.

An English and a French cruiser are expected at the coast shortly. They will give protection to British and French interests.

Charles Miot, the American consul agent at St. Marc, has been removed from office because of his complicity with the rebels. Miot is a Haytian.

MURDERED IN MEXICO.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 24.—Telegrams from Chihuahua, Mex., says that Otto Andre Rader, an American mining man employed by Los Angeles mine owners, was murdered at El Paso, a remote mining town in Sierra Madre, by a brother of the girl who objected to her leaving home with Rader.

STEAMER AMSTERDAM.

All Missing Passengers and Crew Brought into Hook-of-Holland.

Hook-of-Holland, Jan. 24.—All the missing passengers and crew from the steamer Amsterdam were brought in here safely at noon today.

MAN THREATENED WITH LYNCHING KILLS SIX MEN

Bakur, 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 victim threatened to lynch the engineer. To escape the fury of the excited workmen the engineer opened the throttle of the locomotive and it sped through the crowd, killing six men and wounding many others.

LISBON IS FILLED WITH DISTURBING RUMORS

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

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 republic.

LEADER ARRESTED.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Dr. Benj. L. Rietman who led the march on the "University" yesterday and was arrested after a fight with the police, was arraigned in police court today on charges of disorderly conduct and inciting a riot. He demanded a jury trial and the case was continued until January 27.

KY. SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 24.—The senatorial ballot today resulted, Beckham, 42, Bradley, 47; McCrory, 42, scattering.

DRIVERS STRIKE.

Delivery Men at Palace Meat Market Now Out of Jobs.

There was a tempest in a teapot at the Palace Meat Market this morning, the result of which is four misguided 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 drivers, Al Smith, a rest. There was a conference between the remaining quartet, Ray Glazier, Walter Roberts, J. A. Draper and L. Strong, over the situation, and before noon a riot was in progress. They demanded that Smith be put back on the run, or they would all strike and quit.

PROMOTIONS ARE MADE.

End of First Semester Comes Today— Conditions Gratifying.

The end of the first semester in the city schools came today. Promotions have been made and on Monday the re-adjustment of classes will be begun. The number of conditional promotions is said to be quite small this year and the number of failures smaller, the number of promotions being normal or above. This necessitated giving the introduction of new text books necessitated the adoption of new methods in many branches of study and the results have been more than satisfactory to the school administration officials. The school calendar contemplated the ending of the first semester last Friday, but owing to the extra week in the holiday season it was delayed one week. The fact that the spring vacation has been stricken from the school calendar does not affect the length of the second semester, however, and the closing of the school year will be given in spite of the necessity to close the schools for disease in January.

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