

BRIEF REVIEW OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

RECORD OF THE IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN ITEM- IZED FORM

Home and Foreign News Gathered
From All Quarters of the World,
and Prepared for Busy Men

INTERMOUNTAIN.

Cyrus W. Shores was declared ousted from the office of chief of police in Salt Lake City by a decision handed down in the state supreme court. The court holds Mr. Shores ineligible for the position because he was not a qualified elector of the city at the time of his appointment, in January.

Anti-American sentiment in Mexico is decreasing, in the opinion of Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Denver, who reported to the Methodist Episcopal general conference at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the results of missionary work in that country, over which he has episcopal jurisdiction.

Suspected of being Rafael Lopez, the Bingham murderer, a Mexican, known by the name of Manuel Hevia, is under arrest in Altin, B. C., by the order of Sheriff John S. Corless of Salt Lake, and is being held for identification.

Reports from Ottawa, Canada, contained the information that John Edwards, who gave his residence on enlisting as Salt Lake City, has died from wounds received on the battle lines in Europe.

The Progressive state convention held at Seattle elected fourteen delegates to the national convention in Chicago and instructed them to vote for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. No objection was raised to the adoption of a strong preparedness plank.

DOMESTIC.

A violent windstorm which swept Minnesota and parts of North Dakota and western Wisconsin Monday night caused considerable property damage. At Two Harbors, Minn., a man was killed by lightning. At Crookston, Minn., a tabernacle was unroofed during services, but no one was hurt.

A robber entered the National bank at Francis, Okla., covered O. G. Rose, the cashier, with a revolver and fled with about \$4,000.

Carl A. Luederitz, German consul at Baltimore, Md., was indicted by the federal grand jury at New York, charged with procuring a false passport for Horst von der Goltz, confessed spy.

The jury at New York which for ten days heard testimony at the trial of Robert Fay, a former lieutenant in the German army; Walter Scholz and Paul Daech, charged with conspiracy to destroy munitions ships through bomb contrivances, returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants.

Government officers, says an El Paso dispatch, are searching for two men, one an American and the other a Mexican, who are believed to be implicated in the shipment of large quantities of munitions from this country to Mexico.

Wholesome and nutritious food for a family of five cannot be purchased in the New York market for less than \$7.30 a week, according to calculations made by the department of health of the city of New York.

Forty thousand miners and coke workers of the H. C. Frick Coke company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, have been notified of a wage increase of 5 to 10 per cent, operative May 8.

George Jordan, 8 years of age, confessed at Portsmouth, Ohio, that he killed his mother with a shotgun.

Opinions of newspapers throughout the U. S. vary regarding the German reply to President Wilson's note. Many leading papers say a break with Germany is imminent; others insist such action would be unwise; still others accept the Kaiser's promise as solving the problem.

At General Funston's temporary headquarters at El Paso it was said a message had been received from General Pershing in which he stated that he had located Villa.

Sales of boxes for the Progressive national convention to be held in Chicago June 7 opened May 5. During the first few hours of the sale seven boxes were sold for \$250 each.

James M. Sullivan of New York, formerly American minister to Santo Domingo, has been arrested in Dublin on the charge of complicity in the Irish rebellion.

The 1,000-foot dock of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad in the North river at New York, was damaged by fire with an estimated loss, including freight in storage, of \$100,000.

Mrs. James J. Sullivan of New York, wife of the former American minister to the Dominican republic, who was arrested in Dublin in connection with the Irish rebellion, has reported to the American embassy that there was not the slightest basis for the charge against her husband.

"Nigger Liz," an aged negress, with a reputation as a voodoo doctor, and supposed to have known more than any other person about the life and crimes of Belle Gunness of Yurter Farm notoriety, is dead at Lafayette, Ind.

Almost half a billion bushels is the winter wheat harvest forecast for this year by the department of agriculture in its May crop report. That is 155,000,000 bushels less than harvested last year, when a world's record crop was gathered in the United States.

The movement to equip the national guard with aeroplanes through public subscriptions has been extended to Indiana, Massachusetts, West Virginia and Oklahoma. It was announced by the Aero Club of America, which inaugurated the plan last fall.

Three American soldiers and a ten-year-old boy have lost their lives and two American citizens have been kidnapped and carried south of the international boundary to almost certain death in another raid of Mexican bandits at Glenns Springs, Texas.

WASHINGTON.

A note cabled from Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard, for delivery to the German foreign office, informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of abandonment of its former submarine policy, and now relies upon a scrupulous execution of the altered policy."

Senate amendments to the army bill were rejected by the house and the measure returned to conference. The proposals to empower the president to raise the standing army to 250,000 men in time of peace and to raise a federal volunteer army of 261,000 were rejected flatly by the votes of 221 to 142, and 251 to 109, respectively.

The senate passed without a record vote the Bankhead good roads bill to spend \$85,000,000 in construction of post roads, contingent on an equal expenditure by the states.

Hope that at the end of the present war the nations of the world would undertake a joint effort to keep the peace, backed by a common police force, was expressed by President Wilson in an interview with a committee of the American Union Against Militarism.

President Wilson, speaking at a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Bible society, dwelt on the usefulness of the Bible in drawing people together.

FOREIGN.

Four more of the leaders in the Irish revolt have been sentenced to death by the Dublin court-martial, and executed, according to an official statement, issued Monday. They were Cornelius Colbert, Edmund Kent, Michael Mallon and J. J. Heuston.

With the melting snows no longer delaying the descent of the Russian Caucasian armies from the high Armenian plateau into the plateaus of Asia Minor, where the Turks, having gathered all available reinforcements, are ready at last to make a determined stand, the campaign in Asia Minor has reached a most interesting and possibly a decisive stage.

The 13,000-ton White Star liner Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advices received in London.

General Carranza and his official advisers were in conference during all of Sunday night and until 3 o'clock Monday morning, discussing the campaign against the border raids.

In fierce attacks on both banks of the Meuse on Sunday the German forces gained ground from the French. They entered the French communicating trenches east of Hill 304 and gained a footing in the first French line between Haudremont wood and Fort Domamont over an extent of nearly a third of a mile.

The French press subjects the German note to the United States to severe analysis, drawing varying conclusions from it. Some newspapers consider that Germany has yielded, although with bad grace. Others believe the document is a tortuous refusal.

A full squadron of 230 men of the Eleventh cavalry surprised and routed a much larger force of Villistas at Ojos Azules, seventeen miles south of Cuahuilac, May 5.

A party of about 1,000 prisoners left Dublin Sunday for England; they were mostly from the country districts.

Fifty-five Villistas were killed and sixty wounded in the fight at Ojos Azules Friday morning, the band of 140 being practically annihilated.

The Prince of Wales now is in the Italian war zone as the guest of King Victor Emmanuel, with whom he is visiting various points on the front, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome.

Belgian troops on April 19 captured German positions at Shangugu on the border of German East Africa and continued progress south of Kivu lake, according to the Belgian minister of the colonies.

An uprising against the British in the Sudan is reported in dispatches from Constantinople to Berlin. Ali Dinar, the Imam of Darfour, with a force of troops and 8,000 camels is said to be marching against the British forces in northern Sudan.

Two German submarines of the latest type, conveyed by two armed auxiliary cruisers, on April 29 attacked the French liner Venezia when about 100 miles southeast of Cape Race, approximately 1900 miles from New York in a direct line.

First Chief Carranza sent a message to General Obregon informing the Mexican minister of war that he had found the agreement with the United States satisfactory, with the exception of a few minor points.

At least 150 civilians were killed during the recent revolt in Ireland.

GERMANY YIELDS ONE BIG POINT

No More Merchantmen to Be
Sunk by Submarines With-
out Visit and Search.

REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE

Berlin Still Doubts Sussex Facts, Ac-
cuses United States of Favoritism
and Berates Britain's "Illegal"
Warfare.

Berlin.—Following is the text of the note of the German government's reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered by Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German government, has the honor to present to his excellency the ambassador of the United States, James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 6 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 15 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

Further investigation
Of Case to Be Made.

The German government begs to re-assert its position on the subject until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts in the case.

Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man-of-war, the German government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

In connection with the case of the Sussex the government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered, but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

Denies the Assertion;
Facts Not Furnished.

The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

The German government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restrictions upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutral interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

Special Orders Had
Been Given U-Boats.

The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these, no assurances have ever been given to the government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

As the German government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make it further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

In reaching this decision the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

Keeps Principles of
Humanity in View.

The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and to safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not under present circumstances have determined the attitude of the German government.

For in answer to the appeal by the government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law, the German government must repeat once more with all emphasis, that it was not the German but the British government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

As matters stand, the German government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, shall be starved, and who, by sufferings, shall force the victorious armies of the central powers into ignominious capitulation.

The German government, in agree-

Nine Miles Southwest of Jerusalem.

The story is told of a teacher who was accustomed to ask the same question of the same scholar each Sunday. Tom always had the question, "Where is the lesson located?" He was always prepared on the question, and that being answered felt no further interest in the lesson. Tom was away one Sunday. On the Sunday following the teacher asked, "Where were you last Sunday, Tom?" and he answered mechanically: "Nine miles southwest of Jerusalem." —Christian Herald.

ment with the German people, fails to understand the discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law, as recognized before the outbreak of the war. If Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt her conduct of warfare to these rules.

Several attempts made by the government of the United States to prevail upon the British government to act accordingly foundered because of its refusal on the part of the British government.

Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted to Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt by way of extortion to force neutral tonnage into the service of British trade war.

Alleges Favoritism
Is Shown to Britain.

The German people knows that the government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it chosen to insist against Great Britain on the incontrovertible right to freedom of the seas. But as matters stand the German people is under the impression that the government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies. Moreover, the German people knows to what considerable extent its enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot under the circumstances meet the hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here.

If the German government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost limit of coercion, it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

The German government, conscious of its strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe. The German government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility for the war rests with the other side, and in history it is for the first time that the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

Tells of New Orders
Given to War Vessels.

As far as lies with the German government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes now as before the war that it is in agreement with the government of the United States.

The German government, guided by this attitude, has the government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following order:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance."

But neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for existence, shall for the sake of neutral interests restrict the use of an effective weapon if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply to all methods of warfare violating the principles of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

Wants Demand of Britain
To Obey International Laws.

Accordingly the German government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as laid down in the notes presented by the government of the United States to the British government December 28, 1914, and November 5, 1915.

Should steps taken by the government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed, by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the American ambassador assurances of his highest consideration.

JAGOW.

PLOWING STUBBLE SOIL

Moisture Is Considered a Most
Important Factor.

Deduction of Experiments Conducted
at Akron (Colo.) Field Station Are
Useful Throughout Entire
Great Plains Area.

The average yields of spring field crops, such as wheat, oats and corn in the great plains area, from spring and from fall plowing, show that the blind following of a rule prescribing any particular time of plowing might cause a reduction as often as it does an increase in the yields. The great variation in the time and amount of precipitation in this region must be constantly kept in mind when considering the time of plowing. No dependence can be placed on a heavy precipitation in August and September, yet it frequently occurs. As moisture is considered the most important factor in crop production in the great plains area, its conservation is the primary object in cultivation.

Stubble, weeds and uneven ground are common means of retaining snow and holding a large part of the winter precipitation. In deciding when a field should be plowed, the question of whether a greater amount of moisture will be accumulated by holding the snow that falls than will be dissipated by the growth of weeds is paramount. It must be decided by the man on the ground. In answering this question several factors must be considered, namely, the amount of moisture already in the soil that may be lost through weed growth, the probable time before the weeds will be killed by frost, the possibilities of increasing the water in storage in the soil by holding the snow that may come, the danger of soil blowing if the stubble and weeds are removed, and the distribution of farm labor. The importance of these factors is considered in Department Bulletin No. 253, "The Effect of Different Times of Plowing Small Grain Stubble in Eastern Colorado." The major portion of the bulletin is given to a description of the time of plowing for spring wheat, but is as applicable to oats and corn. The experiments were performed at Akron (Colo.) field station, but the deductions are general and useful throughout the great plains area.

It was found that there was a wider variation in the precipitation of the fall and winter, when the moisture should be stored, than during the growing months. Rains in August and early September invariably produce a growth of weeds, which usually exhaust the valuable moisture supply. The loss of moisture which has penetrated to a greater depth than three inches, after the weeds are dead in the fall and before growth starts in the spring, is almost negligible. Either from land fall plowed or from that covered with stubble light precipitation evaporates unless it falls as snow, which is blown into drifts until a considerable quantity has accumulated. As ten inches of light snow are equivalent to only one inch of rain, and one inch of rain penetrates the soil to a depth of six inches, it will be readily seen that snows of one to two inches supply a very small amount of moisture, a greater part of which will be lost by evaporation. Every effort should be made, therefore, to conserve the moisture which falls either while the crop is on the land or while the land is lying idle.

Early fall rains will be used up by weeds unless the land is cultivated. Heavy winter snows may occur, but they are likely to blow off the fields unless there is either stubble or an uneven surface to hold them. The time and method of cultivation, then, should be planned to prevent weed growth and still leave the soil or stubble in such a condition that it will hold the maximum snow. However, the period when labor is available will also be an important factor in determining the time of plowing. When labor is scarce, cultivation other than plowing which will kill weeds and can be done rapidly may be resorted to. If this cultivation leaves the stubble on the surface or leaves the surface rough enough to hold the snow, it may be of even greater value than plowing. Disking or listing in the fall are the methods most commonly used.

The amount of moisture in the ground in the spring is only one of the factors in producing grain crops. Weeds growing with the crop may use enough water to decrease the grain yield. It was found that fall plowing at the Akron station is especially favorable to weeds starting with the grain. Plowing in the spring, however, thoroughly eliminates the weeds, and if done immediately before seeding, gives the grain crop a start before the weeds commence to grow. The ideal cultivation would prevent weed growth in the fall, leave the land in such condition as to retain the maximum snow in the winter, and retard the germination of weed seed until the crop starts in the spring.

Reproductive Process.

A good hen is expected to lay in a year about five times her weight in eggs. This means a reproductive process on the average, at least every third day during the year, or perhaps, in rare instances, every other day.

Breeding Heifers.

Breed heifers to drop their first calves at twenty-four to thirty months of age. Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods.

UTAH STATE NEWS

Summit, Iron county, is preparing to install a municipal water system.

The Baumberger line will build a new \$5,000 station at Kaysville in the near future.

The annual convention of the inter-mountain Good Roads association will be held in Ogden, June 13 and 14.

Cache county this year has an assessed valuation of \$21,054,660, according to the report of the county assessor.

Elaborate preparations are being made to receive the visitors to the meeting of the Utah Elks state association at Park City on June 5 and 6.

Bartley Connolly, about 35 years of age, was instantly killed in the Nebo marble quarry, near Thistle, by a rock falling on his head and fracturing the skull.

To avoid striking a child who was playing in the street, William Peterson, of Salt Lake, ran his motorcycle into a street car and was fatally injured.

The supreme court has held that C. W. Shores, appointed chief of police of Salt Lake, is not eligible to hold that office, being a resident of Denver, and not a qualified elector of Salt Lake.

The rangers of the Ashley national forest report that predatory animals seem to be on the increase, notwithstanding the trapping and poisoning campaign of the department and of the citizens.

A representative of the bureau of entomology who has been in the Uinta basin reports that he finds that section reasonably free from insect pests. No trace of weevil has yet been found in the Uinta basin.

In an explosion in the Daly-Judge mine at Park City, Cyrus Stanley, aged 52 years, a miner, was instantly killed and Tom Dondervich, a companion, received injuries which may render him totally blind.

James Burk, the cripple who pleaded guilty to a charge of second degree murder for the killing of William J. Maguire in the city jail at Ogden, was sentenced to serve an indeterminate term in the state prison.

Uinta county is to have a bond election to decide whether the board of commissioners may thus raise the sum of \$40,000 for the construction of good roads. The resolution fixes June 20, 1916, as the date for the bond election.

From injuries sustained near the Harrisville brickyard, Mark Peter Jensen, aged 10 years, died in an Ogden hospital. The boy fell beneath a clay car at the company's plant and sustained a crushed hip and internal injuries.

The Oregon Short Line railroad has recognized the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the operators on the road will be permitted to join the union, which will make the fifth railroad brotherhood now organized on this road.

Another Rafael Lopez suspect has been arrested at Altin, British Columbia, by the Royal Northwest mounted police, and is being held pending investigations being made by the local officials there and Sheriff John S. Corless of Salt Lake county.

Roland Seibold and Charles Weston, each aged 17 years, are in the juvenile quarters of the city jail at Ogden, charged with having stolen \$26 worth of clothing from Leland Parry of Willard, Box Elder county, who bought the outfit for his graduation day.

Idellus M. Dye, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Joseph Rainbow of Provo four years ago, will ask to be released from the state prison at the meeting of the state board of pardons on May 20. Since his sentence he has maintained his innocence.

As the result of a bazaar held at Salt Lake the Catholics of St. Mary's cathedral parish raised, it is estimated, \$15,000 as the nucleus for a fund for parochial school, which the Rt. Rev. Joseph S. Glass, C. M., D. D., bishop of the diocese, plans to erect in the near future.

Power of suggestion upon an abnormal mind is thought to have caused the shooting of Calvin C. Harnish, a Southern Pacific helper at Ogden, by Joseph Stahr, a Southern Pacific foreman. Stahr fired five shots at Harnish, one of which took effect, shattering Harnish's right arm.

President Joseph F. Smith and Mrs. Julia Lamson Smith celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the Bee Hive house, Salt Lake, May 5, with a reception, which was attended by more than 200 representative citizens of Utah, including dignitaries of church and state prominence.

The University of Colorado debating team, upholding the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, That the United States should put into operation a literacy test for all European immigration," won a two to one decision of the judges in the annual debate held at Boulder, Colo., with the University of Utah.

Arrangements are completed by a number of leading Utah manufacturing concerns for the formal incorporation of a \$250,000 company which will manufacture practically all the jute and cotton bags required for containers of products of Utah industries.

James Lynch, who on January 1 was paroled from the Utah state penitentiary after having served seventeen years for the murder of Colonel George Prowse in 1899, has, in the estimation of the police, broken his parole and is thereby a fugitive from justice.