

THE STANDARD-EXAMINER

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LOS ANGELES EARTHQUAKE

When San Francisco was shaken Los Angeles extended sympathy and aid, but had the people of the entire country make mortal note that Los Angeles was not in the earthquake zone.

Some time ago, Los Angeles was rocked as ships are rocked in the cradle of the deep, and on Friday there was a recurrence of the jarring power of earth masses being displaced, and all Los Angeles, except the mayor, who is hardened to shocks, gave evidence of hysteria.

The first trembler produced sufficient excitement to make good subject matter for conversation, but with the second, then third and finally fourth vibration, the people grew alarmed, and no doubt more than one tourist expressed regret at having left home, and not a few resorted to prayer.

A city built on climate, as is Los Angeles, must suffer severely from a blow such as that of yesterday. Although nothing serious may result from the shocks and years may pass before there is a repetition, the dread will be there and thousands will avoid the city.

These shocks may come to any part of the earth where there is faulting and the formation is not at complete rest. Here in Utah the Wasatch fault, traceable along the base of the mountains east of Ogden for a distance of 300 miles, indicates a great earth disturbance at some time in the far distant past.

To the south of the sanitarium at the mouth of the canyon, well up on the base of the mountain, is a slip or fault of recent origin, which erosion has cut down only slightly. The earthquake that occurred at the time this scar on the earth's surface was made must have been of great violence, and would have leveled buildings.

While Los Angeles was being swayed, 400 prisoners in the county jail became wildly excited and yelling and screaming, shook the bars of their cells, demanding to be taken out.

Los Angeles must be a city of crime to have that number of prisoners serving time in the county jail.

About the most distressing experience a nervous man could go through, we opine, would be a period in a jail, behind bars and bolted door, waiting for a trembling building to topple over, bury its inmates and end everything with a holocaust.

This is a reminder that no two men suffer the same degree of punishment by being imprisoned. One of sensitive nature, or highly nervous tension, finds the days long and the nights dreary. Another, phlegmatic, fattens on the dull monotony and the restraint of prison.

A big percentage of those who were highly worked up, as they clamored at the bars of their cells, should have their time of service reduced, as their punishment was intensified.

It will be interesting to study the effect the earthquake will have on the tourist travel to southern California. If the shocks are considered forewarnings of a real calamity, Los Angeles will be injured and San Francisco, in the next census, will again lead in population.

DOING THINGS UNDER THREAT

We do not think favorably of the methods of the women who, at Columbus, Ohio, held a threat over the head of Governor Cox, to be enforced if he failed to obtain for them the ratification by Tennessee of the federal suffrage amendment.

Governor Cox made the right reply when he said: "I give to you without any reservation as assurance that my time, my strength and my influence will be dedicated to your cause, with a view to procuring a favorable result in Tennessee. After that assuming that action is favorable, then I ask you not to preach the gospel that I should receive the votes of women because I helped to give them suffrage. I was never more serious in my life than I am now in making this statement. There are things more vital than rewarding a man for service which he has rendered in behalf of suffrage. What I am about to do will be done conscientiously. I do my simple duty, it will be no more than I should have done, therefore, you should forget the circumstances attendant upon the happy day which you seem to think will dawn when Tennessee acts favorably. On the other hand, ask your women to turn their minds to more important things. Ask yourselves in the very candor of your conscience, whether you should carry your followers backward or forward. Instead of saying to them 'votes for Governor Cox because he helped us,' search the policies of the political parties and support that which you believe will mean the most good for the common welfare."

Governor Cox would be nothing more than an opportunist if he based his efforts in behalf of suffrage purely on the ground of gaining women's votes. To be right in that great question is commendable, but, as the governor says, the big policies which may deeply affect our national life and the moral and industrial welfare of the people should be searched for in the performances and professions of the parties, and be guides to our voting.

There is too much of this demanding of the extending of favor or service as the basis of procuring votes. The list of a man's worth is willingness to do right for right's sake. That discloses character.

INSULT TO FRENCH FLAG

France and Germany will never forgive or forget. On Bastille day the tricolor was hoisted over the French embassy in Berlin, and the flag was removed, which caused a protest to be made. Then the German authorities appeared and offered an apology, followed by the usual procedure in such case, including the formal saluting of the French flag. But when the salute was completed, the soldiers engaged in the unpleasant duty of making a farce of the affair by shouting "Deutschland Uber Alles."

The French officers are reported to have been dumbfounded by the evident insincerity of the apology, and this occurrence, although a little thing, will keep at high pressure the distrust and hatred which the French bear for the Germans.

With the prospect of deeper invasions of Germany not entirely eliminated, the Germans are making a mistake in committing acts of irritation. They must swallow some of their pride and begin to re-adjust themselves to the position of servants rather than masters. At present they are dependent on the degree of justice with which the French and British enforce the terms of peace and they should be on their good behavior.

TROOPS TO GUARD ARSENAL

A regiment of infantry has been ordered from Camp Kearny to Fort Douglas and for the first time since the war the post near Salt Lake will be occupied by a considerable number of soldiers.

One of the big objects to be attained by the transfer of troops from the coast is said to be the guarding of the Ogden arsenal, now being erected to the south of this city.

Eventually, large bodies of soldiers should be stationed here, in order to be in close touch with the arsenal.

To bring about the changes which should attend the development of the Ogden arsenal, this city should have a representative constantly in Washington or wherever information is to be had bearing on the future of that big government project and its expansion into military headquarters for the west.

BOLSHEVIK VICTORIES

No country, with the exception of Russia, has had a more tragic experience than Poland in the period of the war and since the armistice. Having been fought over two and three times by the contending forces in the world war, Poland continues to be the scene of a life and death conflict in which the Poles are fighting to keep back the army of the bolsheviks.

The soviet forces are reported making headway and now they are approaching Warsaw, and soon they may overrun much of the land within the ancient boundaries of Poland. What the Poles fear is the destruction of their internal ambitions and the wiping out of their social organizations, as the soviet has a program which includes the breaking down of individualism even to the extent of destroying the unit of the home and supplanting it with communism.

STATE AND IDAHO NEWS

Latest Items of Interest From Utah and Gem State

REED MITES HURT STATE'S LIQUOR WHEAT IN IDAHO LAWS ATTACKED

Great Damage Done But Expert Says Pest Can Be Controlled

BOISE, Ida., July 17.—Appearance of red mites in wheat fields over a large area of southern Idaho this year is without precedent in the United States, according to information obtained from the United States bureau of entomology by Claude Wakeland, extension entomologist of the University of Idaho.

Although this pest has been so severe as to take virtually half the crop in some sections, Mr. Wakeland says it can be controlled if the farmers will adhere strictly to proven dry farm practice in caring for their land. Suggestions for plowing stubble land, summer fallowing and cleaning up waste patches of ground are contained in the following statement by Mr. Wakeland, which is being distributed to the extent to which it has spread in southern Idaho.

CONSIDERABLE INJURY. This year a pest new to this state has been doing considerable injury to grain crops, wheat especially, in southeastern Idaho. It was first reported from the vicinity of Franklin in Franklin county and subsequent investigation discloses the fact that it occurs generally throughout Bannock, Franklin and Oneida counties in varying numbers. Isolated specimens of the same mite have been observed in Cassia county and as far north as Madison. It has been impossible to make examinations in other counties of the state, but it is not at all improbable that the mite has a considerably larger distribution than that noted.

The adult mite is a very minute, eight-legged creature, which in badly infested fields is present literally by the millions. The color is a rusty brown, though colors of individuals vary from dull green to almost scarlet. On closer examination it may be noted that extending lengthwise along the back the color is mottled green, bordered on either side by the darker red or brown shaded.

MOUTH SUCTION. The mouth parts of the mite are fitted for piercing the plant tissues and extracting the sap. From a distance, badly infested wheat plants assume a yellow, sickly appearance, and when viewed closely reveal white, mottled streaks. Growth is stunted and plants become so dry that they make a rustling sound when touched or blown by the wind.

Fields observed early in June looked as though they could not possibly produce a crop. The yield in some cases comparatively free from mites, due probably to the effect of rains or light showers, they are headed out, but injury is still apparent, and it is safe to estimate the reduced yield in some of them are at least one-half of the crop.

We are informed by the United States bureau of entomology that this severe infestation of wheat by mites is without precedent in the United States. The injury occurred over such a large area and so extensively in Idaho this year that control has been out of the question and work has been carried on with the idea in mind of forming a committee to study the means of preventing a recurrence of the injury in future years.

MORE THIS YEAR. It is probable that mites were distributed generally throughout grain fields in southern Idaho last year, but not in sufficient numbers to cause injury or to draw the attention of farmers to their presence. This year so extremely small that they could be scattered throughout a grain field by thousands and go unnoticed unless present in great numbers. Their injurious effects upon wheat plants, it is true that this year we have mites in many grain fields where they are doing no injury and their presence is not suspected by the farmers. Furthermore, it is not improbable that mites have existed on wheat in this state during the past few years, but, owing to some favorable combination of climatic conditions have become a pest only during the past year.

IN FUTURE YEARS. Significant is the fact that severe injury to wheat this year has occurred only on land that was cropped last summer and reseeded to fall or to spring wheat. Also, injury to fall wheat is greater than to spring wheat on the same land. In absolutely no instance, observed or reported, has severe injury occurred on land that was summer fallowed or not cropped last year. It is true that mites can be found generally this year on wheat sown on land that was fallowed last season, but they are doing no injury and they probably spread from other land.

It cannot be said definitely that this pest will be a serious one in future years. Knowing that it is distributed over hundreds of thousands of acres of the best wheat lands in Idaho, that with weather conditions favorable to it, it is likely to do far more injury in future years and believing that injury from it can be prevented by rational farm practice, we make the following recommendations to the grain growers, especially on dry land.

1.—Plow stubble land this year as soon as possible after wheat is removed. Practice summer fallow or plant to cultivated crop for one summer before reseeding to wheat.

2.—If you feel you must reseed to wheat this fall, plow grain land as soon as possible after removal of crop this year and keep ground thoroughly cultivated as long as possible before seeding. This practice should insure the death of many mites by taking away green food on which they may exist.

3.—Burn or clean up weeds and grasses along fence rows and waste patches of ground. The mite has been found on several species of native grasses this year and it is highly probable that it will harbor over on them until another season.

TRUSTS TO PROVIDENCE. Prospects of high prices for wheat have tempted the dry farmer to plant large acreages and trust to chance that a kind providence would furnish the necessary moisture, to mature crops on land which has already been cropped to continuously and on which no precaution has been taken to conserve moisture. Summer fallowing and spring cultivation are noteworthy by their absence in grain sections which are worst injured by mites. Far less injury would have occurred had there been enough moisture stored in the soil to replenish the mites by the mites. A strict adherence to proven dry-farm practice offers the best solution to the problem of how to avoid a recurrence of unnecessary losses in future years.

Yellowstone Park!!

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Arguments Presented in Court That State Laws Nullified by Federal Regulations

SALT LAKE, July 17.—Arguments were reopened in Judge Harold M. Stephens' court against the W. Raymond, in which lawyers for the defense stated that he could not be prosecuted under the state liquor laws months ago and that the federal null and void effect through the enactment of federal legislation.

Thomas Ramage, attorney for Raymond, made a stand in the light of the recent decision of the United States supreme court affirming the validity of the prohibition constitutional amendment and the constitutionality of the Volstead act.

Intention to carry this case to the supreme court of the United States to decide whether the Utah prohibition law is still effective, was announced by Thomas Ramage, counsel for Raymond, who is charged with the sale of intoxicating liquor. The Raymond case was argued in the city court and there the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to serve 60 days in the county jail, this arrangement being made to make possible an immediate appeal of the case to the Third district court.

The matter was argued several months ago and was held under advisement pending a decision of the United States supreme court in the cases attacking the constitutionality of the Volstead act. On the court's own motion the arguments were reopened to obtain expression from counsel for the city and the defendant as to whether the status of the local case is affected by that decision.

BOTH CLAIM ADVANTAGE Counsel for each side contended that the decision of the United States supreme court strengthened his position. Mrs. Ruth Horley, Brigham, representing the city attorney's office, took the position that the decision of the federal supreme court gives individual states the right to pass legislation not in conflict with the amendment or the federal statute. He argued that this places the Utah prohibition law within such classification.

On the other hand, Mr. Ramage held that the decision was specifically against such a contention. Mr. Ramage argued that under the decision respective states are given authority and are required to pass legislation of the enforcement and administration of the federal law, but that they cannot enforce such laws in excess of what the federal law is supreme, he contended, and with its passage the Utah law passed before the amendment rendered null and void. Raymond is charged under an ordinance enacted by the city commission in conformity with state regulations.

Mr. Ramage declared that when the Rhode Island and New Jersey could not enforce their laws providing for beer and wine containing in excess of 1.2 per cent alcohol by volume, it likewise in effect declared that Utah laws which provide for a higher percentage of alcohol in beer, wine and under certain conditions, while the state law prohibits this. Since this point is not raised in the Raymond case, the arguments were furthered with reference to this phase of the matter, however.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Stephens took the matter under advisement.

INSPECT SITES FOR RESERVOIRS

Logan Water Users to Hear of Reclamation Project Next Week

LOGAN, July 17.—Reservoir sites in Logan canyon have been inspected by the Logan River Reclamation Project and Reclamation Engineer W. M. McLoughlin. The data obtained will be presented to water users of the Logan river at a meeting which will be held next week. The good sites have been considered for the dam and these sites will be the topic of discussion at the meeting.

McCAMMON-PORTNEUF DETOUR IS IMPROVED

POCATELLO, Ida., July 17.—Improvement of the detour road from McCammon to Portneuf has been made and travelers should not hesitate to use the highway at the detour signs, according to the special committee which inspected the highway recently.

The party consisted of good roads committees of clubs and members of the board of commissioners. The commissioners ordered immediate repair of one bridge on the detour which will put the road in good condition. The state highway on account of the construction will be closed for about ninety days.

ARMY TRUCKS RE-EDUCATED.

SALT LAKE, July 17.—Sixteen motor trucks which saw service in France as ambulance carriers now have been "re-educated" by the Utah highway authorities and will be used in construction of the 11 1/2-mile road between Moab and Thompson. The trucks were fitted with hydraulic hoists and new steel bodies were substituted for the old ones.

MOVES HEADQUARTERS.

SALT LAKE, July 17.—The Rev. John Pearson, Rocky mountain superintendent of the Society for the Friendless, which is conducted in aid of prisoners in penal institutions, has moved his headquarters from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Salt Lake. He has charge of the society's work in Wyoming, Utah and Idaho.

Name School Census Takers For Box Elder

BRIGHAM, July 17.—Census enumerators for the school population of Box Elder county were appointed recently by the board of education. They are by districts:

Willard, Mary Harding; Perry, Ethel Jensen; Brigham, 1st and 2nd wards, Mrs. Ruth Horley; Brigham wards, Mrs. Ruth Horley, Brigham, 3rd ward, Mrs. Amy Wright; Mantua, David Johnson; Harper, Eli T. Pierce; Honeyville, Mrs. Jane T. Burke; Deweyville, Mrs. Vera Dewey; Collinston, Mrs. James Bibler; Beaver, Dan, R. A. Johnson; Fielding, Mrs. Sarah Johnson; Plymouth, Thomas Lewis; Washakie, George Ward; Fort-Hughes, Mrs. R. Holmes; East Evans, East Garland, Mrs. Alice Nye; Garland, Mrs. Allie Manning; Tremont, Bessie Hill; Union and Evans, Charles Allen; East Tremont and South Elwood, Mrs. Ada Vredal; Bear River City, Mrs. Etta Hansen; Corinne, Corinne; Fruitville and Hope, W. R. Holmes; Bothwell, John L. Husaker; Thatcher, A. W. Borgstrom; Penrose, F. W. Peterson; Applied, Big Field, Bishop, Junction, Snowville, Miss Rhoda Larkin; Cedar Creek and Clear Creek, J. A. Campbell; Standard, Mrs. Oscar Rose; Holt, Mrs. Krouche; East Promontory, Orson Foulson; North Promontory, Mrs. Atton R. Davis; Boothie Valley, Mrs. Charlotte Stokes; Promontory Point and Lemay, W. R. Rich.

Western States Take Steps to Get Funds

BURLEY, Ida., July 17.—Western states will renew efforts tomorrow to obtain an appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars from congress for reclamation. This move is in accordance with announcements made by Governor D. W. Davis of Idaho while in Salt Lake recently.

The congressional committee on appropriations will start their visits to Idaho reclamation projects and plans to give the visitors such demonstrations that they will be convinced of the doctrine of irrigation under the provisions of the federal reclamation act, have been made.

It is the plan of the committee in charge of the tour to leave Boise with the train next Saturday evening and to reach Burley early Sunday morning. The visitors will be given a general idea of the extent of the Snake River valley. The train will leave Burley before 8 o'clock in the morning, giving the members of the committee an opportunity to see the Twin Falls project from the dining car during the breakfast hour. On a short stop will be made, however, at the committee is on a tour of inspection of government projects and the Twin Falls irrigation project is not a federal work.

At Burley the committee will leave the train and take automobiles for the inspection trip over the Mindoko project. About three hours will be devoted to this part of the trip and at its conclusion the committee will catch the train at Mesa Park and leave immediately for American Falls, where a short stop will be made to explain to them the plans of the great American Falls reservoir.

The trip will then continue through Pocatello and Idaho Falls, which town the committee will reach in time for supper.

INDIANS GET FUNDS AT FORT DUCHESNE

VERNAL, July 17.—More than 1000 Ute Indians gathered at Fort Duchesne Wednesday to receive government pay from the dividends on funds awarded them in a suit against the United States government for removal to Utah from Colorado in 1892. The Indians lined up for their pay envelopes.

SCOUTS BACK TODAY.

SALT LAKE, July 17.—A caravan of boy scouts, traveling in automobiles provided by friends, will return here tomorrow after a trip of a week's duration through some of the more important scenic regions south of Salt Lake City. About 200 scouts, scout officials, newspapermen and others are in the party.

While in Bryce canyon the boys put out a forest fire by strenuous work, digging ditches and beating out flames with green branches. Lack of water handicapped them considerably in fighting the flames.

SMELTER RE-OPENED.

RENO, Nev., July 17.—Reopening of the Wabuska smelter is said to depend on the outcome of a hearing before the interstate commerce commission here July 24. The Mason Valley Mines company, the petitioner, has asked for a lower freight rate from Reno to Pumas county, Cal., to Wabuska, Nev. The company has given assurances that if a favorable rate is granted it will develop properties in Pumas county.

Big Increase Shown in Park City Output

PARK CITY, July 17.—The tonnage of ore produced by the mines of the Park City district during the past week shows a considerable increase. Last week a total of 2994 tons was produced, as compared with 2267 tons for the week ending tonight.

Mines and the number of tons produced by each follow: Ontario, 725 tons; Judge, 432; Judge, premium spelter, 206; Silver King Coalition, 237; Daily West, 241; Daily, 101; Nail-driver, 115; Keystone, 110. Total, 2267 tons.

WELLING REPORTS ON BOX ELDER CENSUS

BRIGHAM CITY, July 17.—Congressman Milton H. Welling at Washington has sent the following telegram which was received yesterday by the city council:

"Director of census reports population of Box Elder county at 15,753, increase since 1910, 4694, or 32 per cent. Honsyville 425, Mantua 254, Perry First ward, 1850, Second ward, 1725, Third ward, 1285, Fourth ward, 941, First ward, 1360, Second ward, 841, total 5282; Tremont 237, Garland 939, Fielding 374, Bear River City 439, Corinne 284." As the county has increased in population, it has also increased in wealth, the assessed valuation this year being \$28,933,970.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

KAYSVILLE, July 17.—During the past few days marriage licenses have been issued to the following couples: Frank W. Thompson and Vera McKillop, both of Fairfield; Ralph W. E. Brooks and Stella Cameron, both of Salt Lake; Fred H. Pearson, of Midvale, and Mary Allmark, of Murray; James Clark, of Salt Lake, and Vera Moss, of St. George; James C. Burden and Alice Chapman, both of Salt Lake.

NEW PAVING PROJECT.

TWIN FALLS, Ida., July 17.—A new paving project which includes seventy blocks of the city's streets, is under way. W. L. Hoffeditz, special paving engineer, was instructed by the city council recently to prepare statistics on the cost of the work and the assessments to be made to pay for it.

LOOK FOR ROBBERS.

BUHL, Ida., July 17.—Local police officers are engaged in running down the perpetrator or perpetrators of four robberies recently committed near here. In all cases the robbed persons were automobilists, most of them being tourists.

TO WATCH MINORS.

SALT LAKE, July 17.—A campaign against the use of tobacco, pool playing and "joy riding" on the part of minors will be inaugurated here shortly, according to announcement by Chief of Police J. E. Burbridge.

ROA DEFUND.

IDAHO FALLS, Ida., July 17.—A road fund of \$250,000 will not be put to its normal uses at once, according to an announcement from the board of county commissioners here, but will be used to aid farmers in harvesting their crops.

SETTERS BROKEN LEG.

LAYTON, July 17.—Brood, the young son of Bishop and Mrs. James E. Ellison, was thrown from a horse last evening and suffered a fractured leg.

BANK CASHIER ILL.

LAYTON, July 17.—Lawrence E. Killion, cashier of the First National bank at Layton, is critically ill at his home here, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

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