

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS. New York, May 2.—Silver, 77 1/4c; lead, \$7.25@7.50; spelter, nominal; copper firm, electrolytic, \$28.50@29.50.

WEATHER: Utah: Tonight Fair, With Local Frost; Thursday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1916.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

Irish Signers of Rebel Proclamation Are Shot

REBELS ARE BEING SENT TO ENGLAND FOR COURT MARTIAL

Trials of Great Magnitude Proceeding With Great Dispatch—Thousand More Sinn Feiners Carried Away From Dublin to Face British Military Court—Some Ready to Turn State's Evidence.

London, May 3, 3:40 p. m.—Four signatories to the republican proclamation in Ireland have been tried by court martial and found guilty and were shot this morning. Patrick H. Pearse, "provisional president of Ireland" was among those shot. Three other signors of the proclamation were sentenced to three years imprisonment. Premier Asquith made an announcement to this effect in the house of commons this afternoon.

GEN. MAXWELL THANKS TROOPS

British Military Commander Expresses Especial Gratitude to Irish Regiments Who Helped to Crush Rebellion.

Dublin, Tuesday, May 2, via London, May 3, 1:21 a. m.—In an order of the day thanking the troops engaged in the suppression of the rebellion here, Lieutenant General Sir John Maxwell, the military commander says that owing to the tireless efforts of the soldiers all the rebels in this city have now surrendered. The order says further: "I especially wish to express my gratitude to the Irish regiments which have so largely helped to crush the rising."

U. S. VICE-CONSUL LEAVES BERLIN

Is Home on Leave of Absence—Refuses to Discuss Nature of Trip.

New York, May 3.—Harold G. Waters, American vice-consul at Berlin, was a passenger on the steamer United States which arrived today from Copenhagen. Mr. Waters said that he was on a leave of absence. He declined to discuss the nature of his trip home. The United States was held at Kirkwall for twenty-two hours and all the mails taken off. One passenger, Arthur Zuber, said by the British authorities that he is a German officer, was removed.

RIOTS OCCUR IN GERMANY

Socialist Leader Arrested and Many Women Are Shot Down.

Berlin, May 3, Wireless to Sayville.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the socialist leader, was arrested on May 1 in connection with a May Day demonstration in Berlin. Eight other persons were arrested at the time of the demonstration which occurred in Potsdam Square. As Dr. Liebknecht is a soldier an investigation of his conduct by a military tribunal was ordered. This tribunal caused his arrest. He wore civilian clothes when apprehended. The Overseas News Agency says that the disorders in connection with the May Day demonstration were not serious and that the manifestations were quickly dispersed by the police.

GALWAY SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED

Galway, Ireland, Monday, May 1, via London, May 3, 1:32 p. m.—The disorders here are over. About 100 men of the Sinn Fein who led a fugitive existence outside Galway for a few days, have been scattering to their homes since Friday and are now being brought in and lodged in jail. Durlin, via London, May 3, 3:20 a. m.—The situation in Galway resulting from the Irish revolt has been serious, according to advices just received. On Tuesday, April 25, 1,200 rebels, approaching from Grammore Market, were within three miles of Galway when a naval vessel shelled them from Galway bay, compelling them to retire to Mayard castle at Athlery. On the following day another naval vessel landed 100 soldiers, who forced other rebels to retire towards that castle. Encounters between the rebels and small bands of police re-

GERMAN REPLY IS FINISHED

Attitude Will Be Stated in Clear, Precise Terms and Will Leave No Room For Doubt.

Berlin, May 3, wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville.—The draft of the German reply to the American note has been finished. The reply is subject to minor alterations which may result from interchanges of views between Berlin and general headquarters. The Associated Press is permitted to make the statements although the censorship on dispatches tending to reveal the tenor of the German reply still is effective. The date of delivery of the answer has not been fixed. The attitude of Germany will be stated in clear and precise terms. The note will leave no room for doubt concerning the exact position assumed by Germany, which will communicate the definite nature of instructions that will be given to submarine commanders and other data on which Washington itself can judge the situation.

No Advantage for Germany. Berlin, May 2, 5 p. m. via London, May 3, 4:49 a. m.—The idea that Germany would derive any advantage from a return by England to the principles of the London declaration is vigorously combated in an editorial by Count Earnest von Reventlow, naval expert of the Tages-Zeitung. He argues that even though England could continue, by means of existing special import monopolies in adjacent neutral countries to prevent goods from passing into Germany and also could continue to seize cargoes destined for trans-shipment through neutral countries to Germany by remunerating the owners.

PRINCETON BOYS TO JOIN CORPS

Undergraduates, Alumni and Prominent Athletes to Work With Red Cross in France.

Princeton, N. J., May 3.—In response to an appeal to the student body and alumni of Princeton university for aid in the work of the American Ambulance Corps in France, President Hibben announced last night that several undergraduates and alumni, including Ralph Bluthenthal, center on the 1913 football team and other prominent athletes, would join the corps this summer and that they would take with them two new ambulances for Red Cross work. One of the ambulances is the gift of the Princeton club of Philadelphia and the other was purchased with contribution by the students combined with the gift of \$500 from Mrs. Julius Morgan of Princeton. The appeal for aid was made by A. P. Andrew, of the class of '93, who is the present head of the American ambulance corps.

CHIEF SECRETARY BIRRELL RESIGNS

Ireland Official Gives Up Seat in British House of Commons.

London, May 3, 3:10 p. m.—Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, has resigned. Mr. Birrell indicated his resignation from the cabinet by taking the corner seat behind the treasury bench when he entered the house of commons this afternoon.

APRIL EXPORTS OF CITY \$30,000,000

Philadelphia, May 3.—Exports shipped from the port of Philadelphia in April were valued at nearly \$30,000,000 an increase of \$20,000,000 over the same month last year and the greatest for any single month in the history of the port. Large shipments of war materials was said to have been responsible for the increase. The imports for the month were valued at \$9,000,000 an increase of \$2,000,000 over April, 1914.

Mexico Seizes Meat Depot. Mexico City, May 3.—A meat supply depot belonging to a foreign corporation with a large capital was taken over by the government today on orders of the secretary of the interior. The organization formerly was known as the Pope Meat company, and was largely financed by London capitalists. It had exclusive rights to slaughter and provide beef and other meats to the city. Lately it was managed by C. A. Mallory, an American.

GENERALS AT BORDER AGREE

Conference Between Generals Scott and Obregon Sent to Washington.

OFFICERS ARE SILENT Americans to Avoid All Chances of Hostilities With Mexican Citizens.

El Paso, May 3.—The tentative agreement, said to have been reached between Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, and General Alvaro Obregon, minister of war in the de facto Mexican cabinet, was generally understood today to provide for a gradual retirement of the American forces in Mexico.

El Paso, May 3.—Advices from Mexico City and Washington are awaited today to set the seal of approval upon a provisional agreement that is understood to have been reached at the informal conference between Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the de facto government, and Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army. The conference was not ended until after midnight and the two conferees emerged from the meeting place in rare good humor. General Scott went immediately to his private car and arranged for the dispatch of a code message to Washington, giving the details of the understandings that have been arrived at with General Obregon.

This detailed report to Washington is not expected to reach the secretary-of-war until late today and its contents to General Scott until Thursday. A similar report is being sent First Chief Carranza and because of the difficulties of Mexican telegraphic transmission, it is thought that the reply of the head of the de facto government will not reach here until some time after Washington has made its answer.

Neither Gen. Scott nor Gen. Obregon would talk of the deliberations; in fact, they agreed to maintain strict silence pending the next step in the negotiations. It has been suggested that another formal conference here may now be regarded as unnecessary and that Mexico City and Washington will say the final word in the settlement of the military questions that have arisen out of the drive of the American troops in Mexican territory in the chase for Francisco Villa.

The reported agreement is said to be based on the general proposition that the American troops will further retire toward the border and operate against the Villistas in a restricted district where their presence and activities will not provoke further hostility of the Mexican people and to remain there until such time as the administration at Washington is convinced beyond any question that the de facto government has the situation in hand and is able to cope with the Villa bandits. Reports that the American troops will withdraw in either thirty or sixty days from Mexican soil under the agreement were in no way confirmable.

As a member of the conference, General Trevino said today that it would not be proper for him to comment on the situation. General Samuel Santos, who is authorized to speak for the generals gathered in Juarez, made the following statement: "The chiefs of the constitutional army are in full accord and have perfect confidence in their representatives in the conference. We are now awaiting a solution that will be compatible with the dignity and honor of the Mexican nation. All of the generals of the de facto government are in complete harmony and stand united behind their government."

It also was said that the troops now in advance of the Mexican base at Nampiquia would withdraw from San Antonio to Guerrero and then to Nampiquia. This slow process of withdrawal, it was thought would keep the expedition occupied in policing the restricted zone on the border. The agreement was further said to provide that the American troops would not enter a Mexican town or come into contact in any way with the Mexican people. An order that friction between the soldiers and civilians might be prevented.

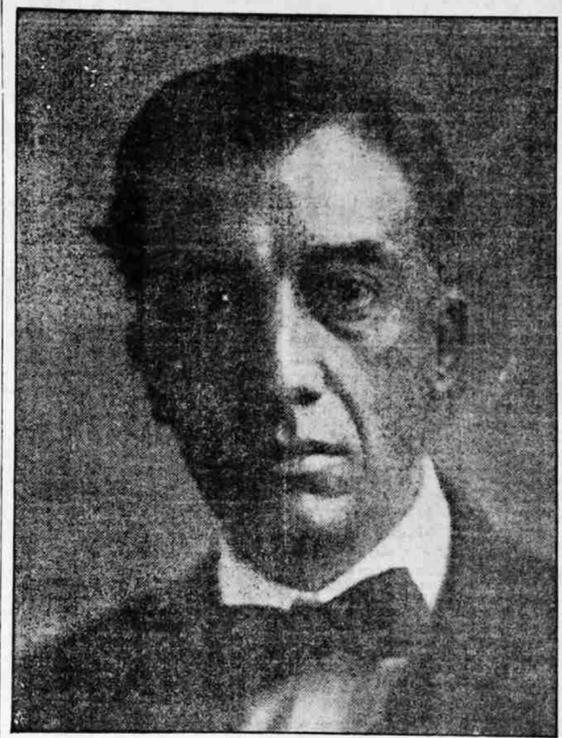
On the other hand, General Obregon, it was reported, agreed to pursue the Villistas with all the soldiers that could be made available for the present in order that the districts of Chihuahua and Durango could be cleared of the bandits.

Progress Made at Conference. Washington, May 3.—State and war department officials today awaited a report from General Scott at El Paso on his conference with General Obregon, war minister for the Mexican de facto government. Unofficially it is indicated that the conference made distinct progress, owing largely to the reported conclusion of General Obregon that the American government could not be persuaded to withdraw immediately Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force.

Washington, May 3.—Many protests against Carranza's new mining law were received today by the state department. Representative Slayden of Texas and Representatives of American mining interests have urged the department to protest against the law on the ground that it is confiscatory and permits the de facto government to buy mining and smelting properties with depreciated currency.

Special agent Rodgers at Mexico City has been authorized by the state department to continue negotiations to have the mining decree modified.

Dr. C. F. Osgood Shot to Death in Automobile



Heber Burch, the Slayer of Dr. C. F. Osgood

HEBER BURCH IS THE SLAYER

Taken Into Custody Immediately After Tragedy, He Offers No Motive.

THREE SHOTS ARE FIRED

Prisoner Expresses No Regret, But Steadfastly Refuses to Tell Why He Shot.

Dr. Charles F. Osgood, one of Ogden's most prominent physicians, was shot to death at 5:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by Heber Burch, of 325 Twenty-ninth street. The murder, which occurred in front of the Commercial National Bank building on Twenty-fourth street, stirred the community to its depths. Dr. Osgood had just seated himself in his automobile, preparatory to leaving for home, when Burch, without a word of warning, coolly stepped up to the west side of the car and fired three shots into the doctor's right side, the bullets entering just below and a little back of the armpit. All three wounds were within a radius of three inches and the bullets pierced the lungs and apparently severed arteries about the heart.

No Inquest Held. Due to the clear cut circumstances of the murder, it was deemed no inquest would be necessary, and a complaint charging Heber Burch with murder in the first degree was filed today by County Attorney Jos. E. Evans.

One of the principal witnesses of the shooting was Mrs. Marie R. Peterson of Ruth, Nevada, who is visiting in Ogden at 2864 Madison avenue. She was standing, with her baby, in front of the Denver and Rio Grande ticket office in the Eccles building, when Burch passed her and she saw him step to the side of Dr. Osgood's automobile and fire three shots into the breast of the physician. As the wounded man fell over on his right side with a gasp, the Nevada woman saw Burch turn, step back onto the sidewalk, empty his revolver, place it in his pocket and calmly walk away. Among the other witnesses were R. A. Moyes, Ed Danks, John Call, William H. Hoskins, John Paul and M. D. Miggel.

Arrest of Burch. At the time of the murder, the streets were crowded with people and the numerous witnesses were soazed at its suddenness that Burch had plenty of time to calmly empty the two remaining bullets from the revolver, slip the gun into his pocket and walk west to merchants alley before he was stopped by Officer Fourth. Robert A. Moyes, a witness of the shooting, notified the police, Chauffeur Gold West receiving the message and quickly informing Chief of Police Thomas E. Browning and Patrolman William Richardson. The three boarded the auto-patrol and reached the scene a few seconds after the murderer had been taken into custody. Burch when asked for his gun, took it out of his pocket, broke it to show that it was empty and then handed it to Officer Payne. He was then placed in the auto-patrol and taken to the police station.

In the meantime, the main body of the crowd had rushed to the automobile in which Dr. Osgood was gassing. Patrolmen Canfield and Fitzgerald, who were nearing Twenty-fourth street on Washington avenue, when the shooting occurred, were among the first to reach the car and, lifting the wounded physician from his doubled-up position behind the steering wheel, carried him into the office of the Utah Power and Light company. The office was immediately closed by Manager P. M. Parry, to keep the crowd out, and Dr. W. E. Whalen was summoned. Dr. Osgood, Whalen was dead when taken into the light company's office.

A Sad Scene. Dr. Franklin C. Osgood, a brother of the slain man, was one of the first to reach the scene. As he entered the office of the electric company and his eyes caught the prostrated form, he exclaimed: "Oh, my God, my brother!" Then he turned to go and starting back, throwing himself on the floor where the body rested and enfolding the dead, wept. Body is Cared For. The dentist, though almost prostrated, took charge of the situation with members of the Masonic lodge and had the body taken to the Kirkendall mortuary.

When the ambulance arrived, a great crowd had gathered in front of the electric company's office, and as the auto proceeded to move through merchant's alley to reach the rear of the building, there was a sudden rush in that direction and officers had to hold back the people. Doctor Prominent. The victim of the tragedy was a charter member of Unity Lodge No. 18, F. and A. M., El Monte Commandery No. 2, Ogden Chapter No. 2 El Kallah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Ogden Lodge No. 719, B. F. O. E. He was also a member of the state and county medical associations and a stockholder in a number (Continued on Page 7.)

BIG GUN FIRE CONTINUES ON THE VERDUN SECTOR

London, May 3, 1:01 p. m.—The sinking by a submarine of another neutral steamship, the Spanish vessel Vinifreda, is reported in a Lloyds dispatch from Corunda, Spain. One member of the crew was lost.

The Vinifreda, 1,441 tons gross and 250 feet long was built in Sunderland, England in 1899 and owned in Bilbao.

The activity of the opposing armies in the Verdun region has been confined to their artillery, but the big gun fire has assumed considerable intensity in the vicinity of Dead Man's hill west of the Meuse and of Douaumont, northeast of the fortress indicating a probable early resumption of infantry operations. Dublin suffered damage to the extent of something like \$8,000,000 during the recent disturbances, according to estimates by the city's fire department chief.

Berlin dispatches today announce completion of the draft of the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare. The date of its delivery has not been fixed. Telegrams from Spain report the sinking by a submarine of the Spanish steamer Vidafreda of 1441 tons.

Irish Leaders Shot. Found guilty by a court martial, three leaders of the revolt in Ireland including Patrick H. Pearse, whose title was "provisional president" and James Connolly, in command of the rebel troops, were executed today by a firing squad. Three others were sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Another aftermath of the revolt came today with the resignation of Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland. St. Louis, May 3.—The text of the statement follows: "In the Argonne, after a spirited bombardment with shells which released irritating gases, the enemy undertook yesterday evening a small attack in which three companies took part upon our trenches between Harzeze and Four De Paris. The Germans were successful in gaining a footing for a few moments in our advanced positions, but they were not able to maintain their success and losses by our fire.

In the region of Verdun there has been fairly intense activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces in the sectors of Dead Man's hill and Douaumont. One of our long range pieces bombarded the railroad station at Sebastopol east of Vigneulles. Flames were observed at the station. "In the Lorraine there has been an encounter between patrols near Moncel.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front." Berlin War Report. Berlin, May 3, Wireless to Sayville.—The following announcement was issued today by German army headquarters: "Western front: North of Dixmude our detachments succeeded by a surprise attack in entering the Belgian line and took several dozen soldiers prisoners. "In the Four de Paris sector our patrols reached the second French line

and returned after capturing several prisoners. "The situation remains unchanged in the Meuse (Verdun sector). First Lieutenant von Althaus shot down his sixth enemy aeroplane above the Callette wood. Another French aeroplane was brought down in a combat in the air south of Thieumont. Anti-aircraft guns brought down two more aeroplanes south of Talon ridge, and a fifth plane was destroyed by machine gun fire near Harzaumont. The pilot of the last mentioned aeroplane was killed and the observer seriously wounded."