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RUSSIA SPURNS OFFERS OF PEACE

TELLS HER ALLIES SHE WILL
CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR
RIGHT CAUSE

Petrograd, April 19 (Via London).—Russia's allies need have no fear that she will desert the alliance or weaken her resistance to the enemy, Professor Paul Milukoff, foreign minister, said today in an address to representatives of the British and French workingmen now in Petrograd.

"I beg you to announce to your countrymen," he said, "that free Russia has become doubly strong through democratization and that she will overcome all sufferings which war entails; that despite the revolution we stand firmly for the principal object which was imposed on us.

"Russia will continue the crusade for annihilation of German militarism with the greatest intensity, for our ideal is to prevent all possibility of war in the future. Our present problem consists of organizing our forces of defense, shaken by the revolution. We shall encounter the enemy with redoubled strength, confident of victory."

The Petrograd papers severely criticize a speech made by one of the returned socialist exiles, Lenine, in which he advised the provisional government to solicit peace with Germany. The Russkoye Volia says there is no difference between Lenine and Sturmer, both of whom sought to impose on Russia a shameful and disadvantageous peace.

The Novoe Vreemya, says that the Russian people never understand the physiology of Lenine and his friends, "which is that of William and Hindenburg."

Press Denounces Peace Move

Petrograd, April 19 (Via London).—The Russian press considers the semi-official German and Austro-Hungarian notes concerning the possibility of conciliating the war aims of the central powers with those of Russia as "a bad treacherous and hypocritical" maneuver.

Russian Exiles Return

Copenhagen, April 19 (Via London).—The German government has granted permission to a second dele-

gation of Russian exiles to return to Russia from Switzerland.

Germany Against Peace

Amsterdam, April 19 (Via London).—The proposal of Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, for a peace conference of all the belligerents, is attacked by Count von Reventlow in the Berlin Tages Zeitung as meaning ruin to the German empire.

VILLA AND CARRANZA TROOPS CLASH; EIGHT CARLOADS OF WOUNDED MEN

El Paso, Texas, April 19.—No military engagements between the Carranza government forces and those of Francisco Villa's command have occurred since General Murguia took the field with 4,500 men in western Chihuahua, April 10, according to an announcement made by Carranza Consul Eduardo Soriano Bravo here today. He added that conditions along the frontier were normal. Villa sources here gave out reports today that there had been fighting near Pearson, 20 miles south of Casas Grandes, yesterday, and that many wounded had been sent to Chihuahua City by way of Juarez.

American government agents here claimed to have confirmation today of the fighting reported between Carranza and Villa forces south of Casas Grandes, as well as the removal of eight cars of wounded from Casas Grandes to Chihuahua City.

Alleged Murderer Caught

Prudencio Miranda, who at one time was alleged to have been the leader of the Mexicans who raided the Corner ranch, near Hachita, N. M., captured three Mormon cowboys and later killed them, was arrested here today by government officers. Miranda and his friends denied he was present at the raid, claiming he was a fugitive in El Paso at the time. He was charged with being a fugitive in the Laredo, Texas, district, where a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws is pending against him.

UNITED STATES CANNOT DEPEND UPON DOMINION TO RE- LIEVE SHORTAGE

Ottawa, April 19.—The wheat and wheat flour supply in Canada on March 31, 1917, was 126,000,000 bushels, as compared with 197,000,000 last year and 79,000,000 on February 8, 1915, according to reports issued today by the census and statistics office. Of oats and oats products there were in the dominion on March 31, 1917, 184,000,000 bushels. There were on the same date 15,000,000 bushels of barley and 5,662,000 bushels of flaxseed.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, April 19.—Wheat prices ran up today about 8 cents a bushel, jumping at times and 2 cents between sales. Trading was active, but the volume was not in proportion to the advance. Demand from exporters and millers seemed to be the chief basis of the new upturns, which were to points far above heretofore touched. Advices appeared to indicate that hopes of any immediate large shipments from Canada to the United States markets were to be realized and that shipments from United States ports to Europe were to be pushed to the utmost, especially as the western Atlantic was said to be free from German submarines. Opening prices, which ranged from 1¼ lower to 2¾ advance with May at \$2.33½ to \$2.36 and July at \$1.96½ to \$1.97¼, were followed by advances to \$2.40 and \$2.05½ respectively (but then by setbacks of two cents or more.

Still higher prices averaging about 10 cents all around above yesterday's close were reached in the late dealings, May going up to \$2.42½ and July to \$2.07½. The close was unsettled 2½ to 9½ net higher with May \$2.43¾ to \$2.41 and July at \$2.05¼ to \$2.05¾.

Corn, like wheat, soared to new high levels. Sellers were scarce, and the chief influence was the strength of wheat. After opening ¼ off to ½ up, the market ascended four cents or more above yesterday's finish.

Smallness of receipts counted later as a bullish factor and so too did rains which interfered with planting. The market after advancing in some cases more than 5 cents closed nervous at gains of 2¾ to 4¾ cents net.

Advances in oats resulted from the bulge in other cereals. The chief buyers were cash houses.

Provisions traders ignored the relative weakness of the hog market. All packing house products sympathized instead with higher prices of grain.

The close was:

Wheat, May \$2.40¾; July \$2.05¼.
Corn, May \$1.46; July \$1.41¼.
Oats, May 66½; July 64¾.
Pork, May \$37.30; July \$37.20.
Lard, May \$21.02; July \$21.22.
Ribs, May \$20.07; July \$20.17.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, April 18.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market lower. Bulk \$15.15@15.75; heavy \$15.70@15.85; packers and butchers \$15.40@15.80; lights \$14.90@15.55; pigs \$12.05@14.50.

Cattle, receipts 2,000. Market steady. Prime fed steers \$12.25@13; dressed beef steers \$9.25@12; western steers \$9@12.60; southern steers \$8.50@11.25; cows \$6.50@10.75; heifers \$9@10; stockers and feeders \$8@11. Sheep, receipts 5,000. Market steady.

ARGENTINA FULL OF PRO-ALLY SPIRIT

IN PORTO ALEGRE RIOTS OCCUR AND BUILDINGS ARE SET ON FIRE

Washington, April 19.—Nicaragua has aligned herself with the Latin-American nations endorsing the entry of the United States in the war with Germany, it was announced today.

Rioting in Porto Alegre

Rio Janeiro, April 19.—Serious rioting occurred today in Porto Alegre, where manifestations against the German colony have been in progress for several days. As a street car crowded with passengers passed a German hotel several shots were fired from the building. A number of persons were wounded. This angered the people, and there was a renewed outbreak directed against the Germans. The authorities took measures to restore quiet. Several Germans were arrested.

Fire Spreading in City

The fires started during the attacks on German property in Porto Alegre, which have caused large losses, have spread to buildings owned by Brazilians. The minister of war today telegraphed to the commander of the federal troops in the state of Rio Grande do Sul in which Porto Alegre is situated, to place at the disposal of the government all his forces, amounting to about 7,400 men. An official announcement this afternoon says the situation in Rio Grande do Sul is now nearly normal.

Looks Like Certain Breach

Washington, April 19.—Reports of anti-German riots in Argentina, wholesale dismissal of nationals of the central powers from government workshops and arsenals and the order to German residents to evacuate a certain suburban zone of Buenos Aires are construed here as indicative of the difficulty the Argentina government will have in preventing itself being forced by its own people into an open break with Germany.

Lambs \$12.25@15.60; yearlings \$13@14.25; wethers \$12@13.25; ewes \$11@13.

Washington, April 19.—T. J. Mahoney, an attorney of Omaha, Neb., dropped dead of heart disease today in the senate visitors' gallery.

EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO EMBARRASS THE ALLIED POWERS

Washington, April 16.—Further evidences of German activities in Mexico, spreading anti-American and anti-entente propaganda and exerting German influence upon the Mexican government, are contained in diplomatic reports passing through here to European capitals.

Funds of a number of foreign banks are reported to be in danger. Circulation of any matter at all favorable to the United States or the entente is disapproved by Mexican officials, and the newspaper El Universal recently was suppressed because of publications disapproved by German agents. The publisher and editors have been summoned before a military tribunal.

Property of foreigners, Germans excepted, is said to be in constant danger efforts of the German propagandists and agents being directed especially against materials which might be of assistance to the enemies of Germany. The writer of one of the reports asserts that he has information that 12,000 barrels of oil, the property of the Eagle Oil company, a British concern, has been burned at Minatitlan.

The German bank and the German legation in Mexico City are said in these reports to be dominating Mexican officials more than ever, the former having intimately connected itself with Mexican finances and the latter guiding and advising the government.

Villa Gets Away

Juarez, Mexico, April 16.—Francisco Villa, with his characteristic cunning, is believed to have slipped out of the trap carefully laid by General Francisco Murguia to capture him in western Chihuahua. General Murguia was at El Valle, south of Casas Grandes, yesterday and his scouts have been unable to locate Villa or his forces in the Namiquipa district where he was reported to have gone following the fight at San Andres on April 3.

General Murguia's cavalry is now scouring the foothills of western Chihuahua in search of the Villa forces, but, aside from a few skirmishes with isolated bands, no action has yet developed from the enveloping movement which General Murguia inaugurated against the Villa followers.

Much mystery surrounds the location of Villa at the present time. Mexicans coming from Las Cruces, near Namiquipa say Villa had a force there last Friday, while Judio Acosta had 1,000 men in the vicinity of Madera, the American lumber camp. Other Villa bands were reported near Namiquipa and San Joaquin, but all seemed to have escaped into the mountains upon the approach of Murguia. One rumor reported here was that Villa had doubled back to San Andres, 35 miles southwest of Chihuahua City, and was preparing to attack the capital. Another report located Villa north of Chihuahua City with the supposed intention of cutting off General Murguia and attacking Juarez and Chihuahua City. Neither report is given official credence here.

Aviators are Suspected

Tucson, Ariz., April 16.—Sheriff Miles of Pima county today ordered that aeroplanes flying over the city without identifying themselves shall be fired upon. Early Sunday morning the guard reported a machine turned a searchlight upon the armory.

French Orphans Adopted

Topeka, Kan., April 14.—Topeka club women today adopted 35 French war orphans.

Washington, April 17.—A German submarine today fired on the United States destroyer Smith about 100 miles south of New York.

The presence of enemy submarines in American waters indicates that the threatened German submarine blockade of American Atlantic ports has begun.

This announcement was made at the navy department:

"Reported by Fire Island lightship to the naval station at Boston and New York at 3:30 a. m. on the seventeenth an enemy submarine was sighted by the U. S. S. Smith, running apparently submerged. The submarine fired a torpedo at the U. S. S. Smith, which missed her by 30 yards. The wake of the torpedo was plainly seen crossing the bow. The submarine disappeared."

First information of the encounter came to the navy department in a round-about way from the Boston navy yard, which picked up the Smith's report saying she had been fired upon by a German u-boat. The navy department, after communicating with Fire Island, Boston, New York and some other points on the Atlantic coast announced that the report of the Smith's encounter had been substantiated by official investigation. At noon no further details were available here.

May Mark Blockade Opening

Whether the presence of the German submarine merely foreshadows a sporadic raid such as the U-53 conducted off the New England coast, or whether it is the signal for the beginning of a general submarine blockade of the Atlantic coast is not known.

The attack by the u-boat is Germany's first recognition of the state of war declared by the United States. It was stated in Germany soon after the action of congress that no aggressive steps would be taken against the United States. Virtually no American officials believed this statement, however, and steps toward aggressive action were taken at once. The probability of a submarine attack on unprotected seaboard cities and towns, raids on shipping within sight of American shores and a submarine blockade of the principal Atlantic ports with the purpose of terrorizing shipping and people was recognized.

Last week word came to Washington in a round about way that Germany was about to declare a prohibited submarine zone about the harbors at Boston, New York, the Delaware capes, Chesapeake Bay, Charleston and Savannah. This would have included all the important ports on the Atlantic seaboard. It was said then that an official warning to neutrals of the prohibited zone would be issued from Berlin.

Some American officials were disinclined to credit the report, but the entente diplomatic corps here believed in it and predicted that Germany would soon carry the submarine campaign to this side of the Atlantic, principally for the purpose of scaring neutral shipping away from American harbors and to raid the great squadrons of merchant ships which are moving food and supplies America's allies on the European battlefronts.

May Establish Prohibited Zone

Some officials are inclined to believe that the lack of a declaration of a prohibited zone in American waters may be due to the crippled condition of communications with Germany since the United States entered the war. Without such a declaration, they point out, Germany will incur great claims of damages to neutrals, and will carry on a new campaign without the color of legal authority which she

contends the declaration of a barred zone lends to it.

By declaring a prohibited zone around any of the American ports and limiting it to those waters, Germany would escape the necessity of declaring and maintaining a general blockade of the Atlantic coast line.

When the task of the union navy during the civil war, in maintaining an effective blockade of the southern ports, is recalled, the difficulties of a submarine blockade of the vast coast line may be estimated. With submarine war brought close to the doors of America, the possibility that German u-boats may have bases on this side of the Atlantic is again revived. The raid of the U-53 and the two trips of the Deutschland demonstrated that it was possible for a German submarine to escape the British cordons in the North sea and make their way to America. Whether a submarine could make such a trip and return without having a supply base somewhere on this side of the Atlantic is gravely doubted. Many officials here always have believed that the U-53 had a mother ship somewhere down on the horizon.

The possibility that merchant submarines of the Deutschland type now converted to carriers of fuel oil and supplies, might accompany flotillas of the war boats on their trans-Atlantic raids is recognized as being present.

The possibility of bases having been planted by the German raiders recently at large in the South Atlantic is one of the foremost problems. It even has been suspected that parts of submarines had been shipped to Mexico and assembled there, but by many well informed officials that is doubted. The possibility of German submarine bases in the Gulf of Mexico, however, has long been recognized and many officials have been convinced that when the raiding began—as they were sure it would soon after the declaration of war—the raiders would come from that quarter.

Secret Germans Bases Reported

There also have been many reports of secret German bases established on the rocky and inaccessible coasts of Maine and northern Canada. Inasmuch as there has been no evidence of the use of such bases in more than two years of war, it is considered unlikely that even if they exist they can now be brought into use. The navy has taken all the measures it now has at hand against the submarine menace, and is taking more as they become available. Naval officers recognize the danger of submarine operations off American coasts, but are confident of the navy's ability to deal with them so far as it is possible at this time.

Expert opinion is that some shipping is bound to the lost if the raiding is extensive, but that submarines operating 3,000 miles away from home have most of the disadvantages to contend with.

MEAT SHOPS ON CASH BASIS

Great Falls, Mont., April 17.—A "no money, no meat" policy was put into effect today by all the butcher shops of Great Falls. The proprietor of each shop has posted \$100 to be forfeited in the event of a violation of the agreement. The aim of the movement is to keep prices down through the elimination of the expense of bookkeeping and losses through credit accounts. It is expected that other lines of trade will adopt the policy if the butchers find it successful.

STETCHER BEATS MARTINSON

Wichita, Kans., April 17.—Joe Stecher of Dodge, Nebraska, won a wrestling match here last night from Paul Martinson of Chicago in two straight falls of 12 minutes each.

INCREASE THE NUMBER OF SOWS; BREED THIS SPRING

Three years ago the number of hogs in our county was very limited. Last year we shipped some fat hogs and this year we have done the same. There is no question but that in the future there will be a much greater demand for hogs. Hogs have been sold this month as high as 16 cents per pound, and we are told the end is not yet come, we expect still higher prices. What the price of hogs will be, no one can tell, but are certain that unless we increase the production, we will run much shorter next year.

For this reason every farmer should consider it not only a business proposition, but a duty as well, to raise as many hogs as he can this year. It would be well for farmers not to sell a single sow, or at least to save the very best type for breeding purposes this spring. You may ask the questions "How many hogs have I? Does it pay me to raise hogs? How much pork does my family consume? Do we use any lard?" Figure with yourself what it would profit to raise more hogs. Some farmers argue that it does not pay to raise hogs because they eat too much and at the same time, these very farmers are buying all their pork and the lard they consume without thinking that as the price of feed for hogs rises, so does the cost of pork. A proportionate ratio is always maintained.

One of the best ways to raise hogs is to have a small patch of alfalfa, if possible, fenced in such a way that the hogs can be taken from one pasture to another, thus allowing the one to grow while the other is being pastured. With very little peas, barley or corn, the hogs can be finished off after they are grown. It is a well demonstrated fact that hogs pay well. In fact they are well called the "mortgage lifter" and perhaps there is no other farm animal which will bring so much money into the farm as the hog when properly cared for.

As a proof that hogs will pay, we might cite you to an instance where a certain man in one of our communities had been raising wheat and corn for a number of years. He had no stock on the farm and although he had good crops, he was a poor man. On our suggestion he secured three sows. The sows he bred, raising for him a goodly number of shoats. He bought other pigs from his neighbors until this year he had 40 pigs. He did not sell a kernel of corn. He fed the corn to the pigs and in this way, got a good price for his corn. He did not sell the hogs to anyone, but thought if it would pay others to butcher them, it would pay him. This man butchered his hogs and retailed them at 20c per pound. This farmer thinks that nothing pays better than hogs.

M. R. GONZALEZ,
County Agriculturist.
Las Vegas, N. M.

New York, April 17.—The British steamship Karmala, an 8,983-ton passenger vessel owned by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation company, was driven on a reef and sunk on March 17 near Spezia, Italy, after being shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine, according to two Americans who were among the Karmala's 190 passengers and who arrived here today from Europe. All on board the Karmala were saved.

Lordsburg, a thriving little town in the southern part of Grant county, is getting under way to organize a commercial club.

GERMANS HAVING DIFFICULTY IN CLINGING TO EMERGENCY POSITIONS

London, April 16.—Although British patrols have been in the streets of Lens and General Haig's men are in the outskirts of St. Quentin, the fall of neither of these towns has as yet been officially announced. The Germans, it is apparent, have sent in their reserves and are making a desperate defense to enable their engineers to complete the destruction of the mines and factories of Lens, which might have been useful to the allies.

Gap in Hindenburg Line

British Headquarters in France, April 16 (Via London, From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—The British continued today gradually to widen the second gap cut in the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin, having captured the positions known as the Three Savages, east of Gricourt. St. Quentin continues to burn. A way to the north, Lens still holds out. The Germans have several strong positions about the city to which they still cling.

The British apparently would like to take Lens without inflicting too great damage from an extensive bombardment. They have always been in a position to reduce the city to ruins, but the shells have been directed against selected spots known to be used for military purposes by the Germans. Nevertheless, the Germans continue their work of destroying the city by blowing up buildings.

Further details of the fighting yesterday show the desperate character of several German attacks on the new British positions. The attack which was essayed from both sides of Queant and temporarily pierced the British line at Lagnicourt, was exceptionally bitter. It began at 4:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and continued for three hours without interruption.

British advanced posts were driven in, but the support units joined the issue with the Germans. Many hand-to-hand encounters followed. There was also more actually aimed rifle shooting than for many months. During this fire the Germans fell in clumps. They attempted to seek cover behind bushes and in small thickets. The British fired into these with good results. When the reserves came up at last the Germans broke into full flight.

Hundreds of them were caught in their own wire entanglements as they attempted to regain their trenches, and they died by scores. Prisoners were taken along the six-mile front of the German attack, more than 300 being brought in.

There was fighting all day about Monchy-lye-Preux, east of Arras, which already had witnessed some fierce encounters since the battle of Arras began. Monchy, in its way, is a little Vimy ridge all by itself, standing sentinel as the last high ground over miles upon miles of plains sweeping eastward. The Germans held out there for two days after the Arras battle opened, and have launched half a score of counter attacks against it without success. The place lends itself to counter attacks because of outlying woods, where there ordinarily forces could assemble unobserved.

There were morning and afternoon attacks yesterday. In both instances the intentions of the Germans were discovered and artillery played on the woods, scattering a large percentage of the formations.

There has been notable air fighting over Monchy, and many machines have been brought down there in the last two days. Large German formations have attacked the British scouts, and

the patter of machine guns overhead has almost been continuous during the daylight hours. The Germans as a rule are careful air fighters, and virtually never attack unless they outnumber the British four to one. A single German machine is seldom sighted. They have come to be known as the "gang air fighters," but their tactics of lying in wait high above the fleecy clouds and darting upon an isolated foe do not perturb the British fliers. The British continue to police the air, not only behind their own line, but far into German territory, and say they naturally suffer the same casualties as a police force would from encountering ambushed attacks. The weather is favorable to the German methods of avoiding open air conflicts. Even on the clearer days, the sky is filled with clouds which offer protection and hiding places for the high-winged German machines.

British Capture Village

London, April 16.—The British captured last night the villa of Villeret southeast of Hargicourt, according to an official statement issued by the British war office. They also made progress northwest of Lens.

Large captures of guns and war material were made by the British at Lievin, and on the Souches river in the Lens region, the statement announces. The cannon taken include a six-inch naval gun of long range. Two truck loads of new tools, many thousand rounds of ammunition and quantities of bombs, grenades and engineering equipment also were captured.

German Second Line Pierced

Paris, April 16.—The French penetrated the German second line last night at several points in Alsace. The war office reports that great numbers of German dead were found in the trenches which had been torn up by the French shell fire. Prisoners and booty were brought back by the French.

Further gains were made by French troops south of the Oise. There was heavy artillery fighting during the night in Alsace, Lorraine, the Champagne, in the region of Soissons and Rheims and south of the Oise. Between Soissons and Rheims the shell fire was particularly severe.

British Lose Airplanes

Berlin, April 16 (Via London.)—Between Soissons and Verdun, says the official statement issued today by German army headquarters, the British and French yesterday lost 11 airplanes, mostly of the latest type.

Turks Driven Back

London, April 16.—The British forces in Mesopotamia have driven back to their position on the Jebel-Hamrin hill, the Turkish forces which made an advance from the hills beginning April 9, the war office announces.

Germans Say They Evacuated

Amsterdam, April 16 (Via London.)—It is asserted in a dispatch received here from Berlin that four villages in the Arras region which the British official statement of April 14 reported captured were villages and pieces of ground which the Germans had voluntarily evacuated several days previously.

French Offensive Begins

London, April 16.—"News of the opening of the great French offensive has spread like wild fire through the British forces, telegraphs Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France today.

No official announcement from Paris of a widespread offensive movement by the French has been made.

The indications, however, are that an offensive was about to be opened by General Nivelle forces in the sector between Soissons and the Champagne, where the artillery battle has been raging violently for several days.

Today's German headquarters report gave a hint that the battle might have started. After announcing exceptionally heavy artillery fire and reconnoitering operations from Soissons to Rheims, and in the western Champagne, the statement reported that "infantry fighting developed this morning over wide sectors."

The Paris official statement, covering the events of last night, mentioned an increase to extreme violence of the artillery fighting between Soissons-Rheims front.

REDMEN EXPECT TO ASSIST COUNTRY BY HELPING AUGMENT THE FOOD SUPPLY

Washington, April 17.—Fresh impetus was given to the nation-wide campaign for more food crops today by President Wilson's pleas last night for unity of action in furthering America's success in the world war.

The president's appeal, addressed to his "fellow countrymen" urged all the people to join in making the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for the triumph of democracy, but particularly emphasized the need of growers concentrating their energies on planting of crops so that the United States might fulfill its task of feeding the armies and peoples who are fighting Germany.

"Without abundant food alike for the armies and the peoples at war," said the appeal, "the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will fail. Upon the farmers of the country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations."

Idle Land Awaits Cultivation

Millions of acres of unallotted public lands in the west and the idle farms of the east and southwest pointed to by Secretary Lane in a statement today as places where men who do not enlist for the firing line may serve their country as effectually as they could at the front.

"Any citizen of the United States who has not already located a homestead may apply for as many acres of straight farming land as he wants up to 160 acres in the restricted sections and up to 320 acres in the unreclaimed sections. Straight grazing lands may be had to the extent of 640 acres," the secretary said.

President Wilson's letter to the farmers of the country is as follows:

"The White House.

"April 10, 1917.

"To the Farmers of the Country:
"At the present moment it is our plain duty to take adequate steps that not only our own people be fed, but that we may, if possible, answer the call for food of other nations now at war. In this greatest of human needs I feel that the American farmer will do his part to the uttermost.

"By planting and increasing his production in every way possible, every farmer will perform a labor of patriotism for which he will be recognized as a soldier of the commissary, adding his share to the food supply of the people.

"(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."
Commissioner Cato-Sells has written to superintendents of Indian schools as follows:

"Department of the Interior.

"Office of Indian Affairs.

"Washington, April 12, 1917.

"To Superintendents:

"I am much gratified at the prompt and enthusiastic responses to my telegram of April 9, urging increased production of foodstuffs by the Indians. Plans are already under way on prac-

tically every reservation. This campaign must be aggressively followed up by every means within our reach. The exact methods to be followed will depend upon the conditions on each reservation and upon the superintendents' ingenuity in devising ways and means.

"As stated in my telegram the war situation makes it imperative that every tillable acre of land be intensively cultivated. With the entry of the United States into the world war the importance of an increased food supply can not be over-estimated. We must sacrifice every non-essential along other lines for this supreme object. The service farmers should get into the field early and stay late, encouraging and assisting the Indians in every way possible. Enlist the co-operation of the lessees of Indian land and of the white farmers in the vicinity. This appeal is based on both economic and patriotic grounds. See that it is brought home to every employe and Indian on the reservation, through the farmers and other industrial employes. Publish it in the school and agency papers and circulate it by every other means which may occur to you. Appeal to the patriotism of the Indians. Show how they can serve their country effectively in the present emergency by exerting themselves to the uttermost in the production of foodstuffs. While my telegram mentioned foodstuffs, "particularly wheat, beans, potatoes, corn and meat," there should be no diminution in the production of forage for your own use.

"With 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together,' I feel that the Indians will play a large and important part in the economic history of the nation during this period of war stress.

"Bread and meat are an essential factor in this dreadful emergency and I am extremely anxious that the Indians shall fully demonstrate their devotion to our country and their capacity for industrial accomplishment, as well as otherwise should circumstances require.

"The success of our efforts in this respect will depend very largely upon the capacity, aggressiveness, and diligence of the superintendents having immediate supervision. Report progress from time to time by letter and do not permit any let-up in this campaign.

"CATO SELLS,
"Commissioner."

James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany before the severance of diplomatic relations between the

GERARD TO SPEAK

Boston, April 17.—Boston is making elaborate preparations to welcome two countries, who is coming to the city tomorrow in acceptance of an invitation to speak under the auspices of the Pilgrim Publicity association. Mr. Gerard's address will be delivered at a mammoth banquet in one of the local armories and it is the purpose of those in charge to convert the meeting into a great demonstration of patriotism. The Handel and Haydn society of 400 singers, assisted by the Boston Festival orchestra, will sing patriotic selections.

COMMUNITY CENTER

Chicago, April 17.—Whether democracy can meet the new world issues, and how, is to be discussed by representatives of civic organizations from all over America at a four-day conference which opened in this city today. The occasion is the second national conference on community centers, and among the special topics debated will be the Americanization of immigrants, the establishment of public labor exchanges, the use of school buildings by organized labor and the rehabilitation of the farm.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWS PATRIOTISM OF VEGAS PEOPLE

Marked by wave upon wave of enthusiasm, which swept over the vast audience, the patriotic meeting held at the opera house Tuesday night under the auspices of the Las Vegas Symphony orchestra was the biggest thing of its kind in the history of the city. The theater was crowded to capacity with people from Las Vegas and from the country round about.

Opening with a fervent prayer for the nation, offered by Rev. Norman Skinner, and followed by three orchestra numbers, including the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the chorus and audience, the enthusiasm of the speakers and their listeners knew no bounds.

Governor W. E. Lindsey, the first speaker, was introduced by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, chairman of the meeting. Dr. Roberts said in introducing the governor that no one has ever doubted the loyalty of San Miguel county, but that it was well to take counsel together in the present crisis. "It is well, too," he said, "to come together that we may know our leader; it is well that our governor should know us."

He declared that the large outpouring of San Miguel county people last night was to demonstrate to Governor Lindsey that the residents of this community are pledged to the governor, to the state and to the nation. He introduced Governor Lindsey as "one of ourselves."

Governor Lindsey declared that in the last 15 days he, in common with every other citizen of the state and nation, has learned a new language, the language of war. He had thought, he said that the civil duties incumbent upon him as governor would be great, but that he assumed the duties of governor in time of war with willingness, and is studying the language of war and of patriotism in time of strife. The governor said that it is right that the executive officers should declare themselves, and that he, as governor of New Mexico, declared "Give me liberty or give me death!" Governor Lindsey said we have naught against the German people, and prior to the beginning of the present world-war, he had had the highest admiration for the German government, but had failed to realize its absolute monarchy.

He discussed the status of the National Guard of the state, and said that he has communicated with the war department concerning the standing of the militia. He said that among the many reasons advanced for the mustering out of the New Mexico infantry is that the state legislature failed to approve the national defense act. He said he is doing all possible to put the New Mexico militia on an equal footing with that of the other states.

The executive told of how he had wired the war department, asking the protection of the state from invasion, as guaranteed by the constitution, and that his wire had been referred to General Pershing, who, in answer, had telegraphed him that Pershing, with his army, stand ready to do

what is necessary to protect New Mexico from invasion.

Industrial Mobilizations Likely

Governor Lindsey said that he has asked information from Washington as to what will be necessary to organize the National Guard again, and that, if necessary, he will call the legislature in extra session to approve the national defense act, but that he believes an executive order from President Wilson will give him authority to reorganize the militia and furnish New Mexico's quota. He strongly intimated that the legislature will be called in an extra session shortly if necessary. He said he likely would order a general industrial mobilization for the purpose of "creating economy and greater production and more efficiency in every way." He said that if, like Washington's little army experienced "a log is to be lifted," he will do his part and that the officers of the state militia will be selected from the same kind of people, ready to lift their share of every log.

Judge Leahy's Forceful Speech

It was upon the insistent demand from those who heard Judge Leahy's patriotic address at the dedication of the flag in the Episcopal church, that he was asked to make a patriotic address last night. Judge Leahy asked every one to realize that America is at war with the most powerful of European nations, forced on us by the war lord of the old world.

He said that if it becomes necessary for the United States to enter Mexico, the war against that nation must be prosecuted until the Stars and Stripes wave from Canada to Panama. Judge Leahy is a Spanish-American war veteran, having held a commission in Colonel Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders.

Spiess Says Country Calls

Judge Leahy drew a round of applause when he declared that we are not too proud to fight. He said that China is the only nation which has been too proud to fight, and that he, for one, did not want to be rated with China.

"The time for action," he said, "has arrived. The question now is not 'What do I want?' but it is 'What will I do?' This is not a time for rejoicing, for the life of the nation is at stake. That we have not been alert; that we have not been prepared is true, so we are preparing for any emergency."

The judge spoke of the peace lecture heard here last summer, and ridiculed the speaker, to the delight of his hearers.

Judge Leahy was followed by National Committeeman Charles A. Spiess, who lauded the civil war veterans, who attended the meeting last night in a body. Mr. Spiess said that everyone has a part in the present war, the old men to counsel and the young men to fight. He said the women may do their part, and "kidding" the women, he said it would be a good idea to remove telephones from the houses, and to prevent the show-windows from being decorated. He said that each and every one of us should endeavor not only to do our

part, but to do our part well. "With the feeling of protection from the Stars and Stripes in every part of the world," he declared, "we must offer also our protection to the American flag." Mr. Spiess scored "professional" patriots, who were plentiful of words but often niggardly in deeds.

Mr. Spiess insisted time and again, that the only thing Americans know today is to be pro-American. He likened America to the great melting pot of the world, saying that only pure Americans could come out of the crucible. Mr. Spiess' address was patriotic, in a practical way, and while he spoke eloquently upon the patriotism of Americans, he insisted that the only way to show patriotism is by practical methods.

Assistant District Attorney Luis Armijo encountered the greatest "job" of all last night. He interpreted for the speakers preceding him, and when he attempted to rest during Mr. Spiess' address, there were calls for an interpreter, so he willingly took the platform again and translated Mr. Spiess' remarks, then he made an address himself. Mr. Armijo spoke as one of the younger men, and particularly as a Spanish-American, though he said there is no hyphen now, that all are pure Americans. He declared that the Americans of Spanish descent had shown their loyalty in the time of the civil war, and that now they are ready to do their share. He asserted the citizens must offer their services in any way they are needed and not try to choose for themselves.

Mr. Armijo and Judge Leahy, as well as Mr. Spiess, ridiculed the "peace at any price advocates," who now are difficult to find, but who recently were numerous. Judge Leahy said it was too bad Bryan and his followers had not been sent to Germany to tell their tale to the kaiser.

Patriotic Resolutions Adopted

Judge E. V. Long, elected secretary of the meeting, read a set of resolutions, which he had prepared. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, and a copy has been sent to President Wilson, and to each of New Mexico's representatives in congress, to be read to that body as a token that Las Vegas and San Miguel county are loyal to the administration and that the people of this locality will stand behind the president now and until the end of the war. The meeting closed with "America" and Rev. Ray Spotts Dum asked a benediction.

It is to the Las Vegas Symphony orchestra that all the honor and glory of the big mass meeting last night belongs. The orchestra prepared the program, invited the speakers, and arranged for the decoration of the hall. It was entirely in the hands of the musical organization and it made the biggest success of it that was ever made in Las Vegas of anything of the kind. The mixed chorus, with soloists gave a delightful variety to the program. Solos by Mrs. F. L. Reiman and Rev. R. S. Dum were greatly enjoyed.

The following resolutions were adopted at the patriotic assemblage at the Duncan opera house last night:

Declaration of the People of Las Vegas, in Mass Meeting Assembled

We, the people of Las Vegas, New Mexico, in a public, patriotic mass meeting assembled, at the opera house, in the city of Las Vegas, April 17, 1917, to hear patriotic addresses from the Honorable W. E. Lindsey,

governor of New Mexico, and other public speakers, do hereby declare:

First: We send greetings to the president, and the congress of the United States, and express to them and the country at large, our most earnest approval and endorsement of the declaration, which the president and congress have made, and the action which they have taken in defense of the nation, against the unjustifiable, wanton and murderous attacks made by the German government upon our sailors and citizens on the seas, upon our commerce, and as well upon the sovereign and international rights of this country. We assure the president and congress, and all others in authority, that New Mexico and the great Southwest will give enthusiastic support both in men and in material resources, to every measure adopted to maintain the rights, honor and dignity of the nation in the war forced upon us and now on with the emperor of Germany and his government, and we urge that the most aggressive means be taken to place and continue the army, navy, and country in the best possible condition, not only for defense, but as well to conquer this new common enemy of republican institutions and to force an enduring and lasting peace.

Second: We pledge to the governor of New Mexico, our undivided and loyal support in every effort he may make to place New Mexico in the front rank of the nation's defenders, and to thoroughly prepare this state to take an active and honorable part in the conflict that is now upon us.

Third: The time has come when every citizen of this country who is here enjoying its benefits and protection, without reference to his place of birth, owes it to himself, his family and country to "show his colors" and to take his stand loyally and earnestly with the great republic now engaged in a war for the protection of its ideals, rights, and institutions, and to give open and loyal support to every effort that is made to defeat our enemies from whatever country they may come.

Fourth: The president and secretary of this meeting shall transmit to the president of the United States a copy of this declaration, and as well a further copy to our representatives in congress, to be presented to that body.

NEW COPPER COMPANY

Santa Fe, April 19.—The Tyrone-El Paso Copper company filed incorporation papers today, the capitalization being \$1,500,000, the paid up capital \$2,200 and the shares \$1 each. The incorporators and directors, each subscribing to 440 shares are: H. L. Dotson, Tyrone, Grant county, statutory agent; B. G. Martinez, J. B. DuBose, J. S. Wert, El Paso; James F. Ross, Pecos, Tex.

A charter was also granted the Empire Gas and Fuel company by the state corporation commission. The capitalization is \$500,000 and the headquarters are at Santa Fe. Francis C. Wilson is the statutory agent. The principal offices are at Denver, Colo.

The F. B. Collins Investment company of Oklahoma City filed incorporation papers today. The capitalization is \$500,000. The statutory agent is C. C. Baker of Clovis.

NEWSPAPER MAN IN SANTA FE TESTIFIES TO A TALK WITH "C. D. ARMOUR"

Santa Fe, N. M., April 18.—District Attorney Crist announced yesterday afternoon that the state probably would conclude its case in the Blancett trial by tonight. In such event the trial may be finished this week.

The following is from yesterday's New Mexican:

This afternoon in the Blancett trial the prosecution introduced evidence throwing light on the actions of E. W. Blancett in Albuquerque, as alleged, from October 27 to October 30. Edward Rich of Santa Fe, testified he saw the defendant, known to him as C. D. Armour, getting into a Pullman car at Albuquerque the night of October 30. He said the defendant had made him out an I. O. U. for \$300 balance due on a game of black jack played in Santa Fe in which defendant had lost \$200 in cash. He said Armour told him as he was leaving he had only his railroad ticket and \$40; that Armour told him to send his valise, left at the Montezuma hotel, to an address in Fresno, Calif.

The next witness was George C. Beringer, who said he was city editor of the Santa Fe Eagle last October and met the defendant, who spoke about having an item put in the Eagle concerning his trip through New Mexico, and gave Mr. Beringer an address to which to mail some copies of the Eagle. As far as he could remember the address was "E. Blancett," Needles, Calif. This is the first testimony to show that the defendant was using anything like his real name here. On cross examination, witness said he was under the impression the young man had been introduced as Armour; at all events, Mr. Beringer neglected to write the item or send the papers. The witness was not positive the defendant in court was the same man, although he declared he "looked like him."

The Auto Deal

The next witness was Odie Dyer, clerk of the Combs hotel in Albuquerque, who told of the purchase of the Oldsmobile "8" from "C. D. Armour" for \$500. Mr. Dyer said he identified the defendant. He took the precaution to wire to Sioux City about him and as a result of the receipt of a telegram from Sioux City, Dyer bought the car, with Mr. Hanlon, believing it belonged to C. D. Armour.

Harry Hanlon, traveling salesman of Denver, then took the stand and said that on October 30 he had bought an Oldsmobile "8" from the defendant who had said he wished to sell it because he was out of money. The witness said Mr. Dyer told him the man was Armour. He said defendant also showed a railroad pass and cards showing he was C. D. Armour. Hanlon said he wired to the Shoberg Motor Co. of Sioux City, received a satisfactory reply and put through the deal. Everything in the car went with it except the camera, the grip and a rifle.

Many Santa Feans Identify Defendant

Several Santa Feans were on the witness stand this morning in the case of the State vs. Elbert W. Blancett, charged with murdering Clyde D. Armour on October 23 of last year, which is being tried in district court before Judge Edmund C. Abbott. All of the witnesses identified the defendant as the man they had met in Santa

Fe—the man who had introduced himself as "Armour."

Beverly Bauer said he met "Armour" shortly after the young man arrived here. Mr. Bauer said he was interested in the visitor's car, an Oldsmobile, as he also had been driving an Oldsmobile. The subject of hunting came up and Mr. Bauer said he offered to take "Armour" out hunting but soon changed his mind as he noticed he had been drinking. "I did not want to go with him," he continued, "so I told him I had gone home and found my gun was stolen. Then 'Armour' offered to buy me a gun and give it to me as a present. I decided not to go with him, however." The witness said "Armour" told him he had driven from Trinidad and seemed to know a good deal about the roads because he had made good time.

Discussing the condition of the Oldsmobile "8" when he saw it, the witness said he noticed a number of scratches on the car and some scrub oak leaves as well as two or three branches on the running board.

"This man told me the scratches were made when his car got off the main road," continued Mr. Bauer "while he had gone out of his way to look at some sheep. 'Are you a sheep buyer?' I asked. 'No, but I am buying what I can and I thought I would look at the sheep,' he answered.

On cross examination by Mr. Renehan, the witness said in his opinion the defendant had taken "a couple or three drinks" and that as a result his face was flushed and he grew talkative. "He was not that way the first night I saw him," added Mr. Bauer.

Jake Levy on Stand

Jake Levy, proprietor of the Bank saloon, testified that he knew the defendant and had cashed a Western Union Telegraph company money order for him for \$197.90 the latter part of October. He said he saw the defendant endorse the check as "C. D. Armour." He added that Blancett had asked him to go with him to California.

W. R. Baird, a bartender in the Bank saloon, said he recognized the defendant and had cashed a \$10 travelers' check for him, under the name of "C. D. Armour." He also stated that the defendant had called at the saloon to get a .25 automatic revolver left there. He said that "Armour" bought some bottled beer and a pint of whisky.

F. L. Delvin, local manager of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph company, was the next witness. He said he met defendant the latter part of October, 1916, and talked about trading automobiles. He said that defendant announced that he had traveled from Denver with a partner who had quit him, on account of illness, at Las Vegas and that the defendant stated he did not wish to continue the journey to the Pacific coast in a big touring car, preferring a roadster. No trade was made, however.

Frank Shumaker, a bartender in the Bank saloon here, identified the defendant who, he said, came into the saloon and stated he was waiting for some money. "He stated he was on his way from Sioux City to the coast, had got as far as Denver where his sister became ill," he continued. "He said he came on from Denver to Santa Fe alone and wanted a companion to travel with him to California.

"Mr. Rich and I and he talked about

where we were born," continued Mr. Shumaker, "and this defendant stated that he used to live in San Juan county around Aztec and Farmington. He talked freely, visited the saloon often and finally left town. I did not see him after that."

Tom Closson, who is in the garage business, followed Mr. Shumaker on the stand. He identified the defendant as the man he had met at the Closson garage one evening. He said the defendant had asked a man who worked at the garage to show him the town. As to the work on the Oldsmobile car, which "Armour" had telegraphed would require him to stay in Santa Fe for six weeks, the witness said the men in the garage had consumed about an hour in making repairs. Mr. Closson said that "Armour" had told him that he had a friend who was taken ill in Las Vegas and had left him; this friend he had picked up in Denver.

The trial this morning opened with the testimony of Miguel A. Guerin, postmaster at San Jose, N. M., who testified that a letter or card deposited in the postoffice at San Jose after 7 o'clock in the morning of October 23 would bear the date of October 24. The card mailed by C. D. Armour to one of his sisters and postmarked "San Jose, N. M., bore the date of October 24.

Agent Hill of the Santa Fe railway at Glorieta, followed. He corroborated the testimony of S. S. McKircher as to the delivery of freight to McKircher on October 32. He identified McKircher's signature on the way bills.

H. E. Shoberg, manager of the Shoberg Motor company in Sioux City, Iowa, was the first witness at last night's session. He said he knew Clyde Armour since 1902 and he positively identified the photos of Armour as the man who had bought an Oldsmobile 8-cylinder car from his company in September of last year. He said the number "115,935" was under the front seat and the number "54,512" was on the motor. These are the numbers on the Oldsmobile car brought to this city recently for identification, it is said.

"You were shocked at Mr. Armour's disappearance, were you not?" asked Mr. Renehan on cross-examination.

"I was," replied the witness.

Counsel for Blancett then asked the witness if he had expressed his feelings in strong language by saying what ought to be done. "I do not remember just what words I used," replied the witness, looking puzzled.

"Did you say anything about wishing to pull a rope?" asked Mr. Renehan.

"I did not," replied Mr. Shoberg. He looked somewhat shocked.

After he left the stand Mr. Shoberg said to a representative of the New Mexican that the photograph of Armour seated in front of his fire place smoking a cigar was taken by his, Mr. Shoberg's, brother in Sioux City, who is a professional photographer.

Blancett Had Gun

The late afternoon session, yesterday, attended by hundreds of women and school girls as well as by a few men, was enlivened particularly by three incidents:

1. The testimony of Miss Flo Moore, formerly a clerk in the Western Union telegraph office here, that she

remembered Blancett's coming into the office to wire for money because he appeared then to be "rather a good looking fellow" well dressed, and because it was somewhat unusual to see "such young men" in the office.

2. The apparent inability of James Lewis, a taxicab driver, to determine while he was drinking in a saloon with Blancett whether Blancett was "lit up" or "tipsy" or "intoxicated" or "feeling his drinks;" also Mr. Lewis' hesitancy in defining just what is meant by that oft-used expression among men: "A coupla drinks."

3. The description, by three witnesses, of the argument in which Blancett and Attorney Charles C. Catron were alleged to have engaged in the Bank saloon in Santa Fe over motor cars and other things.

ANOTHER CUT IN FOOD SUPPLIES AND THEY ARE EXPECTED TO UNSEAT WILHELM

Copenhagen, April 17 (Via London).—The number of strikers in Berlin is semi-officially placed at 125,000 and distributed, according to the Tageblatt, through machine works, electrical establishments and some munitions plants. Reports agree that the demonstrators usually are orderly. Authorities were told a further curtailment of food rations from any cause could not be borne.

The Vorwaerts, alone of the big Berlin papers ventured this morning to comment editorially on the strike. It said that the demonstration was based not only on the food situation and the demand that internal reforms be no longer delayed, but also on the deep longing of the people for peace.

Hungarian Premier Resigns

London, April 18.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says the Budapest social paper Nowesseavk announces the resignation of Count Tissea, the Hungarian premier.

Commerce Minister Quits

Amsterdam, April 18 (Via London).—The Vienna newspapers announce that Dr. Turban, minister of commerce, and Dr. Baerreither, minister without portfolio, have resigned.

No Victory, no Monarchy

Count Reventlow, writing in the Tages Zeitung, asserts that victory is necessary if the German monarchy is to endure. He says:

"We have long expressed the view that German victory and the German monarchy are mutually dependent. Without a German victory the German monarchy will soon cease to exist."

WORKING SOUTHERN GROUP

Santa Fe, April 18.—The Valedon Mining company, just chartered by the state corporation commission, will work the southern group at Lordsburg which it purchased from C. W. Marsalis and Ed Fry. The Jumbo Mining company also incorporated recently will work six patented and seven unpatented claims adjoining the Graphic in the Cooks Peak district, Luna county. A shaft has been sunk to the 200 foot level and 300 feet of drifts and crosscuts have been run. The ore runs high in copper and silver.

Say: "I saw your ad in the Optic."

 * A GARDEN FOR EVERY *
 * FAMILY *

(By H. M. Bainer, agricultural and industrial agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, Topeka, Kansas.)

If every city home as well as every farm home were supplied with a good garden, much would be accomplished towards solving the high cost of living. Such a garden would cut down the necessity for buying many articles of food supply, such as are today bought in large quantities in tin cans and in other forms. If every family in this country had its own garden, there would be much less demand for many manufactured food products, and prices doubtless would be lowered. The good garden is not a fad; neither is it an experiment.

A garden, the size of an ordinary town lot, if well cared for, will supply an average family with vegetables from spring until fall. In addition to the every-day family needs, a garden of this size will furnish a surplus for canning and storing for winter use of such vegetables as beets, string beans, tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, carrots and turnips.

The cost of this family garden need be but little more than that for seed and labor. In case of a town garden, the labor can be furnished by members of the family without interfering with their other regular duties. In fact, this garden can be well cared for during the mornings and evenings, the same as chores and the person doing it will be benefitted in health as well as in pocket book.

Garden products, in season, can be made to supply a large part of the needs of the table. It is an easy matter for the house wife to economize and at the same time get a good meal, and plenty of it, if she has a garden to depend on. What is better or more economical, especially when prices are high, than to be able to supply the major part of at least two meals each day from what is produced on the back lot or on an adjoining one? Think of 50 cents' worth of string beans that actually cost but five cents, in labor and seed, with tomatoes, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, radishes, green onions, lettuce, celery, cucumbers and other vegetables thrown in at the same rate, and you will have nothing more than is to be expected from a first class garden. The soil is available for this garden, as will be also the sunlight, air and rainfall. Buy the seed; do the work; get the results. It is not too late to start this garden now, some of it can be planted as late as May. Remember, the garden means a constant saving of expense, not only for a few days, but for the entire growing season.

Cut This Out and Keep It

Every mother of young children should cut this out and keep it, that she may know what to get when her children have whooping cough. "We first used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home about three years ago when our daughter, May, had whooping cough, and it proved to be such an excellent medicine for this disease that I willingly recommend it. It never failed to relieve those whooping spells, loosen up the phlegm and give immediate relief," writes Mrs. Ethel Price, Mattoon, Ill.—Adv.

PROMINENT LAWYER DEAD
 Philadelphia, April 14.—John G. Johnson, widely known corporation lawyer, died at his home here today. Death was due to heart disease.

THIS ACCOUNTS FOR THE HARD FIGHTING GOING ON IN MESOPOTAMIA

Chicago, April 13.—Possession of a source of wheat supply, capable of feeding the entire world, is one of the stakes at issue in the fighting in Mesopotamia and on the adjoining fronts, asserts Professor John Adams Scott, of the Northwestern university, Chicago, who is an international authority on the Oriental countries.

In describing the commercial and military possibilities in the country beyond Bagdad, Professor Scott said: "There is no doubt that the English are now trying to close the door by which any new troops can reach Mesopotamia. It is computed that ancient Babylonia and the territory under its control covered only about one-fifth of Mesopotamia, yet the soil was so fertile and free from defects which produce famine that it supported in wealth a population greater than the state of New York now possesses. When Darius was defeated by Alexander, there was found in the vaults of Darius gold and silver to the value of \$650,000,000.

"If all of Mesopotamia can come under the control of one great nation so that there can be a comprehensive and unified development of reservoirs and irrigation, it is safe to say that it will be the richest land on earth, since no other land has soil made in alluvial deposits and which contains 15 per cent of lime. It is this lime beyond all else which makes this country so valuable, and which makes rust, mildew, and kindred evils impossible. Two harvests can be garnered each year, one from rain and one from irrigation. The one from rain is the only harvest now.

"The movement from Egypt is intended to shut off all access from Europe by land, since the Russians are now in control of Armenia and the overland pass, so that the Turks are forced to send troops through the Issus pass, or by the Alexandretta gulf. This is the route of the Bagdad railroad. Asia Minor has a double series of most difficult mountain ranges, Taurus and Anti-Taurus, so that armies must skirt them to the north or to the south. Russia now closes the route to the north so that if England can close the one to the south she will be as secure in Mesopotamia as she is in South Africa, since there is no avenue by which an army could come. The great difficulty in coming in or out of Egypt has been the intense heat of the desert south and west of Gaza, but the papers speak of a railroad having been built across this desert. This desert is cool at night, so that trains need run through it only by night, since the distance is not great. The English already have a naval base at Cyprus, so that they control the sea and can thus assist the army moving by land. The English are about 400 miles from their goal and must cross the high mountains of Lebanon or swing to the east where a railroad has already been built through Damascus. If they swing to the east they will withdraw from the protection of the fleet. They may have so completely demoralized the Turks that this protection is not necessary.

"This seems to me the board on which the game of the war is being played. Already Germany is helpless in Armenia and Mesopotamia and if English forces can get Aleppo then the power and influence of England will have been doubled by this war and the immense resources of Egypt and the entire valley of the Euphrates and Tigris will fall into her lap. This will mean a railroad from Capetown to Bombay and a future for the world which has never entered into the

mind of the most enthusiastic dreamer."

Incidentally, it is pointed out that the British forces in their northward march through Palestine toward the ancient pass of Issus must cross the supposed field of the battle of Armageddon.

SANTA FE DEFENSE MEASURES

Santa Fe, April 14.—At a special meeting of the city council last evening, Mayor W. G. Sargent was authorized to close the saloons at any time of day and for any length of time, whenever he deems it necessary. He was also authorized to swear in as private and special policemen all citizens who volunteer for such service. All hotels, boarding and lodging houses will be asked to keep special registers upon which descriptions of any suspicious looking guests are to be accurately entered.

The council authorized the moving of the city and firemen's hall from the site purchased by the federal government for a postoffice site, to an adjoining lot to be purchased from former United States Senator Thomas S. Catron. The building is a new two-story brick and it is believed can be moved intact.

LAS VEGAS FOR HEADQUARTERS

Santa Fe, April 14.—Four squadrons of cavalry will be recruited by ex-Governor George Curry in New Mexico for the Roosevelt division. Colonel Greenway will be the commander of the New Mexico-Arizona regiment of Rough Riders. Governor Curry will make either Santa Fe or Las Vegas the point of mobilization for the New Mexico squadrons. In 1898, during the Spanish-American war, it was Santa Fe from which the Rough Riders started and for historical and sentimental reasons, Governor Curry would again favor the capital, but he believes that Las Vegas has better facilities in the way of suitable camp grounds and tentage to be made the gathering place for the recruits. The ex-governor anticipates no difficulty in securing all the volunteers needful.

MARCH COLD AND DRY

Santa Fe, April 14.—That March was an unusually cold, dry, windy month, in fact, one of the coldest and driest since systematic records of climate have been kept in New Mexico by the United States, is the report today of Charles E. Linney, director of the weather bureau in this city. Practically one-third of the state had no precipitation or but a mere trace and a marked general deficiency occurred. Light precipitation was noted on the first to third, and twelfth to thirteenth and in a few localities on the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-sixth and thirty-first, but no good general storm occurred, and the month closed as the fifth with light precipitation, the amount for the period representing about one-half of the normal.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Foley Cathartic Tablets thoroughly cleanse the bowels, remove undigested waste matter, sweeten the stomach and tone up the liver. Do not gripe nor nauseate. Stout persons praise Foley Cathartic Tablets for the light, free and comfortable feeling they bring. Will not addict you to the "pill habit."—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

BIG COTTON CONSUMPTION

Washington, April 14.—Cotton consumed during March was 602,230 running bales, and for the eight months ending March 31, 4,517,096 bales, the census bureau today announced.

Rub the joints with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT to relieve rheumatism. It penetrates the flesh to the bone conveying its soothing and restorative influence to the spot where the pain exists. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

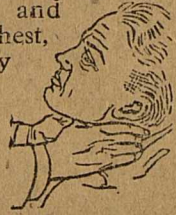


LOOK to Foley's Honey and Tar

when in the
clutches of
La grippe.

It quickly stops the hard cough, eases the pain and tightness in the chest, helps the wheezy breathing.

For many years the standard family cough medicine that contains no opiates. Try it.



O. G. SCHAEFER

LEROY O. MOORE DEVISES A METHOD OF QUICK DEFENSE IF NECESSARY

Santa Fe, April 14.—Governor W. E. Lindsey has approved the plan and offer of Attorney Leroy O. Moore to mobilize the eight thousand and more automobile owners of New Mexico. It will be remembered that it was the mobilizing of French automobiles that saved Paris from capture at the beginning of the war. Mr. Moore will address at his own expense every automobile owner of the state and bring him into an organization that will be ready to rush troops or homeguards to any point threatened within the state. This service will give every auto owner, even though beyond the military age or incapacitated for active service, a chance to do his bit for his country. Many of the settlements along the border are isolated and cannot be reached by train and an auto reserve corps would have greater mobility even than can be secured by train service. Mr. Moore will bear the entire expense himself.

ARE SUMMONED TO GIVE ADVICE REGARDING PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Santa Fe, April 14.—Governor Lindsey was in conference today with Speaker William H. H. Llewellyn, President John S. Clark of the state senate, Floor Leader R. P. Barnes of the house, District Judge and Rough Rider David J. Leahy, Supreme Court Justice C. J. Roberts, Colonel E. C. Abbott, former United States Senator Thomas B. Catron, Attorney R. C. Reid and others anent plans for the proposed special session of the legislative assembly. If at all possible, a special session may be avoided, although to date no plan has been found feasible to make adequate provision for the state's share in the national mobilization.

A valuable dressing for flesh wounds, burns, scalds, old sores, rash, chafed skin, is BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT, it is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

WOMEN AID ENLISTING

New York, April 14.—A house to house canvass to stimulate recruiting for the army and navy was begun today by the woman's suffrage party.

About Rheumatism

Do you know that more than nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply muscular rheumatism due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism which attacks the larger joints, knees, hips and shoulders? Neither of these varieties require any internal treatment. All you need is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment with vigorous massage to effect a cure. Try it.—Adv.

ONE HOPES SON WILL BE SAVED FROM GALLOWES; OTHER WANTS JUSTICE DONE

Over in Santa Fe, where the murder case of Elbert W. Blancett, charged with the killing of his motor companion, is being tried, two mothers sit, anxiously awaiting the result of the trial which will demand the life of Blancett in payment for his awful crime, or which will exonerate him from the terrible shadow hanging over him. While the two mothers wait for the end, the state's attorneys are drawing the net of circumstantial evidence closer and closer about the accused man, until it seems there is no chance for him to escape. And the defense is using every effort known to the students of law to free him from the charge, or to leave the shadow of a doubt in the minds of the 12 jurors into whose hands the final decision will go.

The mothers sit and wait. Mrs. Armour, the quiet, gray-haired little mother of the man whose gnawed bones were found bleaching in the sun, almost three months after he met his horrible death, has lost all hope. Her light went out when the skeleton of her boy was found. Yet the fear that he had met a more horrible fate was greater than the knowledge that he was dead. For weeks she fought against the news brought her by her son-in-law, that "Clyde Armour" was a drunken libertine, and that he lived a life of sin in Santa Fe and Albuquerque. She knew her boy, and she did not believe this was true. She knows today that her boy did not do the things which people, knowing the "Clyde Armour" in Santa Fe and Albuquerque, said that he did. He is dead. But his character is freed from the suspicion of a crime.

Is there a trial harder for a mother than to identify the possessions of her son, which had been stolen by his murderer, and to tell how and when he had obtained each article? That he had purchased this buffalo robe 16 years ago, and that he had prized it above all his possessions? Yet she did this willingly, hoping to bring the murderer of her boy to justice. And now she sits, perhaps her heart full of sympathy for the other mother; yet she hopes the man charged with the crime may pay the penalty according to law.

And that other mother, her hope fighting against odds to free her boy from the awful shadow, watches the trial as it progresses. To her the young man accused of the most horrible crimes, is but her boy, and she fights and hopes and prays that he may win in his struggle for his life and honor. She is the primeval mother, fighting for the possession of her offspring. At every session of the court she is present, sitting as near to him as she may, and deep in her heart she believes him innocent of the accusation of killing his friend and leaving his body to rot in the hills.

Is there not a bond of sympathy between these two mothers? And do they not appreciate the fullness of each other's grief? They sit, the two of them, able neither to do nor to say aught that will help their causes. They wait, and while they wait, the strain is greater for them than it is for the man whose life hangs in the balance.

TO SHOW PATRIOTISM

Kansas City is planning to give vent to its patriotism in a great meeting to be held tomorrow in Convention Hall. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Kansas City Americanization committee and is designed especially to attract the foreign-born residents of the city.

SMOKES CIGARETTES AND REFUSES TO MAKE ANY COMMENTS TO ANYBODY

The witnesses in the case against Elbert W. Blancett, who is being tried in Santa Fe for the murder of his traveling companion, Clyde D. Armour, returned to Las Vegas yesterday. They are M. A. Hagest, M. Biehl and wife, G. Sperry, Mrs. Max Bruhl and Mrs. C. E. Clement. According to word brought to Las Vegas by Mr. Hagest, District Attorney Crist expects the case to go to the jury Wednesday of this week.

Notwithstanding the strong case the state is making and has made, Attorney Renehan, Blancett's counsel, has intimated that he will clear his client, say the Las Vegans who were in the capital. Blancett sits and smiles and smokes cigarets and seems unconcerned as to the outcome of the trial.

The Oldsmobile "eight" which figured in the case, will be in Las Vegas this evening or tomorrow. Harry J. Hanlon, of Libby, McNeil and Libby, purchased the car, with Odie Dyer, of Albuquerque, and later repurchased it from the company which had insured it. It is stated that the insurance company settled with the Armour brothers for \$900. Mr. Hanlon wishes to sell the car, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Hagest, he is bringing it here, hoping to find a buyer. The following is from the Santa Fe New Mexican of Saturday:

Begins Cross-Examination

Mr. Renehan has changed his tactics at the trial before Judge Abbott in district court and cross-examines witnesses freely. From the line of examination he follows with nearly every witness it is evident the defense is trying to show there was no ill will apparent between Armour and Blancett when they arrived in Las Vegas the night of October 22, and none shown the next day up to the time the men were last seen in Las Vegas. Again and again Mr. Renehan asked witnesses whether they were not impressed by the "frank, boyish, smiling manner" of Blancett and whether they did not notice that Armour was more reserved but at the same time evidently on the best of terms with his companion.

Had an Eye-Opener

Light was thrown on the actions of Armour and Blancett while in Las Vegas by a number of witnesses. One of the most interesting bits of testimony given was that by T. F. Miles, a Denver candy salesman, who said he had dined with the two men at breakfast in a Japanese restaurant which evidently was the Merchants Cafe, he had recommended. He said that he had met the men at a saloon between 7 and 8 o'clock when they were apparently taking an early morning drink or eye-opener. His attention, he said, had been attracted to Armour's car with the Iowa license tag on it, as he has been born and brought up in Iowa.

During the breakfast, which lasted 25 or 30 minutes, Mr. Miles said that Armour had explained he had picked up the young man, meaning Blancett, who had been a chauffeur in Denver. As Mr. Miles was traveling out of Denver he said he discussed that city with Blancett, talking about good places to eat and also about the Y. M. C. A. with which Blancett seemed familiar.

"They seemed friendly toward each other, too, and there was no indication of bad feeling in the saloon or at the breakfast table.

"Was there anything in Armour's manner to indicate that he was a man of temper?" asked Mr. Renehan.

"No, sir," replied the witness.

"Was Blancett's style boyish, frank

and exuberant?"

"Absolutely."

Hotel Register Introduced

M. A. Hagest, manager of the Troy hotel, where Armour and Blancett put up on the night of October 22, was the next witness.

He brought the hotel register with him to show in it the names of Armour and Blancett but said he could not swear that they occupied the room all night although the room was paid for. He said if there had been any row between the men the night of October 22 he would have remembered the incident.

Biehl Met Both Men

M. Biehl, owner of a garage in Las Vegas, followed and testified that Armour and Blancett put up an Oldsmobile car in his garage about 5 p. m. October 22. He said he could not remember any special signs of friendliness between the two men but there was no trace of animosity in their manner. While in the garage Blancett saw two ladies and a lad of 14 years from Cleveland whom he had met at the hotel the evening before, and he told them he would see them in Santa Fe, the witness said.

Mrs. Biehl, wife of this witness, followed with corroborative testimony.

G. Sperry, who was at work on a car in the Biehl garage when Armour and Blancett took out the Oldsmobile car October 23 testified he had heard Blancett talking to two ladies whose car was in the garage. Their car also was an Oldsmobile. He said he heard Blancett state that he was on his way to the coast with Armour. He said that Blancett appeared to be in a joking mood when talking to Armour. Both men seemed sober. The men started for Santa Fe about 10:30 a. m., he added.

Mrs. Grace Elizabeth Clement, whose husband keeps a curio store in Las Vegas, testified she had sold a postcard to a man resembling the picture of Clyde Armour on the night of October 22. She identified the card mailed from San Jose, N. M., and postmarked October 23 and signed "Clyde D. Armour" as the kind of card which she sold him. She fixed the details in her mind because she rarely goes to the store, she said.

Dr. J. R. Johnson, retired auto manufacturer, who owns a ranch near Valley Ranch, went on the stand and told of the visit of two men traveling in an Oldsmobile car to his ranch on the afternoon of October 23. He said the car looked like a four cylinder but that he was not sure as the hoods of the four and eight cylinder cars are similar. He said the two men carried a shot gun and a 22 rifle. The shotgun found near Armour's skeleton was handed to him and he said it "looked like the gun." He stated the young men said they were on their way to California and seemed much interested in hunting.

Mrs. Martha Ellen Blake, who gave her residence as 204 Agua Fria street, Santa Fe, and who said she was in the garage business in October of last year, was called to the stand. "I saw Mr. Blancett, the defendant, on October 23," she began, "about 5 p. m. He arrived at the garage in an Oldsmobile

'S'. He came alone. I saw him the next morning about 9. He was probably in and around the garage a half dozen times during his sojourn in Santa Fe."

While Mrs. Blake was testifying, bailiffs of the court brought back to the court room the tent and camping equipment which had been identified by Mrs. Armour and her daughters as part of the things Clyde Armour carried in his Oldsmobile car when he left Sioux City the middle of September.

Mrs. Blake identified some of the things as articles she had purchased from Blancett who had stated, she said that he wished to dispose of them, as they were of no further use to him.

Mrs. Blake said she was talking in a garage when Blancett arrived and she then stated, "idleness gets a man into trouble more than anything else unless it is whisky; when a man is busy he has no time for trouble." Blancett stepped up to her and said he agreed with her as he knew that had brought him trouble. She said he had stated he was on his way to California with his mother and sister. Mrs. Blake was on the stand nearly an hour identifying scores of articles which had been sold her by Blancett, the same articles identified by Mrs. Armour as property of her son.

ARMENIANS NEED RELIEF

The American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief has sent a communication to The Optic stating that from October, 1915 to March 1, 1917, the committee has received contributions from Las Vegans to the amount of \$75.55.

In order to meet the minimum requirements of the destitute exiles and refugees in these lands, who are wholly dependent upon our American benevolence the committee would require and normally receives every month \$228.

Mayor H. M. Smith has received a similar communication from the committee, asking that he appoint a committee which will be responsible for securing the proportionate amount needed to save these hundreds of thousands of lives. The earnest cooperation of the citizens of Las Vegans is asked by the committee, which may be addressed at No. 1, Madison Square, New York.

A prudent mother is always on the watch for symptoms of worms in her children. Paleness, lack of interest in play, and peevishness is the signal for WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. A few doses of this excellent remedy puts an end to the worms and the child soon acts naturally. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Central Drug Co. —Adv.

SWEETSER-NAGEL WEDDING

St. Louis, Mo., April 16.—The marriage of Miss Mary Nagel, daughter of the former Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Charles Nagel, and Homer L. Sweetser, son of Mrs. Frank E. Sweetser of Brookline, Mass., was celebrated today in Christ church cathedral in this city.

The two distinct types of Eczema can be relieved readily by using Dry Zensal for the crusty, scaly skin and Moist Zensal for all watery eruptions. 75c a jar.

E. G. MURPHEY

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Advertisers Are Guaranteed the Largest Daily and Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in Northeastern New Mexico.

Under the caption "What are We Up Against?" The Editorial, published weekly in South Whitney, Ind., published recently the following interesting and food-for-thought editorial:

Way back in 1789 that sturdy patriot, Samuel Adams, uttered these impressive words: "We have achieved a great liberty; we have wrought out a great constitution; but my only fear is that our people, who are now poor and simple and love liberty because they have made sacrifices for it, will after a while grow rich and will prefer their riches to their liberty."

More than a century ago Thomas Jefferson described large cities, of which there were none in the country at that time, as being "pestilential to the morals," the health, and the liberties of men."

In his famous speech on "The First Settlement of New England," delivered at Plymouth, Mass., December 22, 1820, Daniel Webster made this prediction regarding the conditions under which a democratic government could survive: "The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in few hands, and to render the great mass of the populace penniless. In such a case the popular power would be likely to break in on the rights of property, or else the influence of property to limit and control the exercise of popular power. Universal suffrage, for example, could not long exist in a community where there was great inequality of property. The holders of estates would be obliged in such cases to restrain the right of suffrage, or else such right of suffrage would before long divide the property."

Convinced that at the present moment it is a patriotic service to recall every word of warning that ever fell from the lips or flowed from the pen of Lincoln, an ever vigilant and faithful sentinel on the watchtower of Liberty and Justice, the Rev. Daniel E. Hudson, reproduces in The Ave Maria what the martyr president said in reference to a danger far more grave than the one upon which the attention of the nation is now centered. The Civil War was drawing to a close, but the great president saw approaching another crisis, that, as he declared, "causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow; and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is

destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless!"

For the divine right of kings we in the United States have substituted the divine right of capital. Dr. Harry F. Ward declared recently in the last of a series of lectures at the Grand Avenue Temple in Kansas City. And a despot, by any other name, is just as bitter, he inferred.

"This is the last stand of despotism in the western world," Dr. Ward said. "In a general way, we have won the long fight for democracy in church and state. But what shall it avail society if it gain political democracy and suffer economic vassalage?"

"A few men in this country are accomplishing an almost absolute control of capital, industry and our natural resources—in other words, the means of life. Mind you, white capital itself is widely diffused, its control is in one street in one city.

"This plutocratic group is aiming at a despotic power never dreamed of by the haughtiest aristocracy in the old world, and at riches undreamed of by any empire maker in history. The opportunity is there and it is not surprising that men take advantage of it and fight to keep that advantage.

"Labor is its opponent in this fight and labor, in fighting the battle of economic freedom, is fighting the battle of all of us. For the middle or professional class is being caught in this grip just as labor is. Your average business man is becoming a mere tiny cog in the machine of organized capital and is being ground between the upper and the nether millstones.

"Some persons are very certain they have a remedy for this condition. It is one of better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions for the laborer. But this unrest is not simply the rumbling of empty stomachs, but a stirring of the spirit."

Doctor Ward has another remedy. It is that society say to capital, "This is not yours; your brains alone did not make it." That it say to labor, "This is not yours; your hands alone did not make it." That it say to both, "This is not yours; there are values in it not accounted for either by capital's brains or labor's hands. It is the product of all and will be used for the common good of all."

Surely there is to be found within the foregoing quotations from four or five different sources food for thought in abundance. Shall it be used as judgement might dictate or tossed aside as flippancy is certain to suggest?

That the proper respect for the United States flag may be shown, the following rules, from a circular letter sent out recently by the Grand Army of the Republic, on order of Department Commander F. E. Olney and Assistant Adjutant General John A. Ross, are published:

The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise, nor should it be allowed to remain up after sunset, or in a rain or storm.

"The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground and should never be raised or lowered by any mechanical appliance.

"When possible, the flag should be flown from a staff or mast, but should not be fastened to the side of a building, platform, or scaffolding.

"As upon every government vessel, so upon every government building—and every place of business—the flag should be flown during business hours. It should be hoisted and lowered at a uniform hour, as is done at army posts and navy yards.

"When the national colors are passing on parade * * * the spectators should * * * stand at attention and uncover."

It has been suggested that the lowering of flags each evening will be an economic move, as it will prevent the night winds from ripping the banners, and will give Las Vegas a patriotic service each evening and morning.

The Optic will announce each evening the hour when flags should be lowered, and the hour they should be raised each morning. Tonight, the sun sets at 6:39 o'clock. Tomorrow morning it rises at 5:19. Let every citizen who may, lower his flag at sunset, and hoist it at sunrise. The practice should become popular, and should instill more and more enthusiasm and patriotism into the hearts of those who take part in the raising and lowering of flags. If you can't raise your flag at sunrise, do so at a regular hour each day.

FIRE KILLS FIREMEN

Troy, N. Y., April 18.—Battalion Chief William Bailey, Jr., John F. Hoard and Albert De Courville, firemen, were killed and 10 other firemen injured today in a fire which destroyed the store of the Mohican Grocery company. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Santa Fe, April 18.—Judge M. C. Mechem has sentenced Joe Leon Ortega at Socorro to four to eight years in the penitentiary for voluntary manslaughter, but suspended sentence during good behavior. Harold Antzen was sentenced to five years for voluntary manslaughter. In the case against Onesimo Candelaria there was a plea of second degree murder. Charles Hillburg was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Alfonso Castillo was given a fine of \$50. Jacobo Sedillo reported to the authorities that he had soht and killed Antonio Gianera who had driven a flock of sheep across his range.

"SLACKERS" TO BE CALLED

Washington, April 18.—The Webb bill to permit foreign governments at war with Germany to recruit their citizens in this country for their armies passed the house today without a roll call. It has already passed the senate.

Washington, April 18.—As a part of the program to encourage a nation-wide growing of foodstuffs, every employe of the treasury department throughout the United States was today requested by Secretary McAdoo to cultivate all the land in his possession or control.

The creation of a traveling corps of farm labor to work on irrigated tracts of land is the novel proposal of Secretary Lane to further the nation-wide campaign to increase food production during the war. The plan was outlined today in a communication to Chairman Taylor of the house irrigation committee, in which the secretary asks prompt action on a bill designed to stimulate production on private and public lands within irrigation projects.

Senator Curtis of Kansas today introduced a bill to prevent dealings in futures in wheat, corn and other staples by refusing mail and telegraph facilities, along the lines of the cotton futures law.

MAN SUSPECTED OF SENDING MUNITIONS TO MEXICO HELD BY OFFICIALS

El Paso, Tex., April 18.—Frantz Gottwald, alias Francisco Gottwald, a German from Mexico, who has been detained at the Fort Bliss stockade by the United States bureau of investigation and military authorities, was released today on a writ of habeas corpus in the United States district court. He was re-arrested in the courtroom on a warrant charging him with conspiracy to export munitions to Mexico. His bond was fixed at \$7,500 and his attorney gave notice of his intention of filing another writ of habeas corpus late today. Gottwald was said to have been a purchasing agent for the Mexican army.

Washington, April 18.—Assurances reached Washington today that under no conditions that are now conceivable will the provisional government of Russia yield to the overtures of the German and Austrian socialist representatives to negotiate a separate peace.

The French commission coming to Washington to confer on war problems is composed of four commissioners, two officials attached to the mission and five army officers, composing a staff for Marshal Joffre as follows:

Members of the mission: M. Viviani, former premier and justice; Marshal Joffre; Vice Admiral Chocheprat and Marquis de Chambrun, member of the chamber of deputies.

Attached to the mission: M. Simon, inspector des finances; M. Hovelacque, inspector-general public instructions.

Staff of Marshal Joffre: Lieutenant Colonel Fabry, Lieutenant Colonel Remond, Commandant Requin, Lieutenant de Tessan and Major Dreyfus.

MORA COUNTY OFFICER GETS MAN WHO HAD GUN FIGHT RECENTLY WITH POSSE

Ricardo Lucero, wanted in Colorado for the murder of Frank West, was captured today by Sheriff Patricio Sanchez of Mora county and a deputy. The capture of Lucero, according to reports received here, was made without a shot being fired, and it was said he offered no resistance to the officers.

Lucero is at present in the Mora county jail, heavily shackled, and as he has refused to return to Colorado without extradition proceedings, Harry West, a brother of the murdered man, has been communicated with and will reach Las Vegas and Mora shortly, armed with the necessary documents.

Lucero is the man who, on January 5, held off a posse in the Cebolla canyon, a rough, mountainous district near Mora. The fight between Lucero and the posse occurred about 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and the posse, ambushed in the timber, were suddenly confronted by Lucero. The darkness covered him until he made his escape. Since that time vague rumors of how the outlaw was roaming the mountains by day and visiting the hamlets and villages in the northern end of San Miguel county by night, have reached Las Vegas, but no definite knowledge of his whereabouts had been learned by officials until the capture today, which was made at the same place where the posse ambushed Lucero on January 5, near Ledoux.

Con Jackson of Las Vegas and Harry West and Earl Cooley of Trinidad participated in the gunfight. Jackson guided the posse to the home of Lucero's aunt where he was reported to be staying.

After the fight, Sheriff Kane of Las Animas county, Colorado, arrived bringing with him a pack of blood hounds. Colonel M. M. Padgett, H. W. Kelly and Dr. F. R. Lord volunteered to accompany the sheriff, and they assisted in a thorough search of the region where Lucero was last seen. The search consumed all Saturday afternoon and Sunday, but was fruitless. Lucero had been employed on the West ranch in Colorado as a shepherd. He and Frank West, who was known to a number of Las Vegas, engaged in a dispute last August, and Lucero stabbed the young rancher to death. A small pocket knife was used. Lucero had gained the title of being a "bad man" and the officers from Trinidad and the men from Las Vegas showed gameness in pursuing him in the lonely mountains.

UNITED STATES ISSUES LIST OF PLACES THEY MUST NOT RESIDE NEAR

Washington, April 18.—All alien enemies residing within one-half mile of a fort, camp aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop in the manufacture of munitions are required to move prior to June 1 under penalty of summary arrest under instructions issued today by the attorney general to United States marshals.

The attorney's instructions also cover the enforcement of other regulations prescribed in the president's proclamation. Alien enemies found

with forbidden articles in their possession after April 21 shall be arrested, except in cases where the marshals shall be satisfied they aren't dangerous to public safety.

Aliens who fail to leave the forbidden zones by June 1 shall be summarily arrested, as may also aliens entering them. Permits may be issued by marshals to alien enemies to pass through the zones or to enter them where their daily work carries them into forbidden territory.

In certain instances where the residence of aliens within the zones is deemed not to be against public policy, exemptions will be made to the order requiring them to move. All permits shall be revocable at any time.

Alien enemies who tear down, mutilate, abuse, desecrate or insult the flag are to be regarded as "a danger to the public peace," and summarily arrested.

NEWS THAT ANOTHER VESSEL HAS BEEN TORPEDOED CAUSES INDIGNATION

Madrid, April 18 (Via Paris).—The Spanish steamship The Tom has been torpedoed and sunk without warning. Eighteen lives were lost.

It is expected that this occurrence will further inflame public feeling in Spain.

Recent dispatches said much excitement was caused in Spain by the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer San Fulgencio. The Spanish government sent a protest to Germany and is reported to have demanded indemnity.

Ships Lost

London, April 18.—The weekly report of British shipping losses issued today shows 19 vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk, and nine vessels of less than 1,600 tons. Twelve fishing vessels also were sunk.

Freighter Sights Submarine

New York, April 18.—A German submarine disguised as a sailing ship, carrying three masts, was sighted by the British steamship Southern Down on April 4, when about 300 miles west of Lisbon. The British freighter escaped destruction through her superior speed.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS UNEARTHED IN CASE OF CONVICTED MOONEY

San Francisco, April 18.—A warrant for the arrest of F. C. Oxman, a cattle man from Durkee, Oregon, was issued today charging subornation of perjury in the trial of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to hang May 17 for bomb murder here last July.

Chief of Police White asked the warrant after listening to the story of E. E. Rigall of Grayville, Ills., who accused Oxman of offering him money to help swear away Mooney's life.

Rigall produced letters written, he said, by Oxman asking him to come to California to corroborate Oxman's testimony that he saw Mooney and four other alleged bomb conspirators at the scene of the bomb explosion. It was upon Oxman's testimony mainly, that Mooney was convicted of murder February 9. Rigall brought in the names of District Attorney Fickert and Edward Cunha, assistant prosecutor, as having had knowledge

that he was to testify falsely to support Oxman's story.

Rigall never testified, but said that Fickert gave him \$100. Oxman had promised him \$250 personally, Rigall said. When the warrant for Oxman's arrest was asked of a police judge a representative of the district attorney's office opposed its issuance.

"I want to say to your honor," said Thomas O'Connor, for the bomb defendants, "that the district attorney's office is a party to this conspiracy."

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION ASKS CHANGE IN THE FEDERAL LAW

Santa Fe, April 18.—The state corporation commission has adopted the following resolutions and forwarded them to Senators Fall and Jones, congressman Walton and others affected:

"Whereas, under the act to regulate commerce as amended, the interstate commerce commission is empowered by congress to prescribe only maximum rates; and,

"Whereas, under the act to regulate commerce, the common carriers of the United States may in their own initiative publish and file with the interstate commerce commission tariffs advancing rates between points in the United States many of which advances are substantial and are permitted to go into effect without investigation; and,

"Whereas, it is obvious that under existing provisions of the act to regulate commerce the interstate commerce commission is without power to prevent, except upon protest filed against tariffs which are filed and a suspension of such tariffs, many of the advances of which are daily made by the common carriers of the United States in their interstate rates without justification; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the state corporation commission of New Mexico recommends and calls upon its United States senators and member of the house of representatives to introduce in congress an amendment to the act to regulate commerce delegating to the interstate commerce commission power and authority and making it its duty to prevent common carriers and other public utilities under its jurisdiction from putting into effect any advances in rates over which the said commission has control without setting the same down for hearing on not less than 30 days' notice to the state railroad commissions, the attorneys-general of the states, state corporation and public utilities commissions and the commercial organizations in the territory to be affected by the rates; and be it further

"Resolved, that certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to each of the two senators and the member of congress of the state, and that copies be furnished to the interstate commerce commission and the different state commissions throughout the United States."

COUPLE DIES TOGETHER

Santa Fe, April 18.—At Las Cruces this week occurred the double funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ward, who died within a few hours of each other, Mrs. Ward succumbing first. Their only son attends school in Santa Fe. The funeral took place from the Methodist church.

NEW RAY DESTROYS ZEPPELINS (By Frank O'Callaghan, in the May Number of Popular Mechanics Magazine)

About a year ago a sensation was produced in Ireland by an announcement in the press that a young student of the Hardinge Street Christian Brothers school, Belfast, Alexander Corr, had, whilst experimenting in his own home, discovered a new aniline dye, and for this reason, and other services, had been awarded by the British government an annual payment of 3,000 pounds (\$15,000 approximately) and a permanent scientific post of importance in London where he could continue his researches.

Corr was credited with having discovered a new ray by means of which Zeppelins could be destroyed. (Experts on science and aviation had maintained that this represented the only possible way of dealing effectively with Zeppelin raids over the coast defenses or the inland towns of England where ordinarily the odds were all in favor of the raiders.) Wishing to test his discovery at home he pasted a sheet of paper on a window at the back of the house and standing with his apparatus at a distance of 10 feet from the window, directed the new radiation toward the sheet of paper. He expected to transmit sufficient energy to ignite the paper. Actually, the window was blown out and a wall at the end of the garden demolished.

I confess that on hearing about the discovery I was inclined to take it with a grain of salt. However, all who heard the statement awaited future Zeppelin raids over England with interest, as we were assured that the new apparatus was certain to be supplied to all aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Garrison artillery. As is well known, in the two next attacks by airships the Germans lost one over London and two in a raid over the English midland counties, themselves admitting in their communiques that the British anti-aircraft defenses were "extraordinarily effective." Since then no air raid has taken place, and latest information from Germany indicates that the Zeppelins have lost the confidence of the experts as weapons of war.

From English officers in the Royal Garrison artillery on visits to Dublin I have heard that it is current gossip in London military circles that the discovery of a young Irishman (presumably Corr) was responsible for the destruction of the Zeppelins.

CADETS IN TRAINING

Santa Fe, April 18.—Otis Seligman is here from the Military Institute at Roswell on a few days vacation. He reports the most rigid military training at the institute in anticipation of many of the cadets being appointed to commissions in the army. Mrs. I. H. Rapp has gone to Las Vegas where she will be the guest of honor at a number of social affairs. Judge N. B. Laughlin has gone to Socorro for a week on legal business in connection with the Pablo Montoya grant.

Chicago, April 18.—Women's part in industries during the war will be discussed at the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League at Kansas City, Mo., June 4 to 11.

REPORTS COME THROUGH THEM THAT GERMANY WILL MAKE CONCESSIONS

Copenhagen, April 14 (Via London)—Peace within two months and a half is predicted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Danish socialist press, which confirms the reports of unofficial negotiations between Russian and German socialists as against the diplomatic denials in the socialist newspapers here and in Berlin.

"I am assured from an absolutely trustworthy source," he says, "that Germany is ready to restore Belgium and Serbia, evacuate France, and, with Turkey, arrange an agreement with Russia over the free navigation of the Dardanelles. An agreement is also possible on the Polish questions, as the Russian government knows." The correspondent pictures England as the sole obstacle to peace. There is reasonable ground to believe the statement in reference to the Russian and German negotiations.

ONE JOINS AVIATION CORPS AND ANOTHER HASTENS WEDDING

Montreat, April 14.—Quentin Roosevelt, son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, has joined the Canadian aviation corps to obtain instruction for service with an American army at the European front, should such an expedition go abroad, it was announced by Colonel Mulloy, one of the organizers of the Tour of War convention. If no American troops go to Europe, young Roosevelt will serve with the Canadian air forces, Colonel Mulloy stated.

Archie Gets Married

Boston, Mass., April 14.—Archibald B. Roosevelt, son of Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and Miss Grace S. Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Lockwood of this city, were married at noon today in Emmanuel Episcopal church. The date of the wedding was set forward because of the expectation of an early call to the colors by Mr. Roosevelt, who is a member of the officers' reserve corps at Harvard university.

GLAD TO LEARN OF IT

Coughs that follow lagrippe or any deep-seated hacking cough will wear down the strongest man or woman if allowed to continue; C. Smith, 1421 12th street, Augusta, Ga., writes: "I got one 25c bottle of Foley's Honey & Tar and my cough and cold is about well. I was glad to learn of a great medicine like that."—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

ALIENS ARE DISARMED

Denver, April 14.—Acting upon orders from Washington, department of justice officers today notified the chief of police and sheriffs in this district to issue orders to their men to notify all alien enemies to surrender their arms to the police within 24 hours.

Be Cheerful

It is not so easy to be cheerful when one is ill. We may, however, seek the cause of our despondency and perhaps remove it. When it is caused by indigestion or constipation, as is frequently the case, Chamberlain's Tablets may be depended upon to correct it in almost every instance.—Adv.

Copenhagen, April 14 (Via London).—The results of the statistical investigation into the war cost of living in Germany, which was conducted in April 1916, and which are now published, show that the cost of the bare necessities of life for families in the lowest wage class materially exceeds their income. This class includes families earning from 100 to 200 marks monthly, and their living expenses are put at 222 marks, five pfennigs.

IDENTIFIES PROPERTY OF SON FOUND NEAR GNAWED BONES OF MURDER VICTIM

Santa Fe, N. M., April 14.—The trial of Elbert W. Blancett of Friday Harbor, Washington, charged with the deliberate murder with a shotgun of his friend and motor companion, Clyde D. Armour of Sioux City, Iowa, on October 23, a few miles east of Santa Fe, got well under way this morning.

Mrs. Baker, the anxious mother of the prisoner, and Mrs. Armour, the pale and sorrowful mother of the youth whose gnawed bones, found in a lonely arroyo, are to be an exhibit in the evidence have already shown how painful will be the ordeal through which they must sit. As they met in the court room for the first time last night, Mrs. Armour burst into tears. She went on the stand and identified not only the rusty shotgun found near Armour's body, but many articles taken from the auto alleged to have belonged to Armour and in which Blancett is alleged to have reached Santa Fe and taken friends "joy riding."

Blancett, who has recovered from a self-inflicted shotgun wound in the neck immediately after his arrest, is entering on the trial with composure. He is only 22 years old.

Other witnesses last night were Bookkeeper William J. Reeves of the Thomas County Sack company of Denver, who identified the payroll signature of Blancett while an employe there; Earl D. Cordova of Aztec, N. M., who states he knew Blancett there and met him in Santa Fe on October 23; Mrs. Ben Hebranson of Minot, N. D., daughter of Mrs. Armour. With her mother she accompanied Armour in the car on his ill-fated trip as far as Clarks, Nebraska.

Try to Prove Friendship

Today Denver and Las Vegas witnesses testified to the apparently friendly relations between Armour and Blancett after Armour had hired Blancett in Denver to accompany him in his car to the coast, the defense taking special pains to bring out the alleged fact that they became warm friends.

Santa Fe, April 14.—The work of examining jurors for the Blancett murder case continued here yesterday, and up to 4 o'clock, eight jurors had been accepted. The defense had used nine of its 12 challenges, and the state had used four of its six. A special venire had been empaneled. The eight jurors are Nicholas Pino, of Cienega; S. C. McCrimmon, Santa Fe; Ramon Martinez, Santa Fe; Francisco Montoya, Santa Fe; Cornelio Montoya, Pojoaque.

The sessions of court during the Blancett trial will begin at 9 o'clock each morning, continue till noon, resume at 2 p. m., and continue until 5 or 6 o'clock each evening, and possibly there will be night sessions, beginning at 7:30 or 8 o'clock. Ten days or more will be used in trying the case, is the opinion of Santa Fe attorneys.

DAUGHTER IN TERRIBLE SHAPE

A. Mitchell, Bagdad, Ky., writes: "My daughter was in terrible shape with kidney trouble. I got her to take Foley Kidney Pills and she is completely cured." Foley Kidney Pills strengthen weak, deranged kidneys; correct bladder troubles; stop rheumatic pains and backache; relieve sore muscles and stiff joints.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

C. B. Stubblefield, formerly traveling representative of the Continental Oil company, has purchased the Clouthier garage at Springer, and has taken charge of that automobile hostelry.

FIRE IN ARSENAL

London, April 14.—It is officially announced that a fire occurred at Woolwich arsenal this morning. There was no loss of life, and the announcement says only slight damage resulted.

THE SPANISH COAST IS CREW OF VESSEL WRECKED OFF RESCUED

Washington, April 14.—The American schooner Edwin R. Hunt of New York, was abandoned by her crew under shell fire from a submarine near Cape Gata, Spain, in the Mediterranean, April 7, according to a dispatch to the state department from Consul Gasset at Malaga.

Consul Gasset's message said: "American schooner Edwin R. Hunt of New York, Nicholas Miller master, with crew of eight, bound from Crette to New York in ballast, shelled by submarine at 4 a. m. April 7, 40 miles off Cape Gataud. Ship abandoned by crew under fire, fate unknown. Crew all saved, brought to Almeria by Danish schooner Konso."

FIRE WHICH MENACED MINING TOWN BELIEVED STARTED BY THEM

Kelly, N. M., April 14.—Disorder around the mines at this place has grown almost to a threatening degree. The large number of aliens employed in the mines and the arrival of others at frequent intervals has aroused suspicion. A fire, which started Monday morning and threatened the whole town, is believed to have been of incendiary origin, and three natives of Mexico, are to be deported, according to reports. From responsible sources it is indicated that immediate steps will be taken to insure safety to Kelly and Magdalena from any sort of rioting and disorder. Kelly is a mining town in Socorro county, four miles south of Magdalena, the nearest railroad point. Its population is about 1,200.

FORMER GOVERNOR CURRY TO FORM ORGANIZATION FOR ROOSEVELT'S DIVISION

Ex-Governor George Curry was in Las Vegas last night and this morning, consulting with District Judge David J. Leahy and other leading citizens regarding the troop of cavalry which will be organized here as a part of Colonel Roosevelt's division, which he is offering to President Wilson for service in France. Governor Curry, a Spanish-American war veteran, and one of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, is enthusiastic about the matter, and is working under instructions from the colonel. He will have charge of the organizing of four troops of cavalry, from New Mexico and Arizona. Judge Leahy, also a veteran of the Spanish-American war and a Rough Rider, William Whalen, John Joerns, and Colonel M. M. Padgett accompanied Governor Curry to Santa Fe this morning.

According to the plans of Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Curry states, one regiment will be commanded by John C. Greenway of Bisbee, one of the Rough Riders. Governor Curry will take command of a squadron, and commissions have been tendered a number of prominent New Mexico men, including Judge Leahy. In the event Colonel Roosevelt is authorized by President Wilson to raise a division of Rough Riders for service with the allied forces in France, Governor Curry will have charge of the recruiting from the two states. Of course all the plans are tentative as yet, and will be until the necessary authority is secured from President Wilson.

Learn to Sleep Well

Sleeplessness is often induced by constipation and indigestion. When this is the case take Chamberlain's Tablets to correct these disorders, also walk three or four miles every day. Eat a light supper, as a full meal for supper is often a disturber of sleep and digestion, too. You will find these tablets to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with.—Adv.

Zensal will stop the itching. For all skin troubles. Sold by E. G. Murphy.—Adv.

GOVERNOR LINDSEY GIVES UP PLANS FOR A SPECIAL SESSION

Santa Fe, April 16.—Governor Lindsey has decided not to call a special session of the legislature immediately, although he had prepared a formal call carefully enumerating the subjects upon which the special session was to act. After conferring Saturday with legislative and military leaders, he deems it unwise to anticipate any action by congress. It would mean greater efficiency and unity of action, if New Mexico were to conform exactly with the federal legislation that is still to be enacted by congress. Until it is definitely known what that action will be in every detail, it seems useless to call the legislators together. Even then, it may not be necessary and may require merely executive action to have New Mexico do its share toward the triumph of the nation.

It was pointed out that the tendency is to have the federal government assume every responsibility for defensive and offensive so that legislative action will not be necessary by any state. It is possible that executive action will be sufficient to have New Mexico furnish its National Guard unit recruited to full strength, especially if the United States bears the cost of recruiting and pays the men, as it will undoubtedly do. As men who have dependents will not be accepted, there will be no immediate need of making financial provision for dependents. When it comes to a federal elective draft, it will be the federal machinery and not the state that will select or reject the men drafted, the federal government paying all of the expense. As to protecting the border, it is felt that the United States army will be equal to the task, and in the meanwhile, the volunteer forces already furnished and armed by various interests with the aid of home guards and volunteer automobile forces, will prevent raids as far as it is possible for any force to do it.

For mileage alone, the proposed special session would mean the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. However, Governor Lindsey still feels that later on a special session may be advisable if for no other purpose than to make available financial means even though the federal income tax, and federal indirect taxes will be the means of having New Mexico bear its share of the financial burden of the war.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets.—O. G. Schaefer. Adv.

The town council of Clayton, Union county, has approved a petition that a certain district in the town be paved.

Recruiting Officer David O'Brien, who has his headquarters in the Troy hotel, says the government's announcement that it will take volunteers for the regular army during the period of the war has brought him many inquiries. Many young men are anxious to join for the struggle with Germany, but they do not care to serve several years in case the war closes soon. O'Brien has received from Washington instructions to receive men for the period of the war.

DEFENSE OF INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF FRANCE IS BECOMING LESS STRONG

London, April 14.—The British have taken a bull-dog grip on the whole German line from Loos to north of St. Quentin, and refuse to be shaken off.

Under what the newspapers call the "Haig plan," first one section of the Hindenburg line and then another has been subjected to violent bombardment, followed by infantry attacks which have badly shaken, if they have not seriously broken, the front on which the Germans have depended for the defense of the industrial districts of France, which have been in their hands for more than two years.

The Lens coal mining area around the town is being closely invested and the German hold on it is becoming more precarious. Several more villages and positions southwest of the town fell into British hands during the night, together with four eight-inch howitzers, and the line here has been linked up with the positions taken from the Germans in the battle of Loos. The German stay in St. Quentin is likewise additionally threatened through the capture by the British of the village of Fayett, a bare mile northwest of the town, from which point the British guns command the German lines of communication northward.

Again the British have advanced further toward the Cambrai-St. Quentin road, while southeast of Arras they are approaching Queant, which is the northern extremity of the new German line defending Cambrai.

General Horne, who is considered the greatest artillery expert in the British army and who assisted General Nivelle in the successful attack by the French north of Verdun in December, last, commands the British forces around Lens, where, owing to the natural defenses composed of waste dumps around the mines, the artillery must largely be depended upon. General Horne has on his right the army under Major General E. H. H. Albany, who has also gained new laurels in this war.

These generals and their colleagues under Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, have accomplished since Monday a work which many military writers expected would occupy a great part of the summer, but thus far there has been no flag waving nor celebration in Great Britain; the impression prevails that greater events will soon follow and that with the fall of Lens the relief of Lille will not be long delayed.

Germans in Retreat

British Headquarters in France, April 14 (Via London).—From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.—The British last night broke the German front for a distance of four miles. The Germans are in retreat.

It is not without difficulty that one comes to a realization that semi-open warfare has replaced the old deep trench fighting on the greater part of the British front. It is difficult even for the fighting men (actually) to grasp the situation, a situation for which they have waited so long. The Germans possibly feel the change more than anyone else, for above all things they love their underground comfort. The Germans were the first to transfer fighting to ditches, and they are reluctantly giving up that style of warfare.

The deep concreted dugouts and tunnels along the old first line of the front were the only protection the Germans had against the ever increasing British gun fire, and every time they get an opportunity to pause, now they immediately dig in. Open field tactics have been a part of the training of the new British army ever since its organization began in 1914. There has been some criticism of that system from time to time, on the ground that the war would always be fought from trenches to trenches, but for the last few months the British army in France has been drilled

in open tactics almost daily. The results of these training methods have been apparent in the last few days.

The correspondent saw a bit of field maneuvering two days ago in which the British troops completely outwitted part of one of Germany's crack regiments.

Losses Are Small

The losses in the recently inaugurated operations have been so much smaller than would be naturally expected, that army authorities are fairly jubilant. Another gratifying feature has been the speed with which the British have everywhere attained their objective. The turning of the top of the Hindenburg line has been an achievement of which the full importance has naturally not been developed.

The complete smashing of the Vimy ridge seems to have somewhat upset the German plan, but they are evidently determining to put up the strongest possible defensive fight before falling back again.

The gaps in the German defenses were made in two places. Positions on a front of three miles between the Double Crassier and Givenchy and another mile on the north flank of the Hindenburg trench system were captured. Advance posts were pushed well toward Quenat and Pronville, important points in the German defenses. The Germans are fighting as they retire from Loos southward, and are being hard-pressed. Fires and explosions in the territory to the rear of the German lines continue. The weather today was favorable for campaigning.

Turks Are Defeated

London, April 14.—The Turks have sustained another defeat at the hands of the British in Mesopotamia. The war office announces that the Turks are in retreat after a battle in which they suffered heavy losses.

Pause on Western Front

Berlin, April 14 (Via London).—Northeast of Arras and on the River Scarpe there was a pause in the fighting activity yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

On both banks of the River Somme, the Germans add, strong enemy forces advanced against our St. Quentins. The attacks were heavy losses, the British leaving three officers and more than 200 men in our hands.

Further south, at Croiselles and Bullecourt, says the announcement, the British, after violent artillery fighting, several times vainly attacked. In a counter thrust "we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy."

Artillery Used in Champagne

Paris, April 14.—Artillery fighting continues with marked intensity in the Champagne, the war office announces. French patrols were active and brought back prisoners. South of St. Quentin there were heavy artillery actions.

Austrians Offer Bribes

Petrograd, April 14 (Via London).—Reporting military operations on the western Russian front the statement issued today by the Russian war department says:

"Western front: On all fronts there were scouting reconnaissances and reciprocal firing. The enemy bombarded Brody, and some civilians were killed.

"In various sectors of the front groups of Austrians with paper parcels in their hands came out of their trenches, and, making signals with flags, endeavored to entice our troops to approach them. They were dispersed by our artillery with shrapnel fire."

ROYAL ARCANUM BROKE

Boston, April 14.—Thomas J. Boynton, formerly attorney general of Massachusetts was appointed receiver of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum by Federal Judge Al-drich today.

RESULT IS LIKELY TO BE INFERTILE HYBRIDS, FOREST SERVICE SAYS

Albuquerque, N. M., April 14.—That the stocking of small streams with more than one species of trout is liable to result in the production of infertile hybrids, and thus to injure the fishing, is the gist of an opinion rendered by H. F. Moore, deputy commissioner of fisheries, in response to an inquiry from the forest service. It has not been proven that hybridization takes place to any marked extent, says Mr. Moore, but it may do so, and the safest course is to stick to one kind of fish.

"Rainbow trout, brook trout, native mountain trout and other species are often placed in the same stream," says District Forester Paul G. Redington. "Much time and money is spent in replenishing the mountain streams of the Southwest each year. It is important that this work be done with a view to maximum results. Hence our inquiry as to mixing species. The forest service will do no further mixing until we learn more about hybrids."

Forest service men state that reports from fisheries on the occurrence, source, and relative abundance of hybrid trout would be useful in arriving at a final conclusion on the question.

NOTIFICATION IS SENT TO WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON LATE

Washington, April 14.—Official notification that Bolivia had severed diplomatic relations with Germany reached the state department today in a note from Minister Calderon. The text of the communication may be made public later.

BARNEY OLDFIELD HERE

Barney Oldfield, probably the world's most daring automobile racer, was in Las Vegas an hour today. He, with two companions, D. G. Joyce of Chicago and Waldo Stein of Los Angeles, is traveling in a Packard "twin six," from Los Angeles to Indianapolis. The party left Los Angeles at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and reached Las Vegas at 11:30 this morning, having traveled a distance of 1,050 miles. They reached Albuquerque at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and left there at 5:30 this morning, making the trip to Las Vegas in six hours flat, with 45 minutes' time lost in Santa Fe.

They stopped at the Las Vegas Motor company's garage for gas and oil, and continued east after luncheon here. They report the roads "good in New Mexico," which they must be, for any autoist to make the time the Oldfield party has made.

Much Extra Work in March

To have a fine healthy complexion the liver must be active, the bowels regular and the blood pure. All this is brought about by using HERBINE. It thoroughly scours the liver, stomach and bowels, puts the body in fine condition and restores that clear, pink and white complexion so much desired by ladies. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT CALLED

Amsterdam, April 14 (Via London).—A Vienna dispatch says that the Austrian parliament will be summoned to meet in the middle of May.

Bad breath, bitter taste, dizziness and a general "no account" feeling is a sure sign of a torpid liver. HERBINE is the medicine needed. It makes the liver active, vitalizes the blood, regulates the bowels and restores a fine feeling of energy and cheerfulness. Price 50c. Sold by Central Drug Co.—Adv.

WATCHING WAR

People of Triest, Austria, Watch Progress of Battle from Their Homes

Triest, Austria—This city has war in its front yard and seems to have become accustomed to it. The people of Triest saunter leisurely to the pier of San Carlo in the afternoon, when the weather is good, and watch the drum fire at and near Monfalcone. Glasses are not needed to watch these artillery duels. They can see actual battles from their cafes and at night they go to sleep counting the dull reports of some bombardment over at the Isonzo.

At night Triest is dark. Here and there a street lamp is lighted in the interior streets. From the high house walls breaks an occasional ray of light through the shutters. The display of searchlights on the Adriatic has long ago ceased to interest. Even the fine colored rocket exhibitions along the coast no longer draw a crowd.

The air raids of the Italians have done little damage to Triest itself, though some results have been achieved at points nearby. Some say that the city has escaped bombardment because the Italian government does not want to earn the ill-will of the citizens it hopes to acquire by taking Triest.

Upon the city looks from the northwest the Hermada, key to Triest, a mountain whose crest is about three miles long and from 600 to 850 feet high. Before the Italians can take Triest, the Hermada must be reduced. This would not be true did the Italian navy venture into the North Adriatic. The Austro-Hungarian navy, though inferior in numbers, has so far prevented this, mainly by virtue of the submarines, one of which comes occasionally to the surface in view from the waterfront.

A WORD TO MOTHERS

There seems to be more than the usual number of children suffering from measles, whooping cough and other children's diseases this spring. Do not neglect any cold, for a cold weakens the system and makes a child more liable to attack or more serious ailments. Foley's Honey and Tar relieves coughs, colds and croup.—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Washington, April 14.—Activities of the government in furtherance of its campaign to stimulate food production in the United States during the war continued unabated today. Secretary Houston conferred with congressional leaders regarding proposed legislation authorizing the government to regulate and fix food prices if necessary and license large distributing agencies.

HAD TROUBLE FOUR OR FIVE YEARS

Many people suffer from bladder trouble when they can be quickly relieved. W. J. Furry, R. F. D. 2, Salem, Mo., writes: "I was bothered with bladder trouble four or five years. It gave me a great deal of pain. I took different medicines, but nothing did me any good until I got Foley Kidney Pills."—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

ALLIES GREET RUSSIA'S

Petrograd, April 14 (Via London).—British and French labor deputations sent to extend fraternal greetings to the new Russian government arrived in Petrograd at midnight last night. The delegations were welcomed by huge crowds carrying red banners inscribed "Unity" which were waved while the bands played the Marseillaise.

Try Zensal for that itching Eczema. Sold by E. G. Murphey.—Adv.

Chautauqua and Home-Coming Week

Las Vegas

May 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24

Hear William J. Bryan and Governor Malcolm R. Patterson

The Governor of Tennessee comes to the local chautauqua with a message of patriotism, progress and inspiration. There will be no politics, no muck-raking but rather an appeal for right living, higher ambitions, and nobler ideals in both civic and personal life.

Governor Patterson is a lecturer who upholds the highest oratorical traditions of the South. He is a great orator and avowedly a reformed statesman.

Other Famous Lecturers

Other famous lecturers on the program include Edward Amherst Ott. He is a great lecturer and educator, with themes pertaining to individual and community betterment.

There will be Lou Beauchamp, who gives "Take The Sunny Side." It is a new lecture with the name under which he has given it over 5,000 times. This is the funny lecture.

Brooks Fletcher is the noted newspaper editor and lecturer. Three years ago he was on the Redpath-Horner circuit and the demand for his return has been so urgent and continuous that he will be with us again this season.

Alexander Irvine has just returned from the trenches of Europe in direct answer to a request of Mr. Horner to deliver his great message to Chautauqua audiences. This lecture will be one of the most important and far-reaching events of the entire Chautauqua.

William Rainey Bennett is "The Man Who Can." His entertainment—for that is what his lecture really is—is a series of song, story and solid substance, mingled with the touch of a master.

There will be musical attractions superb, including The Althea Players, The Metropolitan Men Singers, W. S. Ellis and his Hawaiians, Harrison Keller, violinist, and Stewart Wille, pianist. Then the entertainers include the funny Ada Roach, Ducrot, the magician, Jane Dillon, reader and others. The climax of all will be the great drama, "Little Women" and the opera "Pinafore". There are more than 50 people in these two companies alone.

SEVEN BIG DAYS—FOURTEEN BIG PROGRAMS. BUY A SEASON TICKET.

LOSS TO BEEF AND DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE PAST YEAR WAS ENORMOUS

Santa Fe, April 17.—A total of 45,510 head of cattle, 99,330 sheep, 4,842 horses and 1,414 swine were killed from exposure and by disease in New Mexico during the past year, according to the April Crop Reporter. The Reporter says that the condition of winter wheat in New Mexico in April 1 was only 80 per cent as against a 10-year average of 92 per cent. The price is given as \$1.88 as against \$1.55 a year ago.

The average value of farm lands in New Mexico without improvements is given at \$35 an acre as against \$30 last year and \$23 in 1912. With improvements the value is placed at \$50.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that New Mexico now has 83 gasoline farm tractors or more than

four times as many as Nevada and almost four times as many as New Hampshire or Arizona and even more than Florida, which has only 71.

The value of various crops on farms is given as follows in New Mexico: hogs, \$11 per hundred, as against \$7.20 yast year; beef cattle, \$8.20 against \$6.20 last year; veal, \$9.50 against \$10; sheep, \$8.40 against \$5.50; lambs, \$10 against \$6.10; wool, 31 cents a pound against 22 cents last year; milch cows, \$74.50 a head against \$70; horses, \$93 against \$75; apples, \$1.90 a bushel against \$1.40 last year; cabbage, \$5.10 a hundred against \$2.65; onions, \$4.90 a bushel against \$2 last year; beans, \$5 per bushel against \$2.60; timothy, \$16 a ton against \$12; alfalfa \$16.10 against \$10.80; prairie hay, \$12.70 against \$10.70.

Read the classified ads today,

HOW TO HAVE EARLY VEGETABLES

From the Pictorial Review for March.

Lettuce can be sowed as early as the ground permits. We prefer the loose leaf kind, particularly the prize-head. It is far sweeter and more tender than head lettuce. We plant five-foot rows of it at ten-day intervals. This gives a succession until hot weather. Then we plant in a damp, shaded corner, with fair results. Ordinarily lettuce does poorly in hot weather, excepting Cos lettuce. In planting, cover your seed with wet cloth or burlap. This insures prompt germination and protects the seed from birds. Remove burlap after plants are well up. Plant your rows 12 to 15 inches apart. The lettuce will spread over the intervening space and render cultivation unnecessary after a little time. Thus you will have all the lettuce you can use for many weeks with practically no labor. In late summer or early fall sow a compact bed of lettuce broadcast—say two feet square—and when cold weather comes build a board frame around the bed and cover with glass or oiled paper. Burlap can be added for very cold weather. Your lettuce will begin to grow before the snow is off the ground, and you can eat it long before planting time.

A very little trouble will give you potatoes weeks ahead of your neighbors. We keep a small, shallow box of sand in our attic. Late in February, or early in March, we cut our seed pieces and put them in this sand, which is kept moist and in a fairly warm room, with light but not sunshine on the box. Seed pieces should weigh three to four ounces to give heaviest yields. We select perfect, uniform potatoes for seed, and cut each potato into two pieces, dusting the cut surfaces with powdered sulphur to prevent evaporation of moisture. Put the sulphured side down. By planting-time our potatoes have sturdy little root-systems developed. They can be lifted from the sand and set in the garden row without injury. We plant our potatoes one foot apart in the row, so we know exactly how many seed pieces to cut. If you have straw, lawn clippings, or other similar material, mulch your potatoes thick with it. Your crop will be earlier and larger than it would be with cultural methods.

MOTOR RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States civil service commission has announced an examination for the county of Mora, New Mexico, to be held at Roy at 2 p. m. and East Las Vegas at 1:30 p. m. on May 10, 1917, to fill the position of motor rural carrier at Roy, and vacancies that may later occur on motor rural routes from postoffices in the above-mentioned county. The salary on motor routes ranges from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum. The examination will be open only to male citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory supplied with mail by a postoffice in the county and who meet the other requirements set forth in Forms 2121 and 1977. Form 2121 may be seen posted at any postoffice in the county for which the examination is held, and Form 1977 and application blanks may be obtained from the offices at which the vacancy exists and where the examination is to be held, or from the United States civil service commission at Washington, D. C. The appointee to this position will be required to furnish, maintain, and operate a modern motor vehicle with a carrying capacity of not less than 800 pounds and a cu-

bic capacity of not less than 80 feet. Applicants must file with their applications a statement of the equipment they will be able to provide in the event of appointment. Applications should be forwarded to the commission at Washington, D. C., at the earliest practicable date.

W. N. TOWNSEND DEAD

Santa Fe, April 18.—W. N. Townsend, for almost a quarter of a century a resident of Santa Fe, died last night at Excelsior Springs, Mo., of valvular heart trouble. He was a native of Weir, Miss., where he was born 50 years ago, the son of Captain Edward Townsend of the confederate army. He attended the University of Mississippi and entered the railroad service at the age of 18, coming to Santa Fe in 1894. He was manager of the Postal Telegraph company and Wells Fargo Express company and then successively in the hotel, hardware, and dry goods business, and at the time of death was in the real estate and insurance business. In 1903 he married Miss Jeanette Ernestine Wiss of Paris, France, but was divorced over a year ago, Mrs. Townsend being in New Orleans.

MAN WHO SHOT PATRICIO GONZALES APPLIES FOR A NEW TRIAL AT ALBUQUERQUE

Albuquerque, April 18.—Leopoldo Mazon, who shot and killed Patsy Gonzales on November 21 last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury that tried him in the district court. The verdict was reached Monday night at 11 o'clock after seven hours' deliberation. It was sealed, and read at the opening of court yesterday. The trial lasted four days.

The verdict took the defense by surprise. It was announced that a motion for a new trial would be filed, and it was a foregone conclusion that in the event of that motion being overruled, the case would be appealed. Sentence will not be passed until the motion to set aside the verdict has been decided.

Patricio Gonzales, who formerly resided here, was better known as "Patsy" Gonzales. He was a son of the late Patricio Gonzales, Sr., publisher of a Spanish newspaper here years ago. The boy was employed by the Las Vegas Transit company for several years and will be remembered best by many Las Vegas as engaged in greasing the curves of the car tracks. Up to the time of his murder he was employed as chauffeur for an Albuquerque fire truck.

HIGHER RATES DISAPPROVED

Washington, April 18.—Increased freight rates on grain products and byproducts from the Chicago district to point east of Buffalo, New York, were disapproved today by the interstate commerce commission.

HUBLER FOUND GUILTY

Santa Fe, April 18.—Attorney Reed Holloman, returning from his former home at Tucumcari, reports that Paul Huebler was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter for the killing of Jeff Woodward on a ranch near Logan, Quay county.

New Jersey this summer will have a coast patrol guard composed entirely of young women.

OVER 100 PLANES ARE REPORT- ED TO BE READY TO RAID AMERICAN TERRITORY

Lieutenant J. B. Felkner, of the Imperial British Flying Squadron, in an interview printed in the Philadelphia Enquirer, declares there is a squadron of more than 100 airplanes in Mexico at present, of German ownership. He obtained his information from captured German aviators 13 months ago.

It was then he learned of German mechanics and machinery, the latter designed for manufacturing motors, the former being experts, reached Mexico in the fall of 1914. Lieutenant Felkner is quoted in part:

"Two years ago captured German aviators did not hesitate to tell of the presence in Mexico of German airplane factories, under the direction of German mechanics. They also said several expert German aviation instructors had been sent to Mexico. Within the past few months, however, the German aviators captured have professed to know nothing about the Mexican enterprise.

"In the light of present events I understand the purpose of Germany in establishing an airplane base in Mexico. If the plans talked about by the German aviators were carried out, and there were many details given that at the time made it seem highly probable they had been, Germany was then preparing to make at least one stab at the United States in case of war, and the one against which your country is the least prepared.

"Possibly in the records of your state department or in the archives where President Wilson keeps his private information, your government has facts similar to those we learned during the two years I was actively flying in the war zone.

"While in Canada recently I repeated the stories told by the German captives and I was told, and my informant was in a position to know, that among the German suspects arrested by the Canadian government several had been found who predicted that in case of war between the United States and Germany the people of the United States would be given a greater surprise than when the Deutschland bobbed up on this side the Atlantic and again when the German u boat entered Newport. We simply put two and two together, and the four looked like an air raid from the south.

COLONEL GLASSFORD, WELL KNOWN HERE, HAS CHARGE OF LOCATING HANGARS

Santa Fe, April 19.—Colonel William A. Glassford, at one time stationed at Santa Fe as chief signal officer, who had charge of the building of telegraph lines across New Mexico and Arizona a third of a century ago, has been named chief aeronautical officer for the western department of the United States army. There will be thousands of officers and men and hundreds of air traveling machines in his charge, and his first duty will be to select a number of sites for stations of aeroplane units where hangars and necessity buildings will be erected. It is likely that either Albuquerque or Las Vegas will be selected for a station. A bill was introduced at the last session of the legislature to provide for a hangar at Santa Fe in anticipation of this movement, but the bill met with local op-

position and died in committee. Colonel Glassford married a Miss Davis of Las Vegas, and has many friends in that city.

THIS IS THE QUESTION WHICH THE DEFENSE OF BLANCETT WILL RAISE

The following, from yesterday's Santa Fe New Mexican, enquires "What will be the defense of Elbert W. Blancett, charged with the murder of his motor companion at 3:23 o'clock on the afternoon of October 23, 1916?"

Will the defense in the case of the State vs. Elbert W. Blancett, on trial for murder, endeavor to prove that it was possible for Clyde D. Armour to have fallen, his head striking a bump on the end of a log and that he was shot to death by his own shotgun, accidentally discharged while carrying it with the barrel end close to his head?

Or will the defense put Blancett on the stand and introduce testimony to show that Armour's death was accidental, but due to some other circumstance?

These were the questions that puzzled spectators at the trial this morning. "I am convinced that Blancett is going to testify in this trial," said a well known lawyer as he left the courtroom at noon.

Attorney A. B. Renehan, for the defense, still kept a veil of mystery over his plans, but by the line of his questioning of witnesses this morning the attorney seemed to attach importance to the presence of blood on a log near which Armour's clothes and a single-barrelled shotgun were found on January 14.

Antonio Sandoval y Griego, the native who testified last night that he had found the skeleton supposed to be that of Armour, was again on the stand this morning. Cross examined he said that the cap and eye-glasses supposed to be those of Armour were found near a log. There were some hairs, presumably from a human head, on the stump, too, he added. There was blood also on the end of the log. From this evidence it was suggested that as Armour fell, his head struck the log.

The witness drew a diagram showing the relative position of cap, glasses, gun and clothes. The skeleton, as he had testified, was found some feet distant, in an arroyo, and the theory has been advanced that wild animals carried it away from the stump.

Carlos Creamer on Stand

Carlos Creamer, a businessman of Rowe, N. M., and formerly of Santa Fe, was the next witness. He told of the arrival of Sandoval y Griego in Pecos on Sunday morning, January 14, of this year, the story he told of finding a skeleton and the trip he, Mr. Creamer, made to the arroyo where the skeleton was found. He said that L. D. Blodgett, who accompanied the party from Pecos to Glorieta, exclaimed, "Here's the dope, fellows!" pointing to some clothes found a short distance from the log. Mr. Creamer then described in detail the different articles of clothing found.

Judging by the appearance of the clothes alleged to have been those of Clyde Armour, time, the elements and wild animals played havoc with them. The coat was torn in two, but its color was still visible; the vest was still buttoned in front when found,

the witness said. It was torn to shreds in the back, which fact explained how it was taken off the body of the deceased. The witness identified a silk handkerchief marked "A" and a receipt from a garage manager in Clarks, Nebraska, for some gasoline Armour is alleged to have purchased September 25, 1916.

Watch Stopped at 3:23

Mr. Creamer examined the cheap watch found in one of Armour's pockets and said that it had stopped at 3:23 when he saw it, instead of 3:15, as reported. The watch was taken out of a watch pocket in Armour's trousers by C. E. Moore, the witness stated.

Mr. Creamer identified a piece of necktie, a garter, a pistol cleaner, eye glasses and case, a portion of a brown outing shirt and a blood soaked cap as the things found near the gun, a few feet from the body.

C. E. Moore, of Pecos, followed Mr. Creamer on the witness stand and corroborated his testimony concerning the things found.

Intense Interest in Trial

During the trial of Blancett hundreds of Santa Feans have manifested their keen interest in the testimony, and the sessions late in the afternoon and at night usually are conducted in a courtroom crowded to its capacity. Since the trial began every one of the three judges of the state supreme court have visited the courtroom. The first was Chief Justice Hanna, a couple of days ago, Mr. Justice Parker yesterday, and Mr. Justice Roberts today. Doctors, and lawyers, merchants and dentists, professors and students, school girls and their mothers and aunts, school boys and old men, have sat for hours to hear the story of the disappearance of Clyde D. Armour.

It was thought at noon today that the state may finish with its last witness by tonight. It is said the state will have about 50 witnesses, in all. It was not known today how many witnesses the defense will call, nor who they will be.

C. E. Moore, forest ranger from Pecos, this afternoon went on the witness stand in the Blancett case and said that the place where the clothing of Armour was found could not be seen from the main road owing to a growth of scrub oak. Beverly Bauer had previously testified that oak branches were found on the running board of the Oldsmobile "8."

John Harrison identified the clothing supposed to be that of Armour as clothing found on January 14 near the arroyo where the skeleton was found.

Carlos Creamer, recalled, testified the main road could not be seen from the point where the clothing was found.

District Attorney Crist compared shells found in the car when it was sold in Albuquerque with the shell in the shotgun picked up near the colthing. He gave the gun to William Beachma, a juror, and allowed him to make the comparison. Beachma took the gun apart, took out the empty shell and compared the two.

Sister on Stand

Miss Agnes Armour, of Sioux City, sister of the dead man, took the stand and identified the clothing brought into the courtroom as the clothing worn by Clyde Armour when she last saw him. She said Clyde did not have on a khaki suit on his trip, so far as she knew. A witness the other

day said Armour had worn a khaki suit or leggins. Much importance seems to be attached by the defense attorney to the alleged inconsistency in the stories of Armour's appearance as far as clothing goes.

Roy Armour was called and identified the clothing. He said that his brother Clyde wore nose glasses without rims and identified as his the glasses brought into court. He was handed the shotgun found near the clothing on January 14, and said:

"Yes, Clyde hunted many times with this little gun, or one exactly like it." He said it was five years ago that Clyde first used the gun on a hunt.

Then what was perhaps the most important identification of the remains of Armour took place. The witness said he had seen the skeleton in the undertaking establishment and identified it as that of his brother by the features of the face and by a mark on the right foot. He went into considerable detail to explain how this mark on the right foot was received with a knife used to cut field corn in an accident 24 years ago.

At this point, Mr. Rising entered the courtroom bringing the right foot of the deceased, which was placed before the witness; the latter pointed out to the jury the marks he testified to. Roy Armour said he saw the foot in its present condition on his arrival here shortly after the body was found.

JUDGE ABBOTT HAS TO COMMAND THAT ORDER BE OBSERVED IN COURT

Santa Fe, N. M., April 18.—The state expected to finish its case today when the trial of E. W. Blancett for the murder of Clyde Armour was resumed. Features late last night were the identification of the dismembered skeleton of Armour by Antonio Sandoval y Griego, the native who discovered it last January after it had been gnawed and scattered by wild animals. The bones were exhibited in the same condition as when discovered, with partially eaten shoes attached to the shin bones.

Sheriff George C. Mead of Friday Harbor, Washington, told his story of Blancett's shooting himself with a shotgun just after his arrest, his explanation that he "Could not tell mother," and later his denial that he attempted suicide. Applause for testimony of state's witnesses drew a protest at alleged "mob rule" from the defense attorney, and the court threatened to clear the packed room unless order was maintained.

TWENTY PROMINENT PERSONS ADDRESS A PETITION TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, April 19.—An open letter to President Wilson signed by 20 citizens, including Jane Addams, Amos Pinchot, Oswald Garrison Villard, Rabbi Wise and others, made public here today, asks President Wilson to make a statement "discouraging the too zealous spread of bureaucratic laws and activities which might tend to jeopardize the historic rights of free speech, free press and right of assemblage during the war."

New York, April 18.—A slight improvement was evident this morning in the condition of Sarah Bernhardt, her physicians said. She was operated upon last night.

BLANCETT POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS MAN WHO USED ARMOUR'S NAME

Santa Fe, N. M., April 16.—The man now on trial as E. W. Blancett, charged with the murder of Clyde D. Armour, is the same man who as Clyde D. Armour signed a local hotel register and wired to Sioux City, Iowa, firm and to Armour's mother, Mrs. Mary E. Armour, at Fresno, Calif., for funds on October 23, according to the testimony of a hotel clerk, the local Western Union manager, one of his clerks and a telegraph operator, given in the district court today. The operator also declared that Blancett, claiming to be Armour, said that he had lost \$200 on a gambling game. It is alleged by the prosecution that after killing Armour with a shotgun, Blancett impersonated him here.

That E. W. Blancett signed the name of C. D. Armour to a telegram sent from here on October 23, the alleged date of Armour's death, to the Sioux City Gas and Electric company, Sioux City, Ia., asking that \$200 be wired him in Santa Fe and charged to Armour's account was testified today by the Western Union clerk. The clerk identified Blancett in the court room as the man who had sent the telegram.

F. S. McKircher, a freight hauler, on cross-examination, stuck to his story that he saw Blancett and Armour together in Armour's car near the scene of the alleged murder "between 3 and 4 o'clock" on the afternoon of October 23. The smashed watch found on Armour's body is alleged to have stopped at a quarter after three.

IS BELIEVED TO BE SAME MAN SEEN TWO YEARS LATER AT PECOSTOWN

The trial of Blancett yesterday is reported as follows by the Santa Fe New Mexican:

"The prosecution, directed by District Attorney Crist and Assistant District Attorney Davies, forged, link by link, the chain of evidence in chronological order, finishing up with the motor trip of two men down the Las Vegas-Santa Fe road near Glorieta, to the arrival of one man in Santa Fe the evening of October 23. Again and again A. B. Renehan, counsel for the prisoner, fought in vain against the introduction of certain testimony, of certain sheets of paper and of answers by witnesses when they stated they 'believed' they recognized in Blancett, the prisoner in court, the man calling himself Clyde D. Armour.

"The first hour of the morning session was taken up with an energetic effort of counsel for the defense to pin down S. S. McKircher, the freighter of Glorieta, to state the exact time he saw two men in a motor car passing near the house of Antonio Griego y Sandoval—the man who later found the skeleton of Clyde Armour about a quarter of a mile away. Mr. McKircher's testimony given Saturday, however, was practically unshaken, with the exception that he admitted it might have been as late as 4 p. m. On Saturday he swore that it was about "the middle of the afternoon." He repeated today that it was probably the middle of the afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock.

"Again Mr. Renehan fought the introduction of the memorandum McKircher said he had made in the little red book which he read to corroborate the date on which he had traveled to Glorieta for freight. Mr. McKircher and Mr. Renehan read over the memorandum together and there was considerable discussion about admitting items in the book written two or three days after October 23. But the court

finally admitted the memoranda, after Mr. McKircher explained how he came to write them.

"Dave Catanach was recalled and stated he reached Rowe about noon October 23. 'Were you on foot or on horseback?' asked Mr. Renehan. 'I was in a buggy,' he replied, as the audience laughed.

"Armour Arrives in Santa Fe
"The state then proceeded to show that one man had arrived in Santa Fe, having offered testimony earlier in the trial that two were on their way from Las Vegas to this city. Clerk Hamm, of the Montezuma, swore that he had seen the defendant, Blancett, register at the Montezuma hotel late in the afternoon of October 23, 1916, and Mr. Crist then offered a sheet from the hotel register in evidence.

"Mr. Renehan objected to its introduction in evidence; Mr. Crist explained that it was offered to show that a man named 'C. D. Armour' had registered. It was admitted by Judge Abbott. The jurors scrutinized the signature, which was made by a person who wrote the capital letter 'E' first and then a capital 'C' over it. Then the letter 'D' was made and then the name 'Armour' followed.

Miss Flo Moore on the Stand
"Miss Flo Moore, formerly employed as clerk in the Western Union office here, then took the stand and identified a telegram as one written by the young man now the defendant in the case. This telegram read as follows: 'Sioux City Gas and Electric Light Co. "Sioux City, Iowa.

"WIRE ME TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS HERE. CHARGE TO MY ACCOUNT.

"(Signed) C. D. ARMOUR.
"Montezuma Hotel, Santa Fe.
"Miss Moore swore that she saw Blancett write this telegram, and sign word 'Clyde' in pencil above the letter 'C' at his own request. She said that Blancett had dated the message October 22 by mistake; that it had been corrected later to October 23. She said she was positive he had written the message on October 23 and she believed a cash sheet she kept in the Western Union office would prove it. She added that Manager DeArcy, of the Western Union office, later had called her attention to the fact that the telegram had been dated wrong and that a correction was made. The telegram was marked '4:53 p. m.' which was the date it was written by Blancett, the witness said.

Talked Freely to Ford
"But the next witness, also a telegraph operator, testified that Blancett was more talkative to him and during his conversation with him Blancett, he said, dropped the remark about losing \$200 in a black jack game. He was A. H. Ford, now living in Jennings, Kansas, and formerly telegraph operator at the A. T. and S. F. depot here. He said he was in Santa Fe October 23 of last year and a young man asked him for telegraph blanks and in a few moments handed him two telegrams to send. These telegrams he identified, against the objection of Attorney Renehan, who said they had nothing to do with what happened in the woods near Glorieta, they were allowed by Judge Abbott to be read to the jury and made a part of the record. The first message read: 'Sioux City Gas and Electric Co.

"Santa Fe, October 24, 1916.
"Sioux City, Iowa.

"PLEASE WIRE ME MY BALANCE AS I AM STUCK HERE WILL HAVE TO STAY FOR SIX OR SEVEN WEEKS.

(Signed) "CLYDE D. ARMOUR.
"Care Montezuma Hotel, Santa Fe.
"The other message was:
"Santa Fe, October 24, 1916.
Mrs. Mary Armour.

"R. F. D. Box 78, Fresno, Calif.

"WIRE ME \$150 HERE NEED IT IMPORTANT.

"CLYDE,
"Care Montezuma Hotel, Santa Fe.
"The man who wrote those messages said he was Clyde D. Armour, continued the witness. 'I saw this man on the street a day or two after When he came to the office he had on a light cap and a light suit. He seemed unusually genial.'

Identifies Money Orders
"Emmett J. DeArcy, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here, now and on October 23, 1916, followed Mr. Ford. He positively identified the money orders he had paid over to the defendant. He said he had seen Blancett before and believed the defendant was the same man who had received \$197.10 from him on a telegraphic money order or draft. Mr. Renehan objected to Mr. DeArcy's identifying the defendant by the word 'believe' but the objection was overruled. Mr. Renehan then objected to the introduction of the drafts and receipts showing money was paid to 'C. D. Armour' on the ground these pieces of paper had nothing to do with the Glorieta mystery. He was overruled. The draft Mr. DeArcy identified was dated October 24, 1916, and showed that the sum of \$197.10 had been paid over to 'C. D. Armour by request of the Sioux City Gas and Electric company.

Note Identified
"This afternoon Mrs. Armour, recalled to the stand, identified a telegram signed Clyde D. Armour asking for \$150, which she did not send; and also identified a Chicago and Northwestern railroad pass as one belonging to her son.

"Roy Armour, brother of deceased, stated that he was Clyde's administrator and identified the \$450 note from the Sioux City Gas and Electric company to Armour, and on which Blancett is alleged to have drawn money. The note was admitted as evidence, by the court. It is said to have been given by Armour to his mother when she saw him the last time at Clarks, Neb.

Catanach Saw Clyde Armour
"Preceding McKircher on the witness stand was Dave Catanach, who testified that he was quite sure he had seen Clyde Armour and Elbert W. Blancett on October 23. "I first met Clyde Armour in Sioux City, Mo., in September, 1914," he said. "I was sent to Sioux City on business for Mr. Westbrook about some cattle. He told me to go to see Mr. Armour in case I needed any money. I talked to Mr. Armour a couple of minutes. The next time I saw Armour was at Pecostown on October 23, of last year over two years after meeting him in Sioux City. I had gone to Rowe, then to Pecos and then I went back home on October 23 of last year. On the way from Rowe to Pecos I saw a car and it had an Iowa tag on it. At Pecostown I saw two men and one of them I believe was Armour. He was in front of a store talking to Carlos Creamer, and the other man is this defendant. He looks like the man I saw with Armour although his face was more fleshy at that time.'

Armour Wore Glasses
"The witness said that the man he recognized as Armour wore glasses which bears out the statements of those who saw the vest of Armour the middle of January. When it was found a pair of nose glasses was attached to a buttonhole by a silk cord."

BRITISH SHIP SUNK
New York, April 16.—The British tank steamship Narragansett, a ship of 9,196 tons and one of the largest carriers of bulk oil ever built, has been torpedoed and sunk somewhere off the Irish coast, according to word brought here today by officers

WILL FAVOR CURTAILMENT OF MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR DURING WAR TIMES

Washington, April 17.—President Wilson received William J. Bryan at the White House yesterday. They conferred in the president's rooms before he went to his offices. Mr. Bryan reiterated to the president his offer recently made by telegraph, to be of any service he could to the government during the war.

After leaving the president, Mr. Bryan dictated a statement declaring his intention to support the government in any war plans upon which it might decide. He declined, however, to discuss conscription specifically. In his future speeches about the country, pending a call from the government for his services, Mr. Bryan said he would lay special stress on the food situation. He is gathering data along that line for use in his addresses.

"I called upon the president," Mr. Bryan said, "to pay my respects and confirm my telegram sent him the day a state of war was declared to exist. I do not care to discuss any question before congress. Whatever the government does is right, and I shall support it to the uttermost. I take it for granted that the people will unitedly support any action taken by the government. In war time the president speaks for the whole country, and there should be no dissension.

"I have a number of speaking dates, made before this situation arose. They can be cancelled at any time my services are needed by the government. These meetings give me an opportunity of laying before the audiences I address the part citizens can play in support of the government. I am collecting from government sources such information as they desire to spread and shall use it both in speeches and in my paper."

Mr. Bryan said he endorsed any plan to prohibit the use of grain for making liquor during the war.

"I am in hearty sympathy," he said, "with the effort to conserve the food supply by not allowing the bread to be shortened in supply in order to lengthen the supply of alcohol. It is not wise to starve the people in order to make them drunk."

Before calling on the president Mr. Bryan conferred with Secretaries Baker and Houston. He also planned to see Secretary Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson.

Regarding his offer to become a private in the army, Mr. Bryan said he made it because he believed that in that capacity he would be with the largest body of citizens.

BAKER'S THUMB BROKEN
Polo Grounds, New York, April 14.—J. Franklin Baker, the crack Yankee third baseman, had his left thumb broken in the second inning of today's game between the New York and Boston Americans, when he was hit by a wide pitch delivered by Pitcher Pennock. The injury may keep Baker out of the game for a month, at least.

Washington, April 17.—Problems of agriculture and the food supplies both for home and entente consumption are to receive attention at the hands of the National Academy of Sciences which met in this city today. Members of the academy subscribe to views that the United States should send troops to Europe, but assert this would be impracticable unless the government could supply food in sufficient quantities both to maintain national welfare and to supply the entente. The suggestion will be advanced at the present meeting that a committee of scientists be appointed to urge this phase of economic preparedness upon the government.

NO EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO IMPOSE STRICT CENSORSHIP UPON THE PRESS

Washington, April 16.—Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels and George Creel, who compose the new government publicity bureau created by President Wilson, held their first meeting today to map out a course of action.

The primary purpose of the bureau, it was stated, was to profit immediately by the mistakes made abroad in imposing a military censorship of the press at the beginning of the war, and open to the public all proper information as to what the government is doing or intends to do.

Details of the plans are still to be worked out. There will be no effort to withhold any information except such as in the judgment of the press itself it would be unwise to print. An advisory relationship with the press representatives in Washington will be established to secure that end.

Indications are that no attempt at direct censorship will be made. The bureau will formulate after a conference with the newspaper men here a set of regulations for the guidance of newspapers editors, and which, it is believed, will be so clear and impose so few restrictions that there can be no mistakes as to their meaning. It will be left to the papers themselves to comply, and there is no plan for watching the columns of the press.

It was explained that in the view of some members of the bureau much of the secrecy that has surrounded army and navy matters in Europe has been unnecessary. There is no intention of building up a system of suppression in the United States.

HIGH OFFICERS IN ASIATIC RUSSIA SUSPECTED BY SOLDIER COMMITTEE

Tashkent, Asiatic Russia, Sunday April 15 (Via London, April 16).—General Alexei Kuropatkin, governor-general of Turkistan, his assistant, General Yeroff, and General Sivers, chief of staff, have been arrested by the council of soldiers' delegates.

General Buroff, commanding the first Siberian brigade, and General Esumillen, commanding the local brigade, also have been placed under arrest and confined to a guard room.

The officers are charged with distributing arms to Russians in various districts for defense against natives in event of an attack. This action has been held to be of a provocative character. The Cossack gunners of General Kuropatkin appeared at the meeting of the soldiers' delegates and announced they would not defend him.

Colonel Tzcherkes, commandant of the town, has been appointed temporary commander of the Turkestan troops. General Kuropatkin has sent a telegram to the Russian premier and minister of war at Petrograd pointing out the necessity of distinct military and civilian jurisdiction. He asked that he be given command of the grenadier corps and sent to the front.

General Kuropatkin was appointed governor general of Turkestan last August. Five months earlier in the year he had been made chief of command of Russian armies on the northern front in succession to General Nicholas Ruzky. Prior to that time he had acted as chief of the Russian grenadier corps. At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war General Kuropatkin was in chief command of the Russian forces in Manchuria.

Soldiers Support Government
Petrograd, April 16 (Via London).
—The congress of the council of work

men and soldiers delegates today unanimously adopted a resolution affirming the necessity of its continuing to exercise influence and control by the Russian provisional government and appealing to the whole democracy of Russia to rally round the council as the only organization capable of counteracting any reactionary movement. The resolution at the same time appeals to democracy to support the provisional government as long as it continues to develop the conquests of the revolution and abstains from any aspirations for territorial expansion.

REPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES COME IN THROUGH HOLLAND

London, April 16.—Travelers arriving in Holland from Germany, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency says that a general strike was commenced this morning in Berlin and that riots are taking place in the German capital.

WIRELESS PLANTS DISMANTLED

Washington, April 16.—All wireless telegraph stations not operated by the government were ordered dismantled during the war today by direction of the secretary of the navy. The owners who fail to comply with the order, have been informed such action will result in confiscation of the equipment.

FIRE AT ROCKAWAY

New York, April 16.—Twelve cottages were destroyed by fire and 12 others damaged, with an estimated property loss of \$200,000, today at Rockaway Park, a residential section of Long Island. Members of the Home Defense league, organized after the war with Germany began, saved much threatened property by fighting the flames.

MAN 69 YEARS OLD APPLIES FOR ENLISTMENT IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark., April 16.—Another gratifying example of loyalty was demonstrated at the United States navy recruiting office, Little Rock, Arkansas, when Mr. J. L. Leigh of 1511 West Second street, applied for enlistment in the United States navy. Mr. Leigh requested that he be enlisted at once and sent to the largest battleship afloat for service on that vessel, and he was greatly disappointed when informed by the recruiting officer that he exceeded the required age limit by forty-some odd years, he being 69 years of age.

Mr. Leigh is a warrior of experience, having enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of 13 and having served for four years, which ended in April, 1865, under General Lee, at Appomattox.

It is most gratifying, in these times of need, to find such loyal spirit in the "Boys of 1861," and such an example as shown by our worthy veteran, Mr. Leigh, will no doubt find a like response by the "Boys of 1917."

AMERICANS NICELY TREATED

Copenhagen, April 14 (Via London).—Charles Worlein, a representative of the Chicago Western Electric company, who has arrived here from Berlin, says that there has been no molestation of Americans in the German capital, and that they are not even subjected to the usual rule requiring enemy nationals to report daily to the police.

The members of the Christian church at Deming are to have a new edifice. Easter Sunday was observed fittingly, by the services of breaking the first ground for the new church which will be a modern structure. Rev. R. S. McClure is pastor.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by W. R. Watkins, Gage, N. M.

One chestnut sorrel gelding, 5 or 6 years old, about 800 lbs., about 14 hands high.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 8, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance

Branded
Left Hip

of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
1st. pub. Apr. 7, last pub. Apr. 23, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by Wm. Rose, Chief Deputy U. S. Marshal, Santa Fe, N. M.

One light roan cow, 5 or 6 years old, 600 lbs., 4½ ft. high.

Branded
Left Hip

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 8, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
1st. pub. Apr. 7, last pub. Apr. 23, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by M. A. Bauman, Des Moines.

One red and white cow, about 10 years old, about 700 to 800 lbs., about 4½ ft. high, blotched brand on left hip.

Branded
Left Neck

Branded
Left Ribs

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 10, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
1st. pub. Apr. 10, last pub. Apr. 25, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by J. H. Kelly, Watrous, N. M.

One red steer with line back, one year old, about 400 lbs.

Branded
Left Shoulder

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this board, unless claimed by the owner being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
1st. pub. Apr. 12, last pub. Apr. 27, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by

Ed Jorgenson, Faywood, N. M.

One brown mare mule, 6 years old, 800 lbs., 13½ hands high.

Branded
Right Shoulder

Said animal being unknown to this board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 12, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
1st. pub. Apr. 12, last pub. Apr. 27, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by G. C. Sanders, Wagon Mound, N. M.

One small dogie female Durham yearling calf, roan, unbranded.

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 13, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
1st. pub. Apr. 13, last pub. Apr. 28, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by G. F. Bartholomew, Mills, N. M.

One 7 months old male calf, red with white face, 250 lbs., 37 inches high, unbranded.

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 13, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.
1st. pub. Apr. 13, last pub. Apr. 28, '17.

LIGHTNING STRIKES HOME

Santa Fe, April 16.—The first damage from lightning in New Mexico this year is reported from Clovis, where the home of former Mayor Cash Ramey was set on fire at so many places by the lightning that the fire department had difficulty in extinguishing the flames without wrecking the entire house. Elbert, the young son of the Rameys, was badly stunned. The home of Mrs. O. V. Morrison was also partially destroyed by flames. The rain that fell varied from one-half to one and a half inches over portions of Curry county and extending beyond the eastern New Mexico boundary, doing untold good to farm and range.

NEW CLOVIS SCHOOL

Santa Fe, April 16.—The department of education has been notified that the board of education of Clovis has awarded the contract for building the \$75,000 high school structure to Comer Brothers of Clovis, while the plumbing, ventilating and heating was awarded to the Barry Hardware company. The contract for the \$100,000 Roswell high school building for which bonds were voted at the same time as Clovis voted, has not been awarded as yet.

WILHELM NOT ILL

Amsterdam, April 14 (Via London).—An official statement issued in Berlin says that all recent reports of the illness of the emperor are unfounded.

FINDER OF ARMOUR'S BODY TOLD AT TRIAL HOW HE WAS ATTRACTED TO THE SPOT

Sensational in the trial of E. W. Blancett was the story of the finding of the skeleton of Clyde D. Armour in the mountains near Glorieta January 14. Following is the story of the finding of the gnawed bones, as told on the witness stand yesterday in Santa Fe.

"I came from my work on the evening of January 13," said Mr. Sandoval y Griego, the man who found the body, in Spanish, "with my two sons. After supper, my wife said there was no wood. Then she went out for wood. She did not see the dog when she went out, but on her return she met our dog with a piece of bone and a shoe attached. She called me to say she thought the shoe belonged to one of our boys. I put the bone and the shoe on a chair."

Here the witness identified a shin bone and a black vici kid No. 7 shoe placed before him as what he had seen the night of January 13.

"On the morning of January 14, Sunday," continued the witness, "I thought of reporting the matter to the authorities. Then I decided to investigate first. I let my dog loose and call my two sons to come with me. We followed the dog; there was a little snow and the trail could be easily seen. He led us to a skeleton in an arroyo. This skeleton was of a human being."

The witness then described the arroyo in which the remains were found. He said he and his sons looked at the bones for a few minutes and then he went back home, leaving one of his sons on guard. He went to Pecos to telephone Sheriff Celso Lopez of Santa Fe, about the discovery. In Pecos he talked with Carlos Creamer and John Harrison about the skeleton. "They came and others, including some forest rangers, came with me to the arroyo and found, indeed, that the skeleton was of a human being," he continued. "I told my companions I thought it would be a good thing to get together the clothes and things found near the skeleton to be ready for the visit of Sheriff Lopez. Mr. Lopez and others arrived in the afternoon and I led them to the arroyo where the skeleton lay, its head to the west and its legs toward the east."

The witness described some of the clothing found near the skeleton and identified the right half of a coat, a cap and a pair of nose glasses. He said the cap was 12 or 15 feet away from the skeleton and the eye glasses were under the cap.

Traces a Wild Animal

Resuming his story, the witness said: "I continued to search, however, for more bones and more articles and to this day I am still searching. I saw footprints of an animal and I followed them. They led me to a cedar tree. I do not know whether the footprints were those of a coyote, dog or she cat. But on January 16 I traced these foot prints to a cedar tree and there I found the left foot of this skeleton. The shoe was off and the little toe had been eaten off. This foot was carried by a wild animal about 150 yards from the skeleton."

At the conclusion of his narrative, Sandoval y Griego answered questions of Counsel Renehan, for defendant, concerning the trips he made to the arroyo where he said the skeleton was found, and the location of the various

articles of clothing. The witness said that he had found a watch in a pocket of the vest. This was the cheap watch which had stopped at 3:15 when the crystal was smashed, probably when Armour fell.

UNIRRIGATED SECTION FIVE MILES FROM CLOVIS BRINGS \$27.50 PER ACRE

Clovis, N. M., April 19.—Seven sales of state land at public auction conducted by State Land Commissioner R. P. Ervren here today established a new record price for non-irrigable state land tracts. A section five miles from Clovis sold for \$27.50 an acre. A half section sold at \$26.10. Other prices paid were \$13 for 640 acres eight miles from Clovis, \$15.10 for 320 acres about the same distance out and \$19 for 640 acres about six miles from town. There were more than 200 bidders in the Curry county court house where the sale took place.

The commissioner left here today to conduct sales at Roswell and Carlsbad. He will then go to Clayton for the big Union county sale there on April 25.

Mr. Ervren said today that Clayton was preparing to entertain several hundred bidders from other states. Approximately four hundred people have visited Union county to look at the lands, one party coming all the way from Oregon.

It is expected that a majority of those who have inspected the land will return to bid. A total of 90 tracts, including about 100,000 acres will be sold.

MAN WHO BREAKS UP ANOTHER'S FAMILY IS MUTILATED BY THE WRONGED HUSBAND

(From the Raton Range)

The notorious Cudahy-Lillis atrocity, enacted in Kansas City several years ago, was re-staged Sunday night near Cimarron with practically every gruesome detail paralleling that case which stirred the indignation of the whole country. The principals, lower in rank of society but apparently influenced by the same base motives that caused the occurrence of the Kansas City tragedy, are a man named Bergman, alias Lee Brown, the villain; Frank F. Clough, the aggrieved husband and his son, J. I. Clough, his assistant; Bergman is lying at the Miners' hospital in a serious condition, but with fair chances of recovery, and the other participants in the case, Clough and his son, are being held at the county jail awaiting the action of the prosecuting attorney pending the death or recovery of the wounded man.

The first details of the atrocity were learned from the reports given by the officers and other persons who are familiar with the circumstances. It appears that Frank Clough had been living quietly and in happiness with his little family, two children and his second wife, at their home at Cherokee, Kansas. Bergman was employed as a night policeman, and during the absence of Clough had won his way into the affections of the young wife. While Clough was away at a neighboring town, his wife, taking the two little children, fled with Bergman, leaving the home desolate and the husband mad with his grief and thirst for revenge upon the despoiler.

About a month ago Mrs. Clough and

the children came to Raton, where the mother found employment in a restaurant on Park avenue. She remained here for some time and then left for California. About a week after her departure, Clough, who had been searching for her all over the west, arrived in the city and learned that she had gone. At that time his sole intention appeared to be to secure the custody of the two little children, and although he showed much grief over his loss, he manifested but little wrath toward the man whom he claimed had blasted his happiness.

Bergman, masquerading under the name of Lee Brown, had obtained employment at the Webster ranch as gate keeper on the intake canal some distance above the ranch house. He was living there in a little cabin apparently secure from discovery when Clough, accompanied by his son, appeared to exact retribution.

Clough had been informed by the deserted wife of Bergman as to the whereabouts of the fugitive, and on Sunday night he went from his Kansas home to Cimarron and inquired for Lee Brown. Armed with a six shooter, a hammer, a pair of tin snips and some spikes picked up on the way, Clough made his way to the cabin. It is told that he forced Bergman to lie down upon the floor and permit his arms and legs to be securely tied to spikes driven into the plankling. With his victim in this helpless position, Clough is said to have grossly mutilated the body of Bergman. Before he had fully carried out his designs, Clough must have been appalled at the enormity of the thing which he was doing, and desisted. Father and son left the cabin and went down to the Webster ranch, where they gave themselves up.

The story told by Bergman after being brought to the hospital gives a different aspect to the case. He states that he was employed as a policeman at Cherokee, Kan., where Clough was engaged in the restaurant business and that Mrs. Clough confided to him the grievances of her life with Clough, who was often irritable and abusive to her. To avoid any implication in the marital affairs of the Clough family he left Cherokee several months ago and came to Raton, and later found employment at the Webster ranch.

Without encouragement from Bergman, Mrs. Clough left her husband and came to Raton, where she worked in the Park avenue restaurant until about a month ago, when she was sent transportation to go to the home of her parents near Los Angeles, Calif. Bergman dismissed the matter from his mind and was attending to his work when the irate husband and his son appeared to wreak vengeance for the fancied wrong.

That the sudden demand for United States flags throughout the country has caused a shortage of flags is indicated by wires received yesterday from New York that no flags are in stock at the largest factories there. C. R. Buchanan, manager of the Golden Rule store, ordered a supply of flags last week. His buyers wired him that no flags are to be had, of any size, or at any price. The factories are making them, but orders are piling up faster than the banners can be made. Mr. Buchanan ordered flags varying in length from two inches to 18 feet.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by D. L. Williams, Santa Fe, N. M.

One black bull, dehorned, 7 years old, 1200 lbs., 56 inches high.

Branded*

Left Hip

Ear marks

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 19, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. Apr. 19, last pub. May 4, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by L. J. Richards, Roswell, N. M.

One dark bay horse, about 15 years old, about 1000 lbs., 14½ hands high, wire cut on right hind leg and both fore legs. Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 19, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. Apr. 19, last pub. May 4, '17.

Estray Advertisement

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that the following described estray animal was taken up by W. B. Ballard, Carlsbad, N. M.

One two year old horse colt, blue gray, stocking legs, bald face, about 500 lbs. Unbranded.

Said animal being unknown to this Board, unless claimed by the owner on or before May 19, 1917, said date being 15 days after last appearance of this advertisement, said estray will be sold by this Board for the benefit of the owner when found.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD,
Albuquerque, N. M.

1st. pub. Apr. 19, last pub. May 4, '17.

FREE ADVERTISING SPACE

Washington, April 19.—Publishers of agricultural papers representing six million readers, in session here today, adopted resolutions offering to the government free advertising space for the sale of war bonds or to promote enlistments in the army or navy.

WOMEN ARE PATRIOTIC

Santa Fe, April 19.—At the Elks' clubhouse yesterday afternoon, the Santa Fe Woman's club held a public patriotic meeting. The principal speakers were Chief Justice R. H. Hanna, who gave a most interesting and authoritative account of German machinations in Mexico; J. Wight Giddings, whose fervid oratory took patriotic flights; Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund, who counseled thrift; Mrs. Jacob Weltmei and others. Paul Hall recited Bunner's "The Old Flag," effectively while Mrs. W. G. Sargent played an accompaniment on the piano.

The National League for Woman's Service is engaging volunteers to help in taking the state military census of New York next month.