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GOVERNOR ASKS FOR GREATER PRODUCTION

LINDSEY URGES THAT ALL NEW
MEXICO'S LANDS BE MADE
FRUITFUL

Following is Governor Lindsey's proclamation to the people of New Mexico relative to this state's participation in the war as a producer of foodstuffs:

State of New Mexico.
Executive Office.
Santa Fe.

A Proclamation

My Fellow Citizens:

Efficiency experts assert that victory in the war with Germany depends upon the American farmer; upon a more intensified and extended cultivation of our farm lands. Even though all the available farm lands in the eastern fraction of our nation were utilized to the best possible advantage in the production of crops, sufficient food could not be produced thereon to supply their home consumption. In the uncultivated and unoccupied areas of the western and southwestern states, lies the potential base for the greater and necessary production over local consumption. New Mexico embraces vast areas of these uncultivated and unoccupied lands.

In this and in the emergency and necessity of this world war lies a signal opportunity for our people to serve efficiently the cause of freedom and democracy.

The food situation in the world is such that unless its supply can be greatly augmented in America during the present crop season, civilization may be stripped of its dearest, blood bought rights and autocratic government established in the world, having its foundation upon the principle that might makes right, and established upon the theory denounced by our fathers, that earthly kings can do no wrong.

We of New Mexico must not only supply ourselves with food and clothing, but we are charged with the high and solemn duty of adding to the supply required by our allies in this war, if we will successfully prosecute it to the perpetuation of the principles of democracy.

We, therefore, should utilize our lands to the utmost of our ability in the production of food. We shall have only ourselves to blame if want

shall come upon us and upon our allies in this war and if we shall be stripped of our liberties so dearly bought by the blood of our fathers.

A new day has dawned in warfare. Service on the battle front is no longer held to be the only proof of loyalty. Each citizen may submit that proof in any avenue of service. In this war, the army of farmers may contest for glory with the fighters in the trenches, or in the air, or under the sea; and if victory come, the greater glory shall be theirs, since victory in the end is dependent upon what they produce. In many feasible ways, the food product of our state may be greatly increased.

The farmer now on the land, if he be alert and supplied with seed and means, may labor longer hours for love of his country, and through the operation of the principle of the selective draft, rightly proposed for adoption in the enlistment to arms, be left to pursue the avocation he has learned.

Many men and many women of our state, exempted from service in battle, possessed of means, may well go upon our lands or their own and become producers. Hundreds of men under age of selective draft, residing in towns and cities unplaced in necessary employment, may better be selectively drafted for work upon our lands. Younger children of urban dwellers should be employed in the growing of garden products on adjacent lots.

I am moved with pride at the manifestations of the loyalty of our rich. The merchants and bankers of our state have already answered the call for credit to our farmers for seed and maintenance pending the harvest.

Plans are rapidly maturing to throw all the forces and agencies of our State Agricultural college into the field to aid and direct the energies of the farmers and livestock growers. The energies and facilities of each department of the state government is at the command of the citizenship.

What we harvest depends upon what we plant. All the food now in the United States cannot sustain our own people beyond the end of summer. Our survival as a nation and as a people depends upon what we harvest this year.

I therefore most earnestly urge upon all our farmers that they increase as much as they are able the production of food stuffs.

That all our livestock owners and growers conserve and increase their herds.

That men and women of means go upon the lands and plant and cultivate crops.

That the young and unemployed

men be listed and called for work upon the land.

That parents in towns and cities busy their children in the growing of gardens.

That each county of the state employ a county farm agent.

That each and every citizen contribute his or her utmost by word and by deed to the production of food and more food, against the probable day when otherwise civilization shall be both hungry and enslaved.

I earnestly urge that each of us avoid waste, which under our customary habits of living has become as a scandal upon us. "Joy rides" should not be further indulged—to save gas for useful ends. Costly dinners should be abandoned, frivolous games forgotten. Grains should no more be used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Indeed, the manufacture of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited in the nation, and we should return to live the simple life of our fathers who subdued tyrants and who established for us this "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

As the servant of the people of this state let me suggest that this proclamation be widely circulated, in Spanish and English; that the same be read from the pulpits and in the public schools as an aid in arousing our people to arduous action in the accomplishment of the objects designated.

Citizens desiring information or aid on the lines suggested above should address Dr. A. D. Crile, president of the Agricultural College, State College, New Mexico, or the state war committee, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Done at the executive office this twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1917.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of New Mexico.

(Seal.)
W. E. LINDSEY,
Governor of New Mexico.

Attested:
ANTONIO LUCERO,
Secretary of State.

CUT THIS OUT

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.

Love's first sigh is wisdom's last.

HOMESTEADERS MAY TAKE MORE LAND

NEW LAW PERMITS SETTLER, AFTER PROVING UP, TO SECURE ADJOINING TRACTS

Santa Fe, April 26.—The federal land office has received copies of the law just passed by congress to equalize the land rights of those desiring to make homestead entries. Heretofore it has not been possible for an entryman to secure more than 160 acres, or quarter section, unless he took under what is known as the enlarged homestead act relating to dry farming or entered under what is known as the grazing act, applying to land that is more valuable for grazing than agricultural purposes, and enacted last year. When an entryman secured a homestead, limited under the old law to 160 acres, proved up under either the five or three-year clause of the homestead law, and secured a patent on his entry, his homestead rights were exhausted, and it was impossible for him to make any additional entries. Under the new law, such an entryman may take an additional 160 acres, or the recognized subdivisions of a quarter section, viz., 80 or 40 acres, and he can prove up on this additional area just as he did on the original entry. The additional land may be contiguous to his first entry or at any distance therefrom. The rules applying to the perfecting of a homestead entry must be followed in the additional entry, relating to residence and cultivation, residence to be for not less than three years, subject to the privilege of being absent five months in each year, in two periods, if desired. There must be cultivation of not less than one sixteenth of the land entered during the second year after the date of the entry, and not less than one-eighth of the area during the third year, and until submission of proof. However, credit for military services will be allowed, as in other cases. Proof must be submitted within five years after the date of entry. The new law does not in any way affect the right of additional entry under the stock raising 640 acre act.

BRASS PAYING WELL

New York, April 26.—The American Brass company today declared an extra dividend of 11 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. The same amount was declared three months ago.

Normal University School Garden

H. V. Mathew

The boys' and girls' garden club of the Normal University was organized March 2, 1916, with a membership of 16. These were from the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. The work was purely voluntary. No credit was given in their classes for the work done in the school garden. All work was done after school hours. The boys and girls were each given an individual plot to work. The vegetables from these plots belonged to the student working the plot. In addition to working the individual plots the members of the club were required to work on the community plot. The ground used, was on Colonel R. E. Twitchell's property on Ninth street. The size of the entire garden used was 70 feet by 80 feet. This was laid off into 16 individual plots 15 feet by 16 feet, and a community plot, with walks between all plots. Water for irrigation was obtained from a hydrant.

This being the first attempt of making a school garden, the nature of the work was partly in experimenting with the growing of different varieties of vegetables to determine which are adapted to the soil and climatic condition of Las Vegas. The other object of the work was to acquaint the boys and girls with the proper methods of preparing the soil, cultivating, and harvesting products of the garden.

The ground was plowed and harrowed. The boys and girls measured off the plots of ground March 29, and the first planting was done April 4. The first planting consisted of radishes, beets and carrots. The weather remained cold for three or four weeks and some of the first planting had to be done over.

The following is a list of the things grown:

Lettuce, radishes, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes, salsify, peas, beans, cabbage, parsley, turnips, bush squash and cucumbers.

Most of the plots were well tended. The weeds were kept down and the plots watered frequently. Plantings were made from time to time to secure a succession of crops. A cold frame was made in which the cabbage and tomato plants were grown until ready to set out in the garden. The tomato seeds were planted in boxes in the house March 6. They were transplanted to the frames April 10 and into the garden May 24 when they were in bud. Ripe fruit was picked August 10 from the Earlibell variety. This disproves the common statement that it is impossible to raise tomatoes in the open garden, for these were not protected in any way. If started earlier ripe tomatoes should be secured by August 1. The garden products were disposed of in the following ways:

The children working the plots took some of the vegetables home or disposed of them; vegetables were taken from the garden to exhibit at taken from the garden to exhibit at the San Miguel county fair; the garden instructor or superintendent used some for testing their quality; some were used by the renters of Colonel Twitchell's property; a box of vegetables was prepared and sent to Colonel Twitchell at Santa Fe; the domestic science department of the Normal university made use of certain vegetables in the classes in cookery; enough were sold to pay for a ball of binding twine used in marking off the rows

and for a few packages of seeds purchased—a total of about \$1.40.

No attempt was made to market the produce since only a small quantity of each variety was produced, due to the nature of the gardening the first year, which was mainly experimenting with a large number of varieties to determine the best.

The merchants of Las Vegas report that nearly all of the vegetables handled by them are shipped in from other parts of the state. This means that the vegetables when received in Las Vegas are not fresh, and are very high priced. The experiments in the Normal university school gardens show that vegetables will flourish here. If water could be obtained from the ditches, as it can be in the outlying districts of the city, the production of vegetables can be made very economical. Thus the home market could be supplied with fresh vegetables during a large part of the summer at a smaller cost than it has hitherto been supplied.

Vegetables were exhibited at the San Miguel county fair by Russell Nelson and Frederick Ifeld. Russell Nelson was granted first premium on his exhibit of salsify in general competition with the rest of the county, and Frederick Ifeld was awarded first prize on his exhibit of vegetables in competition with the boys and girls clubs of the county.

BIG CROWD OF LAS VEGAS ATTEND BANQUET IN HONOR OF NAVY SURGEON

Truly a testimonial of friendship and regard for a man who leaves Las Vegas tonight to serve the country, was the banquet tendered Dr. R. K. McClanahan last night at the Castaneda hotel. William G. Haydon as toastmaster called upon many of those present, and each one responded with words of friendship for "Doc," as he was mentioned by most of those who spoke. Harry W. Kelly, "Butch" Jones, Jim Whitmore, Dr. F. H. Crail, Joseph Hillbrand, "Jimmy" Enomato, Andy Weist, "Casey" Owen, "Chub" Swallow, Lorenzo Delgado, C. C. Cragin, "Tex" Austin, "Bill" Springer, and Donald Stewart were among the speakers. In responding to the toasts those called upon said, and said with a spirit of truth, that "Doc" is my best friend; and he is the best friend Las Vegas has." Many instances of how and when he had befriended those present were mentioned. Jimmy Enomato said that he is alive today because of Dr. McClanahan. Harry W. Kelly said he had been advised many times to change his physician, but he always said: "It's 'Doc' for me."

Casey Owen declared that if he were running the Cudahy company, which he represents, he would turn the entire packing concern over to Dr. McClanahan.

In acknowledging the speeches made in his behalf, Dr. McClanahan said in part:

"It was 11 years ago that I came to Las Vegas, an utter stranger. It was here that I built my home, the first home and the only home I ever knew. I have met with friendship and good will on every hand, and I regret

that I must leave, for I will have no home now, in the naval service.

"I am called by my country, to return and discharge the duties I once discharged. I shall do my duty as I did it before; I shall endeavor to do it in a way that not one of you will feel sorry you have known me. I am leaving with the hope that I shall return here, to my home, and to the town I have learned to love as a home and to you all, real homefolks.

"I want to thank you for your friendship, shown here tonight, and in a thousand other ways, since my coming here 11 years ago. Las Vegas may always feel that 'Doc Mac' is its friend."

Toastmaster Haydon said that "we are not bidding 'Doc' goodbye, but we are bidding him 'God speed' on his journey, and the entire voice of the community is: "One of our best citizens is going to leave us. We hope he will come back, and when he does, we'll give him a better dinner than he ever had in all his life."

Those who were invited last night:

Dr. R. K. McClanahan, M. M. Padgett, H. W. Kelly, J. E. Powers, G. M. Jones, C. C. Cragin, O. E. Blood, Lorenzo Delgado, C. W. Menefee, R. Whetham, S. F. Panneck, H. W. Gehring, C. E. Clement, Dr. F. H. Crail, Dr. J. F. Chalmers, L. A. Tamme, Dave Conway, L. T. Swallow, Lee Gerard, Fred Morton, D. M. Barker, K. C. Owen, F. S. McCullough, John Brunton, William B. Stapp, M. O. Henriquez, S. M. Penny, W. C. Keim, Tex Austin, James Whitmore, Joe Danziger, H. S. Van Petten, Vincent Rathburn, J. W. Harris, Sr., O. V. Benson, W. H. Springer, A. Weist, C. P. Trumbull, Salem Curtis, E. E. Breese, J. O. Lawrence, Charles Day, Frank McKane, C. G. Schaefer, A. E. Marloe, Fred Nolette, Karl Wertz, Dan Trahey, Joseph Hillbrand, O. Summerill, J. Enomato, Louis Shupp, F. E. Hagelberg, L. R. Vaur, E. O. Shelton, Eugene Lujan, E. J. McWenig, Clarence Pierce, Jack Stewart, Bob Fox, Con Jackson, James Kinnell, Roy Brooks, H. L. Moore, W. G. Haydon, William Whalen, Herman Behrens, John Roach, Bill McNierney, Dr. F. B. Huxmann, A. J. Gardner, J. B. Howell.

GERMANS BUILD NEW SHIPS

Amsterdam, April 23.—The Maandag Coptenbals states that both of the German destroyers which were sunk in the battle of Dover sailed from Zeebrugge and were of the newest type. Two other destroyers were damaged and numerous wounded sailors were brought to Brugges on Saturday.

CAN'T PUNISH MARSHALL

Washington, April 23.—The house of representatives which went out of office March 4, last, the supreme court decided today, did not have authority to punish United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York for alleged contempt. Mr. Marshall is exempt from further proceedings.

FOOD PROBLEM IN THE ISLAND SAID TO BE GROWING DIFFICULT

London, April 24.—England will shortly be placed on bread rations, it is understood. It is conceded that the bread problem is the crux of the whole food situation, for it is upon bread that the working classes depend.

PRESIDENT CHOOSES LEADING REPUBLICAN TO HEAD A MISSION TO RUSSIA

Washington, April 24.—Elihu Root will head the American commission to Russia if he will consent to undertake the duty. It became known today that the president has completed the selection of the principal members of the mission.

Russia Will Stand Firm

Albany, N. Y., April 24.—American public opinion will be assured of the impossibility of a separate peace between Russia and Germany. All classes in Russia share in this opinion. This was the message delivered today to the legislature by Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of Leo Tolstoy, the famous Russian novelist. The message was received by cable yesterday from Prince Lvoff of Petrograd. Count Tolstoy, who was Governor Whitman's guest at luncheon, was accorded the privilege of the floor in both houses of the New York legislature.

RELATIVE OF MONARCH SAID TO HAVE TOLD HIM HOW TO SAVE SITUATION

Rome, April 24 (Via Paris.)—The Corriere di Italia, the clerical organ, declares that it is able to confirm reports, published in the Spanish newspapers, that the immediate following of the German emperor is exerting pressure on him to abdicate. The paper says that at a recent meeting of the Hohenzollern family, one member, bolder than the rest, intimated that the emperor might save the situation by following the example of Emperor Nicholas.

KEEPS UP PRICE IN CHICAGO; CALIFORNIA PRODUCES MORE THAN USUAL

Chicago, April 24.—According to Herbert A. Emerson, who has been to the Pacific coast investigating food conditions for John J. Dillon, commissioner of the state of New York, there are between 30,000,000 and 36,000,000 eggs on the tracks in Chicago, held by speculators to keep up high prices.

Mr. Emerson said that the Pacific coast states this year, instead of importing eggs as they have done generally, will have a surplus of 75,000 to 100,000 cases to sell.

Mr. Emerson said he had no evidence of an "egg trust", but said he is sure there is a "mighty close understanding" between the big dealers, and was confident an investigation would cause a break in prices.

"The butter situation is a parallel," he said. "The Pacific coast this year will be able to ship east a surplus of 150 cars of butter, 24,000 pounds to the car. Four years ago the coast imported 200 cars."

NEVADA FURNISHES RECRUITS

Washington, April 24.—Nevada will be the first state to fill her quota of recruits for the regular army. The state was called on to supply 162 men and has furnished 152 since April 1. The total for yesterday was 2,368, although Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Vermont furnished no recruits whatever.

You might sell it by simply using an Optic classified ad.

STATESMAN SENT HERE FOR WAR CONFERENCE HAS RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

London, April 23.—The Rt. Rev. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, former premier, who is heading the delegation that will represent Great Britain at the international war conference in Washington, is a bachelor at the age of 69. By Mr. Asquith, also a former prime minister, he has been pronounced "the most distinguished member of the greatest parliamentary body in the world."

Mr. Balfour's political career has been remarkable. The son of a wealthy Scotchman, his university record was a distinguished one, and he became known as an original thinker and a leader of the set of ultra-cultured persons who afterwards were famous as "The Souls." His "Defense of Philosophic Doubt," published in 1879, when Mr. Balfour was 31 years old, attracted a great deal of attention.

In 1874 Mr. Balfour was elected a member of the house of commons, and for a time was an associate, rather than a follower, of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. He held several offices of more or less importance between the years 1878 and 1887. In 1885 and 1886 he was president of the local government board, and before then he had been private secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury, when the latter was secretary of state for foreign affairs. The offices which Mr. Balfour held, however, were not of a character to give opportunity for the display of his peculiar abilities. Nevertheless, his record, political and otherwise, was a brilliant one, culminating in his appointment in 1886 to the much coveted position of Lord Rector of St. Andrew's university, but his health was very bad, and it seemed to his friends that he was doomed to an early death.

Of Frail Physique

Mr. Balfour's slight, thin, over-tall frame, drawn features and incipient stoop, tell their own tale. Until, with his doctor's encouragement, he tried the bold experiment of continuous work at high nervous pressure, it was an open question whether he, too, like many of his relatives, would not be faced every winter by the alternative—death or exile in Egypt. Happily it turned out otherwise.

It was at this time that Mr. Balfour's physician told him that he must find some occupation that would absorb all his energies, that would give him an intense interest in his work. The following year he found such an opportunity. He was appointed, at the height of the Land league agitation, chief secretary for Ireland, and the manner in which he filled that office is still one of the traditions of the house of commons. He held the chief secretaryship for four years, and in 1891 he was appointed government leader in the house of commons. His subsequent political activities, including his tenure of the premiership, are matters of comparatively recent history.

Mr. Balfour possesses two marked qualities that have furnished shining targets for the political cartoonist throughout his public career. These are his languidness and his modesty. The first is probably more apparent than real and doubtless is due to the poor health which he suffered through all of his earlier years. His modesty however, is genuine, and, indeed, amounts almost to effeminacy. When he first appeared in public life he was described as a lounging, effeminate mannered young man, who toyed with a scented handkerchief as he sprawled supine over the treasury bench. In the opinion of his opponents he was a "perfumed popinjay." They christened him, as schoolboys

christen a mollycoddle, "Miss Balfour" and "Nancy" and "Lucy." They accused him of lying abed until noon, reading French novels and spending his evening playing the piano and singing sentimental songs. It is needless to say that Mr. Balfour soon undeceived his critics.

Mr. Balfour was born and still makes his home at Whittinghame, a fine and extensive estate consisting of upwards of 20 farms, situated in one of the best and most fertile districts of Scotland. It is about six miles from Haddington, the county town, world-famous as the birthplace of John Knox and about 23 miles from the Scottish capital. Mr. Balfour's grandfather, a cadet of the old Fifeshire family, the Balfours of Balbirnie, bought the property just 100 years ago with part of a great fortune he had acquired in India. Mr. Balfour succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1856, and spent all his earliest years there under the care of his mother, Lady Blanche Balfour, a sister of the late Marquis of Salisbury, the famous statesman.

NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL ISSUES IMPORTANT ORDER; TO BE MOUNTED INFANTRY

Santa Fe, N. M., April 23.—Governor Lindsey is to issue an executive proclamation tomorrow detailing his plans for recruiting to full war strength of 2,400 the New Mexico National Guard, whose mobilization at Columbus, N. M., for federal service in policing the border was asked in a telegram from General Pershing today.

The new adjutant general, Captain James Baca, today issued an order placing all National Guard officers on the supernumerary list, and it is said that the men will be given a choice in the selection of their new officers, friction between officers and men being given as a chief reason for the failure of recruiting when the former call was issued.

The governor will ask the government for permission to enlist the Guard as mounted infantry. They will take the federal oath for the period of the war. There will be 12 companies of 150 men each, with headquarters, machine gun and supply companies.

CARRANZA GENERAL, WITH 2,000 MEN, ARRIVES IN JUAREZ ON TROOP TRAIN

Juarez, Mexico, April 23.—General Francisco Murguia, commander of the Carranza forces of the north, arrived here today on a special troop train guarded by an escort of 150 men in two armored cars. Following General Murguia's train were four troop trains carrying 2,000 of General Murguia's troops which he took with him to Casas Grandes from Chihuahua City for the campaign against Villa.

General Murguia's return followed a series of defeats of the Villa forces in the Babicora district of western Chihuahua. He is expected to switch his troop trains from the Mexico Northwestern to the Mexican Central railroad and proceed to Moctezuma, 100 miles south of here, where he will again detrain his troops and take the field against the Villa troops which scattered after the battle of San Miguel de Babicora.

Ovation for German Minister

El Paso, Texas, April 23.—A message from German Minister von Eckhardt at Mexico City, telling of the "grand ovation" given the German and Austrian ministers at the opening of the Mexican house of deputies, was posted on the war bulletin board in front of the German consulate in Chihuahua City, according to a ref-

ugee who arrived here today from there. The American ambassador was hissed, he said.

The message was received by German Consul E. H. Goeldner, and its posting was the occasion for a celebration by the German-Austrian colony in Chihuahua City the refugee said. Copies of the message were also sent to Juarez and other towns and cities in Northern Mexico having German consular representatives, he added.

MISS MARGARET C. DE BACA CHRISTENS THE LARGEST DREADNAUGHT AFLOAT

New York, April 23.—Another dreadnaught entered American waters as a unit of the United States sea power today when the battleship New Mexico, comparing favorably offensively and defensively with any other fighting vessel afloat, was launched at the New York navy yard.

The New Mexico was christened by Miss Margaret C. de Baca, daughter of the late Governor E. C. de Baca, chosen for the honor by William C. McDonald, who was governor when the launching ceremonies were arranged. After Miss de Baca had successfully smashed a bottle of champagne under the bow, Miss Virginia M. Carr, maid of honor, broke against it a jug made by New Mexico Indians and containing a mixture of water from the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers. Miss Helen Kelly of Las Vegas also was a maid of honor.

United States Senator A. A. Jones of New Mexico represented Governor Lindsey, and there were nearly 50 residents of New Mexico present, together with several hundred native New Mexicans living in Washington and New York. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Veeder of Las Vegas were among the spectators.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commanding the New York navy yard, was master of ceremonies, Chaplain Isaacs of the yard read the invocation and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt represented the government. There were no speeches. Others in the party of sponsors were Miss Irene Molinari of Padillas, N. M., and Miss Katherine French and Miss Hildegard Hurley of Santa Fe. The largest battleship ever constructed at the New York navy yard, the New Mexico, is the sister ship to the Mississippi, recently launched at Newport News, Va., and the Idaho, under construction at Camden, N. J. She will burn oil, and is said to be the first battleship equipped with the electrical drive. The keel was laid in October, 1915.

The original plans announced by the navy department called for 32,000 tons displacement for the New Mexico, a length of 620 feet over all, a mean draft of 30 feet and a speed of 21 knots. She was designed to carry a main battery of 12 14-inch guns with 22 five-inch guns, four 6-pounders, four anti-aircraft guns and four torpedo tubes.

GOVERNOR LINDSEY HINTS AT SUCH PROCEDURE IN PROCLAMATION TODAY

Santa Fe, N. M., April 23.—"Many men and many women of our state," declares Governor W. E. Lindsey in a proclamation issued today urging increased food production in New Mexico, "exempted from service in battle, possessed of means, may well go upon our lands of their own and become producers. Hundred of men under age of selective draft, residing in towns and cities, unplaced in the necessary employment, may better be selectively drafted for work on our lands."

The governor urges upon all farm-

ers to increase foodstuff production; that stockmen increase and conserve herds; that parents in towns and cities busy their children in gardening; that each county of the state employ a farm agent; that waste be avoided, including joy rides, costly dinners and frivolous games, and voices the view that all manufacture of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited.

Under the direction of the governor and the "war committee, named Saturday, the propaganda for increased production on New Mexico's vast lands is getting well under way, and a systematic organization will see to the distribution of seed and financing of increased acreage. The war committee is called to meet tomorrow morning here.

YUANAN TROOPS AND SZE SHUEN SOLDIERS FIGHTING FOR SUPREMACY

Sheng Tu, China, April 23.—Fierce fighting has broken out in the streets here between Sze Shuen and Yuanan troops. The outbreak is the climax to the friction between the two parties, which has steadily increased since Yuannanese forces entered Cheng Tu last April. The direct cause of the explosion was the attempt of the military governor of Sze Chuen, who is a Yuannanese, to disband the provincial troops and strengthen his grip on the province. All foreigners are safe so far.

Cheng Tu is the capital of the province of Sze-Chuen, which lies directly north of the province of Yuannan, in the southwest of China. Its population is estimated at 800,000. Yuannan has been the headquarters of the revolutionary propaganda which has kept southern China in a constant ferment.

VESSEL ESCAPES AND GIVES DESCRIPTION OF ITS PURSUER

New York, April 23.—An American steamship was chased for five miles by the German sea raider Zee Adler off the coast of Brazil on April 12, according to the captain of the vessel which reached this port today. The Zee Adler, previously reported by the victims of her raids on their arrival at Rio Janeiro, was formerly the American bark Pass of Balmaha, into which the Germans had fitted gasoline motors.

The captain of the steamship and the raider had Norwegian flags painted on her sides and mounted two guns, apparently of eight-inch caliber. This is the first report of the operations of the Zee Adler since crews from ships she sank reached Rio Janeiro March 31.

GERMANS SAID TO HAVE HEARD OPINIONS OF NEUTRALS IS ADVERSE

Christinia, April 24 (Via London).—The Norges Handels Siofarstidents says that as a result of reports by German ministers and consuls in neutral countries to the German government the latter probably will draft new regulations governing the ruthless submarine war upon neutral shipping.

NATIVES OF THE COUNTRY THREATEN TO EXPEL TROOP AGITATORS

Rio Janeiro, April 24.—Telegrams received here from Parana confirm reports that the Germans in southern Brazilian states are concentrating in the state of Santa Catharina. It is believed a German insurrection in the south is imminent.

EUROPEAN WAR

In pushing the British offensive today General Sir Douglas Haig directed an attack along the three-mile front between the Coquel and Scarpe rivers, where further gains have been scored. South of the Arras battle-front, General Haig is eating bit by bit into the German lines between Cambrai and St. Quentin. More than 3,000 prisoners have been taken.

With the French armies along the Aisne front and in the Champagne, the battle is confined mainly to the artillery although the French continued to make progress in local fighting.

Allies' Tactics Outwit Germans

British Front in France, April 25 (Via London From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press).—The town of Monchy le Preux, which lies about five miles east of Arras, will stand out in history as one of the bloodiest spots of the world war. The fighting north, east and south of this little Artois village, perched upon a high knoll, has exceeded in intensity any of the individual struggles of the Somme. Efforts of the Germans to retake the village apparently have subsided on account of the sheer exhaustion of their available forces and the British advance eastward of Monchy continues slowly but surely. The ground around Monchy, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with the dead, the Germans at times having employed their old tactics of attacking in mass formation. Letters taken in the last few days from German prisoners, written in front of Monchy, say they regard the situation as worse than it was on the Somme, while the casualties are counting up as at Verdun. In one of the letters the opinion is expressed that what has made the fighting difficult has been the fact that the opposing forces have not occupied fixed lines, but are scattered in half-built trenches on this part of the front.

Horrible Hand-to-Hand Fight

During one German counter attack on Monday a force of 700 Germans took one bit of trench from a British outpost. The Germans continued to press forward, not noticing that they were passing an isolated trench section on their right. When they were well beyond it, several hundred British soldiers poured out of this trench section, and the Germans, trapped between two khaki lines, were absolutely wiped out in the fighting which followed. It was a general melee in which the cries of the men engaged hand-to-hand could be heard plainly.

The number of prisoners taken during the various operations this week amounts to more than 3,000. There is absolutely no index of the casualties inflicted on the enemy. The fighting is too thick for the most part to permit of individual surrenders.

Finding Monchy too difficult, the Germans late yesterday directed a counter attack on Gavrelle, where the last defensive line before the Drocourt switch position had been pierced. Four thousand men were seen forming for an attack at a distance of 4,000 yards. British field guns, massed in a great number, were trained on the Germans, but their fire was held until the advanc-

ing enemy was about 2,000 yards away. Then a perfect hurricane of fire was opened and shrapnel shells played about the advancing column like fireflies in a summer thicket. The oncoming waves trembled for a time and then broke, completely routed. Their path was strewn with the dead and wounded."

The British Statement

London, April 25.—The British have taken 3,029 prisoners since Monday morning, including 56 officers, according to an official statement, and have captured the hamlet of Bithem, east of Havrincourt wood.

The French Statement

Paris, April 25.—The French gained ground last night in the Champagne, the war office announced. A German attack near Hurtebize was repulsed.

The German Statement

Berlin, April 25 (Via London).—since yesterday and this morning, says the official statement issued by the German army headquarters staff, fighting has continued for possession of the village of Gavrelle, six miles north of Arras. Twenty airplanes were brought down by the Germans on Monday and 19 entente machines were accounted for yesterday.

Heavy artillery fighting is again in progress over the front of the French offensive. Attacks by the French near Hurtebize in the vicinity of Briemont and west of the Suippes are said to have been unsuccessful.

A Horrible Massacre

British Headquarters in France, April 26 Via London. From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press).—here has been a comparative lull in the fighting east of Arras in the last 24 hours, the German counter attacks in the effort to retake the positions captured by the British in Monday's push having worn themselves out. After each of these attack waves had been thrown back, the British managed to creep forward still further.

Heavily overcast skies are giving the German airmen a brief respite from British aerial attacks, enabling them to make efforts to reorganize their badly damaged squadrons; for in four days' fighting the British have accounted for nearly 100 enemy machines.

Stories of the German counter attacks—there have been eight separate attempts to capture Gavrelle since Monday evening—tell of almost incredible tactics employed by the Germans in sending forward troops in mass formation, giving the British artillery the greatest opportunity for open target shooting it has had in the last two years. Several thousand gray-clad Germans were advancing in one of these attacks late Tuesday when the British curtain of fire shut down in front of them. Still other British guns fired straight through the curtain on the advancing men. Not a man passed beyond that curtain, and when its obscuring smoke lifted there was not a moving German in sight. Nothing was to be seen but ploughed ground littered with sprawling dead.

German Army Being Drained

London, April 26.—Telegraphing today from British headquarters in France, Reuter's correspondent says:

"The Germans are still hurrying up fresh reserves to press their counter attacks. They are fighting a great delaying battle, although not now standing upon any well prepared system of defense, and can only hope to check our advance by using up great masses of troops whose breasts have taken the place of parapets.

"This policy must result in greatly accelerating the process of exhaustion, and if continued long the situation will resolve itself into the simple problem of which side can long maintain the deadly page.

"Prisoners declare that the German army is now being drained at a rate which brings collapse within a measureable distance."

The German Statement

Berlin, April 26 (Via London).—The German position at Gavrelle, in the Arras battlefield, is now situated at the eastern boundary of the village, says today's army headquarters statement.

The British Report

London, April 26.—Renewed German attacks on British positions near Gavrelle were repulsed last night, the war office announced today.

The French Statement

Paris, April 26.—The Germans vainly renewed their counter attacks last night on the high ground near the Chemin des Dames, the war office reports.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WARNS KAISER'S SUBJECTS NOT TO CONCENTRATE

Washington, April 26.—Official advice to the state department today said the Mexican government had warned Germans that any concentration of Germans near the American border will be followed immediately by their arrest.

Murgia Pursues Villa

Juarez, Mexico, April 26.—General Francisco Murgia has arrived in Juarez and will go to Casas Grandes late today in pursuit of Villa, who retired toward Casas Grandes after the battle at Hacienda Carmen when the Carranza command of General Eduardo Hernandez defeated Villa's main command. General Murgia was accompanied by 10 of his troop trains.

Villa apparently anticipated Murgia's move to Juarez and Casas Grandes, for he sent a band of his followers along the Mexico Northwestern railroad last night, burning bridges south of here. A work train has been sent south to repair these bridges before the troop trains reach them. Six locomotives are being held under steam in the yards here to take the Murgia troop trains south as soon as the railroad line is open.

Important Fight at Carmen

El Paso, Texas, April 26.—Government agents here admitted today that the battle which was fought between the Carranza forces in command of General Eduardo Hernandez and those of Francisco Villa at Hacienda Carmen was an important engagement and the losses were heavy on each side, according to reports received. It was also announced today that no fighting had occurred at or near Moctezuma, and that the engagement at Carmen had taken place before Gen-

eral Francisco Murgia arrived at Moctezuma from Juarez.

Another engagement is expected to occur soon, as the Carranza troops who are pursuing the Villa forces closely.

A military funeral was held in Juarez today for Colonel Montoya, a member of General Hernandez's staff, who was killed during the battle at Carmen. All of the garrison troops were turned out for the funeral.

A Carranza sergeant of the Juarez was executed yesterday after he had stabbed his superior officer to death with a dagger, according to a report received here today.

Arms Shipments Stopped

Galveston, Tex., April 26.—Agents of the Southern Pacific line have been instructed to refuse shipments of war munitions of any character for Mexican border destination except on government bill of lading, on request of Major General Pershing.

GOVERNOR LINDSEY ISSUES PROCLAMATION ORDERING A SPECIAL SESSION

Santa Fe, N. M., April 26.—Governor W. E. Lindsey today issued a call for an extra session of the New Mexico legislature to convene at noon Tuesday, May 1. The purpose of the session as set forth in the governor's proclamation is:

To provide for New Mexico's defense and to assist the United States in the prosecution of the war.

To provide for and regulate the production, conservation, distribution and marketing of foods.

To enact such laws as will provide the necessary resources to meet expenses arising from the emergencies of the war.

To accept the provisions of the Smith-Hughes congressional act of February 23, 1917.

In his preamble the governor points out that during 33 months 17 nations and 65 peoples have been engaged in the most destructive warfare ever known, thus calling into the ranks "millions of the world's ablest producers," so that coupled with untoward crop seasons in many countries an unprecedented food shortage exists; while New Mexico produces annually "less than 50 per cent of the food products consumed by her people."

Governor Lindsey expects the legislature to finish up its work in less than a week. The war committee will have tentative drafts of necessary bills ready to submit the minute the session is called to order.

The war committee has taken up with the Indian service the matter of organizing all superintendents and agents in the state into an auxiliary body to extend the bigger crop movement into the reservations and extend the economic and military resources. There are some 25,000 Indians in New Mexico.

The war committee has also appointed sub-committees on legislation, military affairs, press, agriculture and economic organization and communications with the governor, and will select a prominent citizen in each county to work with the committee.

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

WAGON MOUND MAN ADMITS KILLING NARCISO LUCERO WHILE IN A FIGHT

(Special to The Optic.)

Mora, N. M., April 25.—Asserting that he killed Narciso Lucero in Wagon Mound last November in a fight which ensued because he refused to slay a man named Carillo at Lucero's request, Blas Palma yesterday pleaded guilty to second degree murder in the district court of Mora county now in session here. Lucero was a deputy game warden under Trinidad C. de Baca during the McDonald administration. It is said that he also engaged to some extent in bootlegging in Wagon Mound, which is in local option territory.

Palma declared that he purchased a bottle of whisky from Lucero on the day of the tragedy, and had paid for another bottle. He said he was on the way to the Lucero home to get his whisky when he encountered Lucero and the latter endeavored to induce him to kill one Carillo. Palma says he was offered \$500 to commit the murder. When Palma refused a fight started, during which Lucero was killed by being struck on the head with a stone.

Some years ago Lucero and Palma had a drunken fight, in which Lucero was injured. Palma served a part of an 18 months' term in the penitentiary and was pardoned by Governor McDonald.

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

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August, 24, 1912,

of Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, published weekly at East Las Vegas, New Mexico, for April 1, 1917.

State of New Mexico,
County of San Miguel, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared M. M. Padgett, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner and manager of the Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and is the owner and manager of the Las Vegas, a true statement of the ownership, management of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Optic Publishing company, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Editor, M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Managing Editor, M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Business Manager, M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

That the owners are: M. M. Padgett, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

M. M. PADGETT,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1917.

(Seal) GRACE WHITE,

Notary Public.

My commission expires March 31, 1918

BIG SAWMILL BUSINESS

Albuquerque, N. M., April 25.—Five sale contracts calling for the cutting of 550 million feet of saw timber and railroad ties have been handled in the district office of the forest service here within the last few days.

Bids on three more large sales are to be opened this week. According to forest officers here the lumber market has not shown so much activity for several years. National forest receipts from timber sales since July 1, 1916, are said to be approximately \$50,000 greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

Demand is reported to be so heavy that several southwestern mills are shipping green lumber in spite of its greater weight and consequent higher freight charges. The light snowfall in the southwestern national forests has made for a prosperous season by allowing uninterrupted logging operations throughout the winter.

Forest officers anticipate a bad season for forest fires on account of the deficient snowfall. Ten fire guards have already been placed on the roles to man the fire lookout towers on the Datil and Alamo forests, where the lower slopes are said to have become dry.

MAN FOUND DEAD

Albuquerque, N. M., April 25.—The police search for George McBride, 30 years old, ended yesterday morning when the proprietor of a South First street hotel reported to Chief J. R. Galusha that he had found one of his guests dead in bed. The guest was McBride. Death was caused by bronchial trouble.

The police began looking for McBride last Friday when they received a telegram from Bedford, Ind., his home, asking for information about him. The telegram said that his relatives are worried. His illness probably prevented him from writing to them. The police were unable to obtain any trace of him until yesterday when the proprietor of the hotel, where he roomed, told them of finding him dead.

McBride had been here since April 6.

D'ARCY FOILED AGAIN

Columbus, O., April 25.—Governor James M. Cox today issued an order forbidding the Les D'Arcy-George Chip prize fight, which was to have been held at Youngstown, O., May 12.

DISCUSS HOME LOT GARDENS

Washington, April 25.—The home garden movement, which is advocated by President Wilson and others as one of the most important steps toward the solution of the problem of food supply during the war, is expected to be given a marked impetus at the annual conference of the Woman's National Farm and Garden association which opened in this city today with delegates in attendance from many states.

OIL FOR THE NAVY

Washington, April 25.—An agreement was reached today between the government and oil producers to supply the navy at a "reasonable" cost with an adequate and uninterrupted store of gasoline and other petroleum products. The oil interests placed themselves completely at the disposal of the government.

An Abundance of Vegetable Gardens for Home Supply

Now that the cost of living is so high, we realize more than ever before the advantages of a home garden. Those who have had these gardens have realized how much they can economize by the use of vegetables of their own production. It is more to those who have not had gardens and who do not know the advantages derived from having them that we write this short article.

There is no reason why every family in the city, having a vacant space of land could not plant a small garden this year. It would very materially cut down the high cost of living. It is not very encouraging to go around to houses and note the large piles of empty cans. That means that someone has been buying canned goods and at this time, when labor is so high and canned goods are so expensive, it materially increases the cost of living. We are convinced that to have a garden in every home is not a fashion or a fad, it is a well demonstrated fact that it pays to have gardens. It is not an experiment, but a well-demonstrated fact.

As a general rule, the farmers of the different communities in San Miguel county do not plant gardens to the extent that they should. One would think that they do not use vegetables, but one finds that after going

into the homes at meal time, canned chile, apples, peaches, peas and other vegetables are served. Now, where do these vegetables come from? They were canned goods. It would be well for every family to have a garden this year. Consume all the vegetables needed during the spring and summer and preserve or can all the surplus vegetables for winter use. It would mean dollars and cents and it is said "a dollar saved is a dollar made."

A good list of the vegetables a person would want, would be lettuce, beets, string beans, tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, carrots, turnips, chile, celery and onions. With the exception of tomatoes, chile and celery, all of the named vegetables may be planted right out in the field. These others may be planted in hot beds. There are people in town who have hot beds already, who will have a supply of celery, tomato and chile plants. It is not too late to have a garden. Now is the time; begin today. Work one or two hours in the morning before going to work, and do the same thing in the evening. It will be a recreation to you if you are an office boy or man. If you are a farmer, it will be a change and a change is as good as a rest.

M. R. GONZALEZ,
County Agriculturist.

London, April 25.—Captain Rice of the American steamship Mongolia, which has arrived at a British port, told the Associated Press today that the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war for the United States, and sunk a German submarine.

The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

The submarine, Captain Rice said, was about to attack the great liner in British waters on April 19. He declared there was absolutely no doubt that the u-boat was hit, and that there was every reason to believe it was destroyed.

Even more pertinent a fact, as regards the ultimate fate of the submarine, was that the shell disappeared immediately after the hit was made. The captain stated that a shell always ricochets in the waters and can be seen again unless it finds the mark. Oil also was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

The Mongolia was going at full speed and was a long distance away when the spray and foam subsided, but from the bridge the officers observed the spot through their glasses, and they are confident the submarine was sunk.

The naval gunners on board the Mongolia are under command of a lieutenant.

The periscope was sighted dead ahead on the last afternoon of the voyage. The captain gave the order for full speed ahead with the intention of ramming the submarine. The periscope disappeared and a few minutes later reappeared on the ship's broadside. The gunners fired, hitting the periscope squarely and throwing up a mountain of water.

Captain Rice paid a high tribute to the gunners and to the manner in which they were handled by their officer.

"For five days and nights," he said, "I hadn't had my clothes off, and we kept a big force of lookouts on duty all the time. It was 5:20 o'clock in the afternoon of the nineteenth that we sighted the submarine. The officer commanding the gunners was with me on the bridge, where, in fact, we had been the most of the time throughout the voyage.

"There was a haze over the sea at the time. We had just taken a sounding, for we were getting near shallow water, and we were looking at the lead when the first mate cried:

"There's a submarine off the port bow."

"The submarine was close to us, too close, in fact, for her purposes, and she was submerged again in order to maneuver into a better position for torpedoing us when we sighted her. We saw the periscope go down and the swirl of the water. I quickly ordered the man at the wheel to pull it to starboard, and swung the nose of the ship toward the spot where the submarine had been seen.

"We were going at full speed ahead, and two minutes after we first sighted the u-boat it emerged again about 1,000 yards off. Its intention probably had been to catch us broadside on, but when it appeared we had the stern gun trained full on it.

"The lieutenant gave the command and the big gun boomed. We saw the periscope shattered."

ALBUQUERQUE MAN TESTIFIES THAT HE BOUGHT IT FROM BLANCETT

The following account of the Blancett trial is from the Santa Fe New Mexican:

The suggestion that Armour may have fallen over a stump and been accidentally killed by his own shotgun exploding—an accident that has perhaps happened to hunters—has aroused a good deal of discussion among those who have followed the trial closely. What A. B. Renehan, counsel for the defense, will try to prove when the time comes for the defense to offer testimony, remains to be seen, but during the past day or two he has asked many questions about the stump and the position of the gun as well as the location of Armour's cap and glasses.

Dr. E. L. Ward, Santa Fe county physician, who was among those who went out to the woods near Glorieta and viewed the skeleton of Armour on the afternoon of January 14, this year, was on the witness stand several hours yesterday afternoon and evening, but he did not give any conclusive evidence as to just how far the shotgun was from Armour's neck when it went off. He said in his opinion as a hunter, familiar with shotguns, and from his examination of the skeleton, he judged the gun was about 12 feet from the neck when it was fired. He based this assumption on the destruction of that part of the spine in which a half dozen shots were found on examination. To questions of defendant's counsel, later on, the doctor admitted that he could not say positively just how many feet the gun was away. He expressed the opinion that the gun had not been fired close to the neck, as the destruction would have been greater, judging by his experiences firing a gun close to an animal.

Describing the shot found, Dr. Ward said that he believed the shot must have entered between the third and seventh vertebrae. He explained that from the fourth to the sixth vertebrae is that portion called the neck. He said he believed that no shot could have entered from the front; they had penetrated from the back of the neck. He had taken six shots from the vertebrae he had mentioned and handed them over to the proper authorities.

Almost Instant Death

"What would be the effect of shot on a human being at the place in a body where these shot were found?" asked District Attorney Crist.

"They would kill in a very short time," the witness answered.

On cross examination, by Mr. Renehan, the witness admitted that he was not prepared to say just how long it would have taken to kill a man thus wounded. It was possible that a human being could linger for a certain time before death ensued, he thought.

An examination of the shot in shells identified as those carried by Armour on his fatal trip and of the shot found on his body showed that the shot were evidently of the same size. A fresh shell was opened and the shot counted; there were 54 of them.

Asked how far from the muzzle of a shotgun the shot begin to spread or fan out, the witness said that he could not reply to that query as an expert, but he judged they begin to spread as they start from the muzzle.

"How rapidly do they spread?" ask-

ed Mr. Renehan.

"That depends on the gun," Dr. Ward answered.

"Is this gun a choke bore?"

"Apparently not."

"The shot would spread more, then, from this gun?"

"Yes."

"Is any significance to be attached to the fact that you do not find any shot above the fourth vertebrae and none below the sixth?"

"It gives an indication how far the gun was away."

"Why were no shot found in the skull?"

"Because the gun was pointed at the neck and was not far enough away to spread out."

"Why do you say that these shot you found would cause death?"

"Because they were fired at the spinal cord."

"Did any shot pass through this coat?" asked Mr. Crist, holding up a coat found near the gun in the Glorieta woods. The physician examined the coat and replied that he saw several shot holes in the collar.

Dr. Ward offered consolation to those who might feel horror at the suggestion that Armour lay helpless in the Glorieta woods to be devoured alive by coyotes and other wild animals, saying that experience proves such animals seldom, if ever, touch a body while still living. On further questioning the physician expressed the opinion that an examination of Armour's shirt, which showed many shot perforations, led him to believe the entire charge of 54 shot had entered his neck. Some of the shot had struck the shirt collar and some had gone above it, he thought. The doctor pointed out the copious flow of blood, which was noticeable in the appearance of the garments, of the cap and of the ground on which the cap lay, saying that the man supposed to have been Armour evidently died from the hemorrhage.

Attorney Renehan asked the witness whether it was not possible for one of the six shots found lodged in the vertebrae to miss the spinal cord. In the discussion that ensued Dr. Ward told the attorney that he, the attorney, was not holding the pencil, used to indicate to the jury the position of the spinal cord, as it should be held to demonstrate its location in relation to the shot fired. The doctor pointed out the possibility of a shot missing the spinal cord, but also pointed out the probability that the heavy charge of shot fired into the neck of the man in the Glorieta woods had been exceedingly effective, producing almost instant death.

Was Known as Dennis

That Clyde D. Armour was known as a baby as "Dennis Clyde Armour," was the testimony brought out on cross examination by Attorney A. B. Renehan yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Ben Harkanson, of Minot, North Dakota, was on the witness stand. She said she is the oldest sister of Clyde Armour. She told of the wound on his foot, produced by a big corn knife when the boy was 8 years of age. When the child was wounded, playing with the knife, she said she got a basin and some kerosene and dressed the wound. She referred to her brother as "Dennis Clyde" and thereupon Attorney Renehan looked decidedly interested.

"You spoke of him as Dennis; was not his name Clyde?" asked Mr. Rene-

han in surprise.

"My parents named him 'Dennis Clyde,' the witness replied, "but he liked the name of 'Clyde D,' and his way."

mother permitted him to write it that

On taking the stand Mr. Hammum qualified as a handwriting expert, saying that he had studied handwriting for over 20 years, and for a dozen or more years had been paying teller of the First National bank in Denver. He said that when he took that position the deposits were \$5,000,000 and when he left, \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. During the time he was in the bank he said he handled from 2,000 to 4,000 checks a day.

Asked how often he had testified as an expert witness on handwriting Mr. Hammum said at least 50 times. The witness then looked at the Troy hotel register, two telegrams and the signatures on the plea in abatement and declared the handwriting was by the same man. He looked at the Seattle letter and pronounced it in the handwriting of Blancett.

Bought .22 Rifle

Preceding the testimony of Mr. Hammum, Sam Fleming took the stand for a few minutes. He said he is of Albuquerque, and identified the defendant as the man who had sold him a .22 rifle, Remington make, in the Combs bar for \$5. This is the rifle the Armours declare was in the Oldsmobile "8" when Clyde Armour left them in Clarks, Neb., last September. There was no cross-examination.

A young lady during the afternoon entered the court room and on request Attorney Renehan conferred with her. It was rumored that she told the attorney she was worried over the introduction in evidence of a letter to the governor, as she had written one to him on the case.

Locates County Line

Surveyor John L. Zimmermann testified that the distance from the house of Sandoval y Griego to the place where the body was found was 1376 feet, and thence to the San Miguel county line was 3975 feet. His testimony was admitted over objections by Renehan.

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.

DEPUTY MARSHAL NAMED

Santa Fe, April 23.—United States Marshal A. H. Hudspeth has returned from Roswell where he appointed Henry Russell, deputy United States marshal for the southeastern part of the state.

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.

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

UNITED STATES UNEARTH'S GERMAN PROPAGANDA RIGHT IN OWN BORDERS

Chicago, April 21.—The United

States secret service has within the last few days brought to light a gigantic German propaganda in favor of separate peace for Russia, which has been launched in American newspapers printed in Russian. Advantage is being taken of the political amnesty granted by the revolutionary government in Petrograd to create a powerful peace sentiment in Russian official circles through the influence of revolutionists and radicals, who may now return to their old homes without fear of the bureaucracy.

By meetings, pamphlets and newspapers a vigorous campaign has been started setting forth that with the czar and his government in the scrapheap, the revolution should end the war without delay.

Russian publications criticized the entrance of the United States into the war and openly published peace appeals. There are three ports from which Russian radicals are to sail back home—Seattle, San Francisco and Vancouver. One who has been in close touch with the Russian revolutionists of German sympathies declares that those who go back with the hope of strengthening the separate peace propaganda will object to going by way of Vancouver, because they fear the British secret service.

Socialists Give Evasive Reply

Petrograd, April 21 (Via London.)—The official news agency today gave out the following statement:

"Replying to Congressman Meyer London of New York, who asked for a denial that the Russian socialists favored a separate peace with Germany, the executive committee telegraphed:

"As has been stated in a declaration of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, the entire Russian revolutionary democracy does not seek a separate peace, but favors internal peace without annexations or indemnities, real or disguised, on the basis of the free development of nations and considers that the proletariat of every country should do its utmost to bring about peace on the above basis."

The official statement issued today by the Russian war department says: "Scouting, rifle firing and aerial activity are reported on all the fronts."

American Representative Named

Washington, April 21.—At the request of the retiring Russian ambassador here, George Baksmatoff, the provisional government at Petrograd today designated the counselor of the embassy as charge d'affaires.

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's Kidney Pills."—O. G. Schaefer.—Adv.

Washington, April 23.—Senator Hughes of New Jersey was taken to a hospital today. He has not been in good health for some time, and last night he collapsed.

SAYS HE KILLED MAN WHEN HE THOUGHT HIS OWN LIFE WAS IN DANGER

Ricardo Lucero, accused of the murder of Frank West near the West ranch in Las Animas county, Colorado, and who surrendered to Sheriff Patricio Sanchez of Mora county, New Mexico, on Thursday, was brought to Las Vegas Saturday afternoon from the county jail at Mora, and temporarily incarcerated in the county jail here.

Lucero, an outlaw since August, when he fled from the scene of the killing, has been hiding in the mountains between Mora and San Miguel counties, living in the woods, frightened almost daily by the sight of posses or of those whom he thought posses, until he has almost lost his reason. His feet frozen, his nerve entirely gone, and his physical health broken down by the extreme hardships he has gone through, he is willing to go back to Trinidad and to stand trial for the alleged murder. Lucero claims self-defense, and declares that at no time has he feared a trial. However, when the name of Harry West, brother of the dead man, is mentioned, his eyes become wild, and his appearance shows the fear of West which has been an obsession, pursuing him day and night.

History of Killing

Lucero's story of the killing is that Frank West was drunk the night he came to his house to see why Lucero had quit herding sheep. Lucero lived in a little shack made of an old box-car, near the railroad tracks. West, Lucero says, pounced upon Lucero, administering a severe beating, and not being satisfied with that, after Lucero was down on the floor, West jumped on him and spurred him in the ribs. Lucero's body still has marks, evidently from spurs which were raked up and down the sides of his ribs. Then, Lucero says, he drew his pocket knife, and in self-defense, he stabbed at West. West rose up, staggered across the room, and fell.

Lucero left at once, going to the "Picketwire" canyon the same night. He remained in hiding there until the next night, and caught a freight train to Trinidad, going directly to the home of an aunt, who told him feeling was high against him. So Lucero ate a meal, the first he had had since the killing, and started for Mora county, where he had relatives. Taking eight days for the trip to Le Doux, a small town in the mountains west of Mora, he had but one meal on the road, that being at Cimarron. He walked the entire distance of about 125 miles.

Near La Cueva, he was recognized, so he turned west, and avoided Mora, going to the home of an aunt who lives in the Cebolla canyon, near Le Doux. There he remained, and built a "blind bed" in a darkened room. On January 5 he went out of the house for the first time in daylight, and being afraid to return, until after dark, he encountered a saddle-horse near the house as he approached in the shadows. This was one of the horses which had been left out by the posse led by Harry West and Con Jackson, which had surrounded the house shortly before. Lucero, believing the horse belonged to his cousin, Ramon Martinez went directly ahead, and saw Rafael Branch, who was with the posse, and still thought him to be Martinez. However, when he had approached to within a few yards of

where Branch stood, he recognized him, or thought he did, so he asked, three times, "Quien es?"

How the Fight Begun

Lucero said he saw Branch reach for his gun, so he fired, his shot bringing the posse from the house. Branch started to run, and Lucero fired at him again, using the last cartridge he had. Then he stood for several seconds until he heard the voice of Harry West, which frightened him so he turned and ran down the hill toward a little ditch, covered over with ice. Here, finding a sheltered spot under the root of an upturned tree, he hid until morning. The posse had searched for some time, passing by him, and it was the fact that Lucero had no more shells that prevented him from shooting at his hunters.

At day-break he arose and found both feet to have been frozen. He worked several minutes taking off his shoes, and being unable to walk, he crawled to a cabin in the Cebolla canyon. The cabin was filled with straw, so he crawled in and remained there four days and nights, without food or water, and suffering tortures from his frozen feet. It was from there that he saw Sheriff Marty and the bloodhounds the second day. He declares that if he had been seen he would have surrendered, for he had nothing to fight with, nor did he secure any more cartridges during the entire winter.

He went to his aunt's house at the end of the fourth day, and since, he has been hiding in the mountains, going at night to the homes of relatives, never to the same house twice in succession. The extreme hardships he has endured caused him to suggest to his uncle that he surrender to Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado, of this county. Adriano Apodaca, the uncle, however, objected, and after several days of waiting, Apodaca notified Sheriff Sanchez of Mora county that Lucero would surrender, so on Thursday, April 19, Sanchez went to the place where the fight between Lucero and the posse took place on January 5, and arrested Lucero, who, of course, made no resistance.

His hair hanging over his shoulders, his beard ragged and tangled, his clothing torn and his shoes cut almost off to ease the pain in his frozen feet, he presented a sorry spectacle. He was taken to Mora the same day and given medical treatment. Now, he says, he has no pain, his feet being numb all the time. He has lost all his toe-nails.

Not Afraid of Trial

Lucero will speak of the killing and of a trial, with composure, but his great fear is of mob violence, and of relatives of the dead man. He believes honestly that he was justified, and if found guilty of murder by a jury he says he is willing to pay the penalty, but he wants a fair trial, and when he was assured by Sheriff Delgado, and Con Jackson, formerly of Trinidad, that all would be done that is possible to lodge him in the county jail at Trinidad, he appeared to be relieved, and said, "Gracias, amigos!"

In speaking of the fight between the posse and Lucero, which was shortly after dark on the night of January 5, Lucero laughed, the only time, said Sheriff Delgado, that he had laughed since he was brought here.

He was asked if he thought he hit Branch when he shot at him. He

said he knew the first shot missed, that when he shot the second time, Branch started to run faster and faster. He is under the impression that Branch was shot by a member of the posse, but this is unlikely. The bullet which struck Branch grazed between his legs, tearing out an ugly flesh-wound, but not injuring him seriously.

Lucero refused to state what sort of a gun he carried, and spoke little of his alleged visits to country hamlets since the fight with the posse. Evidently relatives had posted him and advised him to keep quiet regarding where he had been and when since he reached the mountainous country west of Mora. Sixteen shots were fired at him by the posse.

Lucero is a small man, of ordinary build. One eye is "bad," but he says he can see out of it slightly. Notwithstanding the extreme nervousness he shows as a result of his hardships during the winter, he has the appearance of being quite intelligent, and his conversation brings out the fact that he is intelligent. He believed that his attempt in evading capture was to save his life, and he has fought against privations of hunger, thirst and cold, until it is almost a miracle that he is alive today.

IT WILL HAVE POWER TO MAKE NEW MEXICO DO ITS SHARE IN ALL LINES

Santa Fe, April 22.—The state of New Mexico now has a permanent war committee that will be in continuous session, day and night, if need be, to pass upon all measures appertaining to the war preparations. The committee consists of Governor W. E. Lindsey, ex-officio; at-large, Rafael Garcia, Rio Arriba county; Charles Springer, Colfax county; Jose Gonzales, Dona Ana county; Eufrazio Gallegos, Union county; First judicial district, ex-Congressman B. C. Hernandez; Second district, R. E. Putney; Third district, W. A. Hawkins; Fourth district, Secundino Romero; Fifth district, C. R. Bryce; Sixth district, J. M. Sully; Seventh district, Eduardo M. Otero; Eighth district, E. C. Crampton.

This committee was appointed in conformity with the following resolutions submitted by a subcommittee of the state council of defense, which was in session all day Saturday in the senate chamber, the resolutions being adopted unanimously:

1. That a permanent war committee, consisting of one member from each judicial district of the state and four members at large, be recommended to be selected by the governor, with the governor as ex-officio member of the committee, and that this committee be a permanent committee during the period of the war, with power on his part of substitution at any time that he may see proper.

2. That it is the sense of this subcommittee of the council that immediate action should be taken by the war committee, in addition to such other action as it may deem necessary, to do the following:

First: To proceed immediately to organize the agricultural resources of the state to a greater production of foodstuffs.

Second: To acquaint the people of the state with the conditions which make necessary the enactment of legislation required to carry out the work of this committee, and provide for the economic and military defense of the state and nation.

Third: To collect data for use in preparing legislation which may appear to be necessary for passage by

a special session of the legislature as soon as it ought to be done, to provide the means to carry out the program of this committee.

3. That such war committee go into session immediately, as soon as it can possibly be organized and remain in session so long as may be necessary for such purposes. We also recommend that such war committee shall be appointed at the earliest possible date, and shall assemble immediately thereafter and remain in session from day to day until the different requirements have been complied with.

4. That this sub-committee recommends to the council that the commissioner of public lands, the state engineer, the superintendent of the penitentiary be requested to proceed at once under the general supervision of such war committee to make arrangements for the planting by the aid of convict labor and otherwise, available lands owned by the state, and procure the seed therefor to the extent that they may be able successfully to cultivate during the present season.

5. Your committee recommends the adoption by this council of the plans suggested by Professor Working for a state agricultural mobilization conference, and that the same be recommended to the governor, leaving to his discretion the number of personnel of said conference.

6. We recommend the adoption of the organization of a legion of honor in agricultural services, suggested by Mr. Kempenich.

E. C. CRAMPTON, Chairman.

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.

SAN MIGUEL WILL ENDEAVOR TO INCREASE PRODUCTION DURING THE WAR

A campaign, to be known as the "campaign for more and better crops" will be instituted throughout the county, under the direction of County Agriculturist M. R. Gonzalez, assisted by the leading citizens of the county. Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado, "Sec" Romero, Jose Baca and Filadelfo Baca are named among those who will be active in the campaign. Gross, Kelly and Company, the Charles Ifeld company and all the banks are "right behind the movement," Mr. Gonzalez said this morning, and other business men are coming in.

The purpose of the campaign is a patriotic one, and will be participated in by everyone in the county. A newspaper, printed in Spanish, will be sent to every farmer in the county, informing them of the need for "more and better crops" and of the movements of the committee.

State Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervien and his publicity agent, H. B. Hening, arrived this afternoon from Santa Fe, to confer with Mr. Gonzalez about the campaign. Within a few days active work will be done, and the committeemen will visit every section of the county for the purpose of increasing the already enthusiastic patriotism of the farmers. The campaign will be full of practicality, more so than of anything else.

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

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Stock Raising
Farming - Mining

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"Dumping," said M. Clementel, not permit peace to take us by surprise. president of the Paris trade conference of the allies, held in June, 1916, "is the favorite weapon of the Germans for acquiring commercial supremacy. It consists on the whole of measures affording bonuses for exportation, direct or otherwise; for selling inland at a higher rate than abroad, etc., with a view to ruining foreign industries. The conference of Paris has provided for thwarting this policy; if the war took us by surprise, we do not intend that peace should do so, too."

With a wage scale and cost of production but little, if any greater in Great Britain and France than that prevalent in Germany, those countries may well find it advisable to take measures to prevent the ruinous effects of German dumpings. In the revenue act of September 8, 1916, this country has a provision which makes an act "done with the intent of destroying or injuring an industry" unlawful and punishable by a fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. But even if intent to destroy an industry here were susceptible of proof, this dumping clause would not meet all the requirements of legislation intended to place strictures on German post-war competition.

Labor in the United States is paid from 100 to 200 per cent more than that paid a similar class in any European country. The steps taken by England and France necessary to prevent German dumping in their markets might relieve them to our further disadvantage because of the increased pressure which would be brought to bear on Germany to dispose of the products of her labor in other countries, particularly in our own markets.

Whenever a new industry has sprung up here, Germany has started to dump goods on us in order more speedily to accomplish its destruction. The great danger after the war will be not that she will sell goods in our market below her own cost of production, but below our cost at home—a business accompanied by fair profits to the German producer, and, though slower, yet equally effective in ultimately paralyzing our domestic manufacture in many lines.

Such is the situation a protective tariff is designed to meet, and, like the English and French, we should

A New York young man expressed the opinion that many men would hesitate to join the army for fear the "slackers" will win all the desirable girls while the fighters are away. In response, a young lady who is evidently of the "desirable" class, gives assurance that no patriotic young woman will receive the attentions of a "slacker." Perhaps here is a new test of the patriotism of the ladies.

Every American citizen who has been saving some money will have a chance to invest it now in United States government bonds for the purpose of carrying on the war. The rate of interest, 3½ per cent, seems low, but the bonds are absolutely safe, are non-taxable, and cause none of the inconvenience sometimes incident to other investments. Buy a bond.

TO HONOR JACK BARRY

Worcester, Mass., April 25.—Worcester baseball fans are preparing to make a descent on Boston tomorrow for the celebration of "Worcester Jack Barry Day." The new manager of the world's champion Red Sox is a Worcester product, which fact is not likely to escape the attention of the patrons of the game who go to Fenway Park tomorrow. A special train has been chartered to carry a Worcester delegation of 500 fans to the game. Holy Cross college, the alma mater of Manager Barry, has declared a half holiday tomorrow to allow the student body to take part in the big demonstration.

D'ARCY ENLISTS

Memphis, Tenn., April 23.—Les D'Arcy, the Australian pugilist, who has been unable to engage in any ring battles in this country because he was charged with being a "slacker," today enlisted in the reserve aviation corps of the United States army at the Memphis training camp.

GRIFFIN TO VOLUNTEER

New York, April 23.—C. J. Griffin, who, with William M. Johnston, holds the national doubles tennis championship, applied for examination today for the officers' reserve training corps. His home is in San Francisco.

Santa Fe Superintendent F. L. Myers returned this afternoon from a business visit to Raton. Mr. Myers

BLANCETT DEFENSE TRIED TO SHOW THAT AUTHORITIES SO HOLD

Santa Fe, N. M., April 25.—A most eloquent and logical plea was made in behalf of E. W. Blancett, charged with the murder of Clyde D. Armour by his counsel, A. B. Renehan. Mr. Renehan, from the beginning of the case to the closing argument, made a spectacular fight, but the evidence adduced by the state through District Attorney Crist and his assistant, E. P. Davies, never left a doubt in the minds of the spectators that the defense was fighting a losing battle. The following description of Mr. Renehan's argument is from yesterday's Santa Fe New Mexican:

Mr. Renehan advanced the theory to which he has stuck during the trial that Blancett had been drinking enough whiskey to set his mind awry although he was still able to walk, to run a motor car and to attend to business affairs. His illustrations were numerous and interesting, and the speech was listened to by an audience which packed the district court room where Judge Edmund C. Abbott is presiding, and filled the corridors of the court house.

In beginning his argument, at the conclusion of Mr. Davies' speech, Mr. Renehan said: "The duty that rests upon me as we are about to consider the closing chapter of this strange, eventful history makes me realize my own insufficiency." He paid a compliment to the ability of the prosecuting attorneys between whom he was sandwiched in the argument, and then plunged into the work of replying to the statements of Mr. Davies, assistant district attorney. "Bear with me as I go, point by point, over these statements," he said.

First of all, he declared that the assistant district attorney had erred in stating that it is important that the defendant die. "Why, unless the evidence points conclusively to his guilt of first degree murder?" asked Blancett's counsel. Referring to the difficulty of ascertaining just what did happen in the Glorieta woods on October 23, Mr. Renehan argued that it was a place where the Divinity alone could read what happened. He denounced any attempt to make it appear that Armour stood there as a victim and Blancett, not far away, as an assassin. "He asked you to guess," the attorney continued, referring to Mr. Davies, "and to guess a man to death. But life and liberty are too important and the mind must be convinced by evidence. Before you can convict, the facts must lead you inevitably to the conclusion that Armour died of a deliberate act." The speaker called attention to the words "deliberate act" and "express" and "malice" appearing in the indictment. "Malice must be there and it must be found from facts in the case and not by supposition," he argued.

Discussing the point of loyalty and fealty to a country, the speaker said these are words used by the prosecuting counsel who had preceded him. He added they are utterly out of place as used here. "What has the war in Europe today go to do with this strange boy?" he asked, pointing at the defendant, "in a strange land. What does it teach you in this case. Nothing!"

Taking up the point of sympathy,

Mr. Renehan continued: "And he appealed to you not to be moved by a woman's tears shed in your presence for the purpose of swerving you! But had they been shed I would not come to you for that reason. All kindness passes away at the command of the state. Love of your country also was mentioned and it was pointed out that the only way you could manifest it was by hanging Blancett. What a step from the sublime to the ridiculous! Let not the jury be swayed from its duty by caprice, is what you heard. He pointed out to you but one duty—to render the utmost penalty to this man. His suggestion was there is a possibility you may be turned from the path of just rectitude by a caprice and whim. I am amazed at conduct of that kind in a case of this kind, where we are here speaking to a jury of our peers, selected by him as well as by me, on the questions at issue. We ask no quarter, we seek no favor. All that we ask of you is that you act as men of intelligence without fear or favor."

Discussing points raised against Blancett in the trial as well as in the argument of the prosecuting attorney Mr. Renehan called attention to the sale of Armour's automobile as a wrong committed, but he said that it throws no light on what happened in the Glorieta woods. And also the subsequent getting of money, he argued, gave out no information.

Hunters Meet Accidents

"I believe it is an aphorism among hunters," continued the lawyer, "that when men hunt anything may happen. Is it not almost providential that your county physician, Dr. E. L. Ward, was a witness in this case to tell you that in his experience he had identically the same kind of a wound to treat—that of a man shot in the neck because his companion had mistaken him for a turkey? You all know, probably, in your experience, of some friend shot in the woods. You know how this kind of an accident affects a man but that does not say how it affects a boy. You also know that it is different when one is known in a community and when one is not. It is different for a stranger without friends to fly to, unable to rush home and say: 'My God, Jack, this happened in the woods.' Jack would say do this and so. But this boy had no one to advise him. He saw the wound in the neck. He said there is but one thing to do and that is to fly. The old man Archuleta told you he saw a young man speeding down the road on the afternoon of October 23 and he also told you that this man seemed flying in fright."

A Mysterious Case

Discussing the remarkable features of the trial now drawing to a close, Mr. Renehan said: "Mr. Davies told you that this case has excited a great deal of interest. Undoubtedly it is one of the most remarkable cases in the history of jurisprudence. Its equal cannot be found, nor is there imbecility to equal the folly of this youth if he is the hardened criminal painted to you. How strange that he had no lessons to conceal his tracks; how marvelous that he had not been instructed to put away that corpse that lay on the hillside; how remarkable he had no knowledge of the danger of talking to Cordova, of telling an editor, George Beringer, that his name, his real name, should be put in a

newspaper and to ask an editor to send the paper to Needles, Calif. Can anything be more absurd than to believe that a hardened criminal would do such foolish things?"

"Net of Evidence"

"The prosecuting attorney has called attention to the 'net of evidence' alleged to have been woven by the state. Was there any evidence left on the Troy hotel register difficult to obtain? Who told Mr. Miles, the Denver salesman, where these two men were going on the morning of October 23? Was there any concealment there by Blancett? Did he try to deceive the girls he met in the Biehl garage in Las Vegas when he told them that he and Armour were motoring to the coast and were headed for Santa Fe? And yet counsel said this was a premeditated murder for money! Three or four times he jingled silver in your presence for ounces of blood. Men who go out to commit murder for money strive to cover their tracks. Was there any concealment when these two men stopped at Rowe for lunch? Or on their visit to the Valley Ranch, if they did go there, or when they came by the Gross Kelly store at Pecos? If this murder was planned, when and where was it planned? Why was it committed so close to the home of Antonio Sandoval y Griego and only 230 steps from the much traveled Las Vegas-Santa Fe road? Why was it committed there where the sounds of guns would reverberate through the mountains? How this accident happened must be determined from the evidence introduced into this trial and not from a fantastic word picture or from inflated verbal balloons."

Why Blancett was Silent

Mr. Renehan remarked that Mr. Davies had stated to the jury that the defendant had never told a human being his story until a week ago but he said the defendant had stated to the jury he had told his counsel the morning the trial began. "But when has it come to pass that defendants must prove their innocence?" asked the attorney. "When was a law passed they must open their mouths? To whom should he have told the story? He started off on a false trail, as he stated to you, and other false steps followed and followed faster. As we know, as children, that one lie begets another. But he did tell his story weeks and months ago; he told it in Friday Harbor to an officer of the law when he said: 'I am not guilty.'"

In an effort to picture what he said he believed was the mental attitude of Blancett after firing the fatal shot Mr. Renehan transported his hearers to a spot in the Glorieta woods where Blancett "was surrounded by black silence, no friend at hand, but the ghastly specter of a corpse lying on the ground behind a gulch."

Returning to the "net woven" by the state, the defendant's counsel insisted that this net was woven by the defendant. "He blazed the trail," he continued, "and he blazed it bright at the telegraph office where he wrote those messages soon after his arrival here; and he blazed it all the way to Needles, Calif. And yet they have the courage to come before you and pronounce this boy a hardened criminal!"

Mr. Renehan then endeavored to minimize the extraordinary interest arising from this case saying: "If there had not been newspapers published in this community there would

not have been the interest drawn to this case, notwithstanding its strange and extraordinary features."

Gun Was Worth \$3.75

The speaker referred contemptuously to the gun found near Armour as scarcely the modern instrument used by hunters seeking the greatest safety and accuracy; he said it was an old-fashioned gun, one that probably could be bought of Montgomery Ward and Company for \$3.75. He pointed out how easy it might be for a man to come to grief with such a gun.

Replying to the assistant state's attorney's sneer about Blancett "stubbing his toe," Mr. Renehan said that the defense has not contended the defendant stubbed his toe, but that he tripped or stumbled. He asked whether it is not true that such occurrences are common and said: "You know they are, any of you here who have pursued rabbits in their haunts, turkeys in the fields or bears or coyotes in the woods. Who has not tripped or stumbled? Is the defendant to be the only one denied that privilege in the woods, just because he happens to be the under dog in this fight with the powers of the state heaped upon him?"

Mr. Renehan insisted that the testimony of the little boys who had left the school near Sandoval's home on an afternoon late in October of last year was of the utmost importance, judging by the time found on the dial of the Ingersoll watch in Armour's pocket—3:23. "It was on that day, too, that a man was speeding down the road in a motor car, looking drunk or frightened, according to the testimony of this man Archuleta, who fixed the time as between 3:30 and 4 p. m.," continued the lawyer.

Did Not Rifle Pockets

Mr. Renehan devoted considerable time to endeavor to refute the charge of the assistant district attorney that the clear case of murder is proved by the fact that Armour's pockets were empty save for the cheap watch and a receipted bill.

Replying to the charge of the assistant district attorney that Blancett on the witness stand had scrupulously avoided telling important details of the killing of Armour, failing to state the position of the gun and various other incidents, the attorney for the defense argued there was nothing suspicious in that. He said the witness had stated how he was holding the gun, where his hands and fingers were and how the gun exploded; also how he saw Armour fall.

Denies Blancett was Drunk

Mr. Renehan denied emphatically the statement of opposing counsel that Blancett was drunk one minute and sober the next. He said at no time has the defense insisted that Blancett was "drunk" at any time, using the word drunk in its usual acceptance.

"There has been no evidence here, no suggestion on our part, that intoxication ensued, leading to a row, causing trouble of any kind," exclaimed the attorney. "But there was drinking and more drinking. We do not deny it; we assert it in all positiveness. This drinking was responsible for a state of mind. Every one knows that whiskey affects the intellect and sets the mind awry. A certain quantity of whiskey dulls the mind, but does not blot out consciousness; it clouds the brain, but in certain quantities it does not stupefy."

"We have Blancett's testimony as

to the drinking. There was a pint of whisky and six point bottles of beer when the two men left Denver; another pint of whiskey and six bottles of beer were purchased at Trinidad; six quart of beer and no whiskey were obtained at Raton; a quart of whiskey and only one pint of beer were bought at Las Vegas for use on the trip. This amount of refreshments was taken October, 21, 22, 23, three days in all. Who will say that Blancett, a young man accustomed to whiskey, could not take this amount of whiskey in three days and still escape actual drunkenness? Who of you do not know men who take 15, 20 and in some instances even 30 drinks in a day and still go about their work? The testimony of the defendant himself shows that he was the whiskey drinker, while Armour preferred the lighter beverage, beer. We have his testimony that after accidentally shooting Armour he went to the automobile and took a drink of whiskey. What is there strange about that when this defendant sought whiskey as the only friend he knew? What is there strange about his seeking more alcohol on arriving in Santa Fe, for the same reason?"

Denounces Zimmermann

In defense of his contention that a man may take on a lot of whiskey and still be able to walk, Mr. Renehan asked why the state had the temerity to assail as improbable the theory that had been exemplified by the state itself in placing John L. Zimmerman as one of its witnesses on the stand. Mr. Renehan asked the jury if it had not noticed that Mr. Zimmerman was drunk on the witness stand when he testified the other day concerning the county line. "You heard him here," continued Mr. Renehan, replying to questions in basso profundo tones, and telling about carrying 3,975 rocks in his pockets!" There were ripples of laughter at this remark. Mr. Zimmermann, by the way, denied on the witness stand that he was intoxicated.

The attorney denounced the assertion that Blancett had planned the murder for money or for any other reason and said: "Certainly he did not plan it in Las Vegas, nor on leaving Las Vegas nor in the many places they visited en route, places where they stopped en route; if it was planned they would not have stopped on the road side for men to look into their faces, for men who plan murder, plan it in secret and do not fly banners to tell people. 'Here I go, and after a while, it will be easy for you to find me!' Murderers make no records of their whereabouts; they do not loiter in towns which they reach afterwards; they have some skill in deception; they show some ability in hiding their tracks."

If Blancett planned this murder, Mr. Renehan asked why it was he left the tailor's identification marks in his coat and vest pockets and the receipted bill in the shirt pocket?

"Those who plan murder, dispose of the body, also," he added. "Those cold and calculating 'money-mad murderers' look beyond their noses; they look before they leap, and they peer into the future, as best they can, to ascertain what will follow after the fatal stroke is given. No murderer leaves the body above the ground when he has a shovel to dig earth to cover it. And, moreover, men who plan murder do not select a spot near the main highway or a railroad track to commit their crime. Therefore,

I say to you, all the indications are that no actual murder occurred."

Signature of Hotel Register

The attorney for the defense discussed the remarkable and by many considered unique signature placed on the Montezuma hotel register on the afternoon on October 23, 1916, when a man registered an "E" and then wrote a "C" over it, following it with "D. Armour, Sioux City, Iowa." He said: "Men who have planned in advance to take another man's name do not make a slip of the pen like this when they proceed to write. Dark-dyed villains do not forget the name of the man they intend to assume; such criminals do not start to write their own name on a hotel register and then change it. It is incredible, gentlemen of the jury, that this young man could have thought out any plan."

Mr. Renehan attributed Blancett's remarkable seven-day career in New Mexico to drinking and the fright he had experienced after what he termed was the accident in the Glorieta wood.

In reply to the argument of the assistant state's attorneys that it is incredible that a man as cautious as Armour, would permit a drunken man to pilot his car, Mr. Renehan said: "We have declared that Blancett was drinking, but not drunk. Who of you do not know of joy riders, who have taken a number of drinks, and who are able to pilot skilfully cars, and at great speed, for minute after minute, for hour after hour? Again and again we know of these things napping and it is only when there is some terrible accident, after hours and hours of this kind of joyriding, with a man somewhat under the influence of alcohol at the steering wheel, that the real condition of the driver of the car is ascertained? He had been driving the car for hours and then crashed into something causing a wreck. I will ask you, how many persons have you not known who have done this same thing and escaped injury?"

A feature of the closing part of his speech was his adoption of the philosophical dissertation of a learned jurist of this country on the theory of suicide, arguing that suicide is rather a sign of innocence than of guilt of a crime. Mr. Renehan used this point to prove that the attempt at suicide of Blancett, the defendant, should not serve to prejudice the jury against him and make them believe that Blancett murdered Armour and then, to escape the vengeance of the law, that he tried to kill himself.

The authority quoted gave it as his opinion that many a suicide seeks rather to avoid the disgrace of a public trial, and lacks the nerve to face a disagreeable situation, or the act is due to a wild, untamed nature that rebels at being confined. Whatever is the motive for suicide it is not a desire to avoid punishment the lawyer argued.

Albuquerque, April 25.—Florencio Zamora was found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, by a jury here last evening. Zamora was tried at the present term of court, charged with shooting Juan Alderete, of Duranes. The trial was a short one, having begun yesterday morning. The jury was out of the courtroom less than an hour. The bullet fired by Zamora tore an ugly gash in Alderete's cheek and knocked out several of his teeth. The shooting occurred in Old Albuquerque three months ago.

SLAYER OF CLYDE ARMOUR, HOWEVER, ASSERTS, THAT THE DEED WAS ACCIDENTAL

Santa Fe, N. M., April 21.—E. W. Blancett spent all the morning in the district court here today elaborating his confession, begun last night, that he killed Clyde D. Armour, for whose murder he has been on trial for the past week. Blancett insisted that his impersonation of Armour and concealment of the homicide was due to his fear that he might get short shift in a strange country for what would inevitably appear to be a murder.

He declared that his heavy drinking, gambling, joy riding and other dissipation here and in Albuquerque were in the effort to forget what had occurred. Blancett also admitted his attempted to commit suicide after his arrest at Friday Harbor, Washington, because he feared to confront his mother as a suspected murderer. He denied any recollection of writing the letter to the governor from Seattle signed "Edelman" and stating that Blancett was innocent.

The state is prepared to put on witnesses in rebuttal to attack Blancett's story of the accidental shooting. Blancett says he was carrying a shotgun 20 feet behind Armour while they were hunting and that the gun went off and killed Armour when Blancett stumbled, due to the drinks he had been imbibing.

DEFENSE TRIES TO SHOW POSSIBLE LACK OF MOTIVE IN MISSIVE TO GOVERNOR

Was Blancett "doped" when he wrote the letter to Governor de Baca, the introduction of which caused a sensation in the Santa Fe county district court where Blancett is being tried for murder, is a question raised yesterday in Santa Fe in the notorious murder trial. Blancett, on the night of January 13, the date of the letter's postmark, lay in a hospital in Seattle. He was in charge of a trained nurse, and according to the testimony of Sheriff Mead, of Friday Harbor, Washington, he was given morphine or some other drug that he might not suffer so greatly from the self-inflicted gunshot wound.

A description of Blancett's wound was given by Sheriff Mead, which was interesting because of the allegation that Armour met his death from a load of shot, fire into his neck, at a distance of about 12 feet, when Blancett fired a load into his own neck at a distance of a few inches. The difference in the appearance of the wound received by Blancett and the appearance of the wound made in Armour's neck, was a strong point for the prosecution.

The state rested its case yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and Attorney Renehan asked for time to consult with his witnesses and his client. Still maintaining a mysterious manner, Renehan gave little information as to what the defense would be. However, he stated that there would be two witnesses for the defense. Whether Blancett would go on the stand was a moot question yesterday afternoon.

Renehan objected strenuously to the testimony introduced by Surveyor John L. Zimmerman, claiming that the surveyor was in an intoxicated condition when he determined the coun-

ty line, and also the exact location of the place where Armour's body was found. Zimmerman declared he was sober, as did several other witnesses. Zimmerman, in answer to a question by Attorney Renehan, said he did not "stagger across the plaza" in Santa Fe the morning he went to the scene of the murder to make the survey.

M. M. Hamma, handwriting expert, who was cross-examined by Renehan almost all morning, stuck to his first statements that Blancett is the man who wrote the mysterious letter, and though Renehan endeavored to mix him up on his statements, showing a knowledge of handwriting himself, Hamma's testimony was not, apparently, torn down by the hundreds of questions flung at him by Blancett's counsel.

The Trop hotel register, which was signed on October 22 by Blancett and Armour, as alleged, was much discussed by Renehan in his cross-examination. Hamma, the expert, declared that the names "Armour" and "Blancett" were not signed by the same man.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR INSULTED; GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE IS CHEERED

El Paso, Texas, April 21.—American Ambassador Henry Fletcher was hissed in the chamber of deputies Sunday when he appeared for the opening of the Mexican congress, according to a report received here from Mexico City today by government agents. The report stated that German Minister von Eickhardt was escorted to his seat by a delegation of six deputies, and that the German minister was given an ovation when he appeared which lasted more than 30 minutes and another when he left. Ambassador Fletcher's appearance was greeted with feeble applause, which was "drowned by many hisses," the report read.

Efforts were made by General Eduardo Hay, president of the house of deputies, to restore order when the galleries started the demonstration for the German minister, the report stated, but it was not until he had called for the sergeant-at-arms did the cheering cease. After von Eickhardt left the chamber of deputies, crowds formed themselves into a volunteer guard and cheered him to his hotel, the report added.

Ammunition Sellers Caught

United States army intelligence officers set a trap last night to catch ammunition sellers who were believed to be selling arms and ammunition to Mexicans. Arrangements were made to purchase a quantity of rifles and cartridges.

The delivery was made in an automobile flying American flags which appeared recently in a patriotic parade. The guns were United States army rifles and the cartridges were regulation army ammunition. The elements were seized and the dealers arrested.

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.

Subscribe for the Optic.

BATTERY A AND FIRST REGIMENT ORDERED FOR SERVICE ON MEXICAN BORDER

Washington, April 23.—The First regiment of infantry and Battery A of field artillery, New Mexico National Guard, today were ordered into the federal service for purposes of police protection.

Santa Fe, April 23.—Governor Lindsey expects to go to Washington to attend a conference of western governors on May 2, to discuss preparedness plans.

Upon his return he expects to call a special session of the legislature for the latter part of May, the exact date and manner to be determined by developments between now and then.

Governor Lindsey before the state council of defense Saturday afternoon and evening made clear this decision. In a clear and able manner he insisted that the most important task before this state is to increase its agricultural production. He made it evident that while economy is good, efficiency is better. That while it is well to save and be thrifty, it is still better to work more efficiently and produce more. He earnestly thanked the defense committee for the help it had rendered the state and the people and the good counsel it has given the executive.

The following is the telegram he received from the secretary of war Saturday evening:

Telegram from Baker

"Having in view the necessity of affording a more perfect protection against possible interference with postal, commercial and military channels, and instrumentalities of the United States in the state of New Mexico, and being unable with regular troops available at this command to ensure the faithful execution of the laws of the Union in this regard, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the constitution and laws and to call out the National Guard necessary for the purpose. I am in consequence instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States forthwith, through you the following units of the National Guard of the state of New Mexico which the president desires shall be assembled at the places to be designated to you by the commanding general of the southern department at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and which that commanding general has been directed to communicate to you: The First infantry and Battery A, field artillery, New Mexico National Guard.

"BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

From Jones and Fall

United States Senator A. A. Jones, supplemented this telegram by the following:

"I am officially advised that Battery A and the First regiment of the New Mexico National Guard is called into federal service. I earnestly urge all parties to co-operate to recruit this regiment and battery to their maximum strength. I understand the large mining interests in southern New Mexico are willing to furnish the necessary funds for such purpose."

Senator A. B. Fall wires:

"The following note by special messenger from General Mann, chief of the militia bureau of the general staff, addressed to me, just received.

"Referring to our conversation in regard to the matter of calling into federal service the New Mexico troops. I take pleasure in advising you that Battery A, field artillery and the First regiment of infantry, New Mexico National Guard, have this day

From Weak and Lame To Well and Strong

Try them. Foley Kidney Pills will do for other men and women—quickly—what they have done for Mrs. Straynge.

"Last year, I got almost down with my back," writes Mrs. H. T. Straynge of Gainesville, Ga., R. No. 3. "I suffered from inflammation of the bladder, and whenever I stopped doctoring I grew worse. I tried Foley Kidney Pills, and after taking them awhile my bladder action became regular and the stinging sensation disappeared. I am now stronger in my back than I've been for several years, and since getting well, I've stayed well and had no return of the trouble."

Start in now to use Foley Kidney Pills. You will feel an improvement from the very first doses, showing how quickly they act on kidneys and bladder. They stop irregular urinary action, ease pain in back and sides, limber up stiff joints and aching muscles. They put the kidneys and bladder in sound, healthy condition. Try them.

O. G. SCHAEFER

been called into the service of the United States.

Can Raise 2,400 Men

"General Mann in conversation stated that those officers and men who have taken the oath provided by section 70, act of June 3, 1916, could form the nucleus for raising the total number of New Mexico Guards and the same applies to Battery A. He also said that under the ruling of General Crowder, New Mexico could enlist up to full maximum, 2,400 men, as provided by section 62, the enlisting period to be for six years; three in the service and three in the reserve. But the men can be enlisted with the statement, by authority of the secretary of war, that they will be mustered out at the end of the present war; this being true, will not conflict with the New Mexico statute providing for two years' enlistment in the militia. But the new enlistment must be under the term and oath as provided by act of congress. The acceptance of the terms of the act by the legislature, I think, is only necessary to provide pay in time of peace, and can be done now or later, as we are now in war. I think you are justified in appointing additional officers and to attempt recruiting immediately without convening the legislature with the attendant large expense. The hour is too late for further conference today, but will wire you fully Monday afternoon."

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.

MORE DEFENSE COUNSELLERS

Santa Fe, April 23.—D. A. McPherson of Albuquerque, John M. Sully of Santa Rita, and W. A. Hawkins of Alamogordo, were added to the council for defense appointed by Governor W. E. Lindsey this forenoon. Captain W. C. Reid of Albuquerque found that he was unable to serve.

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.

RAILROAD OFFICIAL MAKES AN APPEAL TO MEN TO WORK IN THE FIELDS

Amarillo, Texas, April 20.—"Threatened food crisis in the United States is the great problem before the people today," says R. J. Parker, general manager of the western lines of the Santa Fe railway.

"This crisis has not come without warning. We have noted the constantly rising prices with apprehension. Our agricultural and publicity bureaus have worked hard to encourage increased production especially of food and feed crops. We have promoted immigration that more land might be placed under cultivation.

"The nation as a whole has proceeded under a full head of steam, disregarding caution signals of rising prices and even the danger signal of \$2 wheat and \$15 hogs. The brakes are set now and the public finds a food emergency just ahead.

"The government agricultural experts, and the press are now studying this food crisis to find a way out. Stress is laid on food waste, the government estimating the loss from careless handling of food, improper cooking, etc., at \$700,000,000 annually. As a people we have always gloried in a full dinner pail, without thought of economy in food.

"Many million acres of virgin land, according to government reports, are open for entry. There are also vast amounts tillable in private ownership that may be brought under cultivation. But to do this the farm labor problem must be met. When recently the train and engine men threatened to strike on all American roads, the entire country was thoroughly alarmed. This was concerted action by organized labor.

"Farm labor, on the other hand, is not organized and therefore the quiet walkout of farm labor the last few years escaped notice, though this walkout is a main cause of the present food shortage and consequent high prices. The real problem is to have farm labor call the strike off and return to the plow. The government will no doubt, solve this problem.

"In the meantime the farmers have the inducement of high prices for their products to make extra efforts at increased production in 1917. Idle ground brought under cultivation at this time means something to the nation. 'The security of the nation requires food and feed.'" A. M. HOVE.

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.

Denver, April 24.—Governor Gunter today telegraphed President Wilson urging national prohibition during the war.

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.

CROP AGREEMENT TO BE INCREASED; BEANS, WHEAT AND CORN TO BE EMPHASIZED

San Miguel county intends to do its share in adding to the country's food supply during the war. It will emphasize attention to increased yields of beans, corn and wheat. County Agricultural Agent M. R. Gonzalez this morning told a representative of The Optic that the acreage devoted to beans this year would be twice that of last year, while one-third more will be appropriated to wheat. Corn will be planted lavishly. The acreage devoted to oats will be somewhat less than that of last year.

So many inquiries for San Miguel county pinto bean seed have been received that the county agent has secured the co-operation of the large wholesale houses, Gross, Kelly and Company and the Charles Hfeld company in an effort to get these splendid seeds in the hands of New Mexico farmers. For a period of 10 days these firms will sell to New Mexico farmers, for seed purposes, pinto beans for 12 and one-half cents per pound, F. O. B. Las Vegas. It is preferred that these sales be made through the co-operative association formed last year. Inquiries should be addressed to the county agent.

In order to insure that every farmer is provided with seed in accordance with his needs and desires, representatives have been appointed in various localities to learn the wants of the tillers and make them known to the county agent and the co-operative association. Farmers should confer with the representatives in their respective neighborhoods at once, as time is valuable, and there should be no delay past the regular time for planting. Representatives are located at Villanueva, Sena, San Miguel, Cherryvale, Trujillo, Rociada and Manuelitas.

Reports are beginning to come in from the boys and girls of the pig clubs, to whom were given last year pure-bred sows. Many of the sows have begun to farrow, and their young number from eight to 12. From these the county agent expects to place many more pigs in the hands of other boys and girls who wish to join the pig clubs.

There is a commendable spirit among the native farmers of San Miguel county of wishing to co-operate with the state and the government in increasing the food supply. A group of eight were in the county agent's office this morning discussing the situation, and they stated they realized the need of every acre producing to its utmost this year. The English-speaking farmers, who are located for the most part on non-irrigated land, also are planning on raising larger and better crops.

Beans Best War Crop

New York, April 20.—On the ground that beans are the best of foods for war emergency, Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the national food commission, urges the Boy Scouts of America to devote their energies to the cultivation of this crop.

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.

UNITED STATES CALLS ATTENTION TO OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN

The army has issued the following bulletin for the information of young men who may desire to enter the officers' reserve corps.

Enlisted Reserve Corps

Organization of the enlisted reserve corps has been started at headquarters, southern department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The enlisted reserve corps is composed of especially trained artisans from the various trades and vocations of the business world. To fill the allotment of this department, a great number of the above class of men are needed.

Purpose of Corps

Recognizing the great number of patriotic young men, trained in various vocations in the business world who will answer the president's call, it is intended at this time to carefully select these men and give them rank and position now so that they will be able, in answer to the president's call, to give the government their best service by performing that work for which they are best fitted and qualified.

Grades and Pay

The grades in the enlisted reserve corps are from private to sergeant, and the pay varies from that of a private \$15 per month, to that of a sergeant, \$75 per month, with an increase of 20 per cent in time of war.

Requirements

Applicants must be citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, of good habits and be able to read and write the English language, and must be qualified by occupation and training for the position they apply for.

Men are particularly desired possessing the following qualifications:

Clerks, farriers, foragemaster, horse-shoers, telegraphers, men having knowledge of telephone systems, switchboards, batteries, locating and correcting faults, etc., storekeepers, cooks, skilled laborers, packers (with pack train), teamsters, cargadors, men whose occupations in civil life particularly fit them for service in the medical enlisted reserve corps.

Further Information

Enlistments will be made by the recruiting officer nearest the applicant's home. Information referring to enlistment for the quartermaster enlisted reserve corps can be had from any quartermaster. Some of the principal stations being post quartermaster, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, post quartermaster, Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Clark, Texas, Fort Brown, Texas, Columbus, N. M., Douglas, Arizona, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Nogales, Arizona, Marfa, Tex., Del Rio, Texas.

Further information and full particulars with application blank will be furnished upon application to the officer in charge of officers' reserve corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

L. J. FLEMING,

Lieutenant Colonel Fifth Cavalry.

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.

UNITED STATES WILL BE WATCHFUL OF SHIPMENTS TO NORTHERN NEUTRALS

Washington, April 20.—President Wilson and his cabinet took up today the regulation of food exports to the northern European neutrals to prevent food reaching Germany from the United States. Whatever policy is adopted will not interfere with shipments to neutrals unless they benefit Germany. Under embargo legislation pending in congress with approval of the administration the government to ration the European neutrals. It is probable that further legislation will be asked to create an agency to handle exports.

TO FURNISH CHAPLAINS

Washington, April 23.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and Bishop McGolrick of Duluth called on Secretary Baker today and pledged their cooperation to furnish the new army with chaplains. Tomorrow Archbishop Ireland has an engagement with President Wilson.

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.

FARM EXTENSION PROPOSED

Santa Fe, April 23.—The Farm Extension company of Albuquerque filed incorporation papers today, the corporation to be non-profit sharing. Its object is to encourage the raising of better crops and livestock. The incorporators and directors are: Max. Nordhaus, J. B. Herndon, J. M. Reynolds, Wilmot Booth and Laurence F. Lee. The L. L. Britton company of Lovington, Eddy county, filed an amendment to its charter to permit it to convert treasury stock into preferred stock with cumulative dividends of 10 per cent annually.

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.

Santa Fe, April 23.—Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Peter A. M. Lienau announced today that the renewal of the certificate of authority of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance company of Waseca, Minn., has been denied by the insurance department, because the department held that from the annual statement of the company it appeared that it could not comply with the laws of this state requiring a cash deposit of not less than \$100,000.

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.

MONEY INTERESTS OF STATE TO AID IN BRINGING ABOUT PLANTING

Santa Fe, N. M., April 25.—Charles Springer, of Cimarron, one of the members of the war committee named by Governor Lindsey Saturday night, and which met this afternoon in the senate chamber at the state capitol, yesterday placed an order by wire for ten farm tractors, which he will place at the disposal of the committee in its plans for agricultural preparedness.

E. C. Crampton of Raton, former state senator and the member of the war committee from the Eighth judicial district, stated today that seed sufficient for the planting of 7,000 acres had been secured in Colfax county. He stated also that the banks of Raton and Las Vegas were ready to make advances for the purchase of seeds and agricultural machinery and implements, and that he believed the banks of all other sections of the state would likewise be found willing to furnish financial aid in the preparedness campaign. The banks that advance money will take chances on reimbursement by the state when the proposed special session of the legislature is called.

Sam G. Bratton, of Clovis, a law partner of Attorney General Harry L. Patton, who is in Santa Fe, stated this morning that the farmers of Curry county expected to double their agricultural acreage this year, and that there was plenty of seed in the county to enable them to carry out their agricultural plans. A big meeting of farmers was held in Clovis Saturday.

Mr. Springer has practically given his personal guarantee for financing the "seed mobilization."

OLD TIMERS REMEMBER WHEN HE WENT TO JAIL RATHER THAN YIELD A POINT

Attorney A. B. Renehan, who conducted the defense side of the Blacett murder case, formerly resided in Las Vegas, and his "stick-to-it-iveness" is well remembered by the old timers here. Mr. Renehan was at one time stenographer for Postmaster E. V. Long, who practiced law here in the early nineties, after his service as judge of the supreme court.

The following story, verified by the county records, has been told for the purpose of showing how Renehan, in those days, would stick to whatever he started out to do, no matter what was brought to bear against him, and by the way, his work in trying to free Blacett from the murder charge shows that he is made of stern stuff, and that he will not give up so long as there is any chance of his being able to hold out. Here is the story:

In 1892 Lorenzo Lopez was elected sheriff over Eugenio Romero. In 1893

Romero contested the election. One R. P. Cifro was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the contest case. Renehan, a young stenographer took the testimony in shorthand, and retained his notes, failing and refusing to deliver them to Judge O'Brien of the district court. Renehan's contention was that he should be paid a greater fee than the ordinary stenographer's fee, or rather, that he should be paid an "expert's" fee.

Judge O'Brien, however, looked upon the matter in a different light, and on June 12, 1893, he ordered Renehan to show cause why he should not be punished for his refusal to transcribe the notes. On the same day Renehan filed his answer to the court's order, but Judge O'Brien found that Renehan's "sole reason or excuse for non-delivery of the notes, or a certified copy thereof, was that he had not received the measure of compensation to which he claimed to be entitled," and that he would not "deliver and certify the same (testimony) until paid the amount claimed by him."

Judge O'Brien ruled that Renehan was guilty of contempt of court, and sent him to the county jail. Renehan stayed in jail from June 12, to June 26, when an order from the court released him, and later Renehan transcribed the notes and delivered the testimony to the court. The contested election was decided on September 7 of the same year, in favor of Lopez who served as sheriff and tax collector.

DURING PLANTING SEASON WORK ON THE ROADS WILL STOP TEMPORARILY

At a meeting of the state highway commission held in the city of Santa Fe on the twenty-first day of April, 1917, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is necessary at this crisis in the life of the nation, and in view of the threatened shortage of foodstuffs in the United States and in the world, that all the energies of the people be exerted to the fullest extent for the planting and production of grain and other crops; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the state highway commission that road work, except emergency work, be temporarily suspended during the planting season, and that all the equipment and facilities of the state highway commission and of the several counties of the state be utilized as far as practicable to assist in preparing ground and planting and cultivating crops.

MUST CUT IT OUT

Geneva, Switzerland, April 23 (via Paris).—The International committee of the Red Cross has sent an energetic protest to the German government against the torpedoing of English hospital ships.

LEASE HOLDERS URGED TO USE THEM IN PRODUCING FOOD; NO EXTRA CHARGE

Santa Fe, N. M., April 24.—R. P. Ervien, commissioner of public lands, today mailed to every holder of a lease of state lands for grazing purposes, a letter granting a permit to use such lands for agricultural purposes, without any increase in rate of rental paid to the state. The permit is for the period of the present war and during the life of the existing leases. It applies to more than five thousand holders of state land grazing leases, in every county in the state, and covers roughly the right to farm seven million acres of land, a large portion of which is adapted to some form of cultivation and to one or more food or forage crops of great value in the present crisis.

The commissioner's letter permitting the farming of these lands carries with it a list of crops, irrigated and non-irrigated, furnished by the State Agricultural college authorities, regarded by the college experts as best adapted to use in New Mexico, with quantity of seed necessary per acre. The letter also carries a blank on which the lessee will advise the land commissioner of the acreage he will plant to each crop this season. Thus it will be possible to know within 30 days just how many acres of the state's leased lands will be so used. It is believed here that many thousands of acres will be added to the cultivated area of the state by this means.

Increase of 40,000 Acres

Commissioner Ervien is also issuing telegrams to purchasers of large tracts of state lands asking each of them to plant some acreage this year, or to increase the acreage proposed to plant. Replies thus far received indicate an increase of 40,000 to 50,000 acres through this appeal. The use of the state lands is in line with the general policy of the state government in meeting the present food crisis.

Following is one of the circulars sent to lease holders:

"The chiefs of our nation agree that today there is no more patriotic service than the production of more food and forage. New Mexico has idle land which will produce valuable crops. You have land which will produce valuable crops. Here is your opportunity to do your bit for our country. Remember that time is limited in which crops can be planted; decide on your acreage and crops now; get your seed now; if you need further advice or information as to the use of state lands granted in attached letter write to the commissioner public lands at once.

"To guide you in your selection of crops you will find below a list of crops best adapted to New Mexico lands; both irrigable and non-irrigable. Further specific advice as to any of these crops will be furnished promptly by the County Agricultural agent or the State Agricultural college, State College, N. M.

"Crops best adapted to 'dry' or non-irrigable land:

"Dry land to 5,000 feet, forage, black and red amber and orange sorghums, two or three pounds; cowpeas, 10 or 20 pounds; millet, six to eight; sudan grass to 6,500 feet, three to four pounds.

"Grain crops to 5,000, dwarf yellow

milo, dwarf blackhull kafir and feteria, two to three pounds; to 7,500 feet short season, corn three to six pounds.

"Cash crops, 5,000 feet, broom corn two to three pounds; to 7,500 feet, New Mexico Pinto beans 10 to 20 pounds.

Garden crops, to 7,500 feet, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, carrots, turnips, beets. Lower altitudes, pumpkins, squash, melons.

Irrigation:

"Forage and silo, orange redtop and sumac sorghums, Japanese cane, three to four pounds in rows, corn six to eight pounds, sudan grass same, millet 15 to 25 pounds.

"Grain crops, dwarf milo and dwarf and standard blackhull kafir corn. For altitudes up to 3,000 feet, Mexican June and champion yellow dent corn. Up to 7,500 feet, short season corn. New Mexico pinto beans, 25 to 30 pounds.

"Garden stuff (lower altitudes), sweet potatoes, corn, cucumbers, chili, tomatoes, melons, squash, pumpkins, cabbage, carrots, beets turnips; high altitude—cabbage cauliflower, celery, corn, peas, onions, beets, turnips, carrots. Potatoes, best results at 7,500 feet to 8,000 feet, 800 pounds.

"Remember, careful crop selection, prompt planting and good cultivation will enable you not only to serve your country but will insure you a reasonable profit."

ADJUTANT GENERAL ORDERS LIEUTENANT POWERS TO BEGIN RECRUITING

Lieutenant J. D. Powers, First New Mexico Infantry, has received orders from Adjutant General James Baca, authorizing him to enlist men for the New Mexico National Guard, which has been called into the federal service. The authority to recruit men is given to Lieutenant Powers. The period of enlistment is six years, but the men will be given absolute discharge from service at the close of the present war. All members of the National Guard who served at Columbus are excused, except those who were enlisted for terms of six years. No members of the National Guard who have dependent families or who are receiving benefit for dependent families will be enlisted.

Lieutenant Powers at present is awaiting the receipt of enlistment blanks, which have been mailed from Santa Fe, and probably tomorrow will open an office in the National Guard armory here. While he has received no traveling orders, he expects to recruit from all over the northern part of the state. The men after being recruited will be held here for a few days, but will be mobilized at Columbus. An attempt is being made by Lieutenant Powers to secure enlistments from the northern part of the state, from Raton to Las Vegas, which will show the new adjutant general that northern New Mexico is "there" when it comes to furnishing men for the state militia, which, without any great doubt, will see some mighty "active" service within a short time. The mobilization of the guard on the border is the carrying out of orders from General Pershing, under whose command the New Mexico infantry was for 11 months, on the Mexican border.

Subscribe for the Optic.

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

WAR COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY MAKES SUCH RECOMMENDATION TO GOVERNOR

Santa Fe, N. M., April 25.—The war committee unanimously recommended to Governor Lindsey that a special session of the legislature be called immediately to confine its activities entirely to economic, agricultural and military measures arising from the present emergency.

It was also recommended that a committee be named to confer with General Pershing to secure information as to better conditions; and that all train employes in the state be commissioned as mounted police in order to more effectively protect railroads and adjoining property.

President A. D. Crile of the agricultural college, and Director of Agricultural Extension A. C. Cooley have been called to confer with the committee on the planting campaign. The committee organized with E. C. Crampton of Raton president, the secretary to be chosen later.

Among measures discussed is that of seizing carloads of seed which have been consigned to points in other states, two such cars having been reported as billed out of Albuquerque.

MURGUIA'S TROOPS ROUT LARGE FORCE OF OUTLAWS NEAR MOCTEZUMA

Juarez, Mexico, April 25.—Carranza forces in command of General Eduardo Hernandez met and defeated the principal command of Francisco Villa at Carmen, between San Buenaventura and Moctezuma, yesterday morning, according to the official report of the battle received here today from General Francisco Murguia, commander-in-chief of the division of the northeast.

General Manuel Ochoa, one of Villa's principal commanders, was killed in the fighting at Carmen, his body having been found after the Villa forces had fled in disorder toward the mountains, the official report stated.

Three hundred Villa troops were killed and wounded, the government losses having been much smaller, because of the use of machine guns or mountain artillery against the Villa followers. Many of the ragged followers of Francisco Villa deserted during the battle and said they had had nothing but parched corn to eat for more than a week.

General Hernandez, with his cavalry column of approximately 3,000 men, took up the pursuit of the Villa column and was less than nine miles distant from the main Villa command last night, according to the official report. General Murguia, who has his base at Moctezuma, is sending reinforcements to General Hernandez, and has ordered him to continue the pursuit of the fleeing forces night and day. The Villa prisoners reported that Villa was in personal command of the troops, and General Murguia was making preparations late last night to take the field in person and make a concerted effort to surround and capture Villa.

Confirmation of the narrow escape of Francisco Villa at San Miguel de Babicora last Thursday was also contained in the official report of General Murguia's campaign against Villa in western Chihuahua. This report stated that Villa had escaped in his underclothes and on an unsaddled

horse after the Yaqui Indians of General Murguia's command had crept up to the house where he was staying under cover of darkness and killed a number of his "dorados" or golden guards.

The execution of Colonel Nieto, Villa's secretary, was also confirmed. General Francisco Beltran, another Villa commander, was also killed during this fighting, the report states, and Generals Gregorio Beltran and Baudelio Uribe were wounded. Uribe was the Villa commander who first originated the practice of cutting off the ears of Carranza soldiers captured in battle. The chief of Villa's "golden guards" was also killed. His name was not known.

BRINGS ABOUT TROUBLE WHEN TALKS OF ADJOURNING THE REICHSTAG IS HEARD

London, April 25.—Adjournment of the reichstag until May 2 after a brief session yesterday, is reported in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Philip Schidemann, socialist leader, expressed regret that the reichstag should be convoked and then adjourned almost immediately.

George Ledebour, leader of the social democrats, said regret was not enough. He demanded that the reichstag should meet today for discussion of the food problem.

"Thousands of workmen," he said, "have been forced to abandon work, owing to their distress."

Herr Ledebour's words caused an uproar. Permission to continue his speech was refused.

Bethmann-Hollweg in Bad

Copenhagen, April 25 (Via London).—The movement for the overthrow of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, halted for a time by the adoption of ruthless submarine warfare, is again becoming evident in Germany. The agitation is encouraged by dissensions over internal reforms, possible peace terms and food troubles. The government evidently is having no happy time in facing the utterly conflicting demands of its socialist friends and junker enemies, both clamoring for a definite statement as to war aims and internal reforms. The evident shakiness of Austria-Hungary is another source of concern.

THEY SEND AN EMISSARY TO BERLIN TO TALK OVER THE SITUATION

Copenhagen, April 25 (Via London).—High importance is placed on the visit of the Turkish vizier, Taleet Bey, to Berlin, which is announced as due to Russian developments. Observers have believed the vizier's trip is more likely to be connected with Turkish troubles and in the nature of an appeal for help.

Peasants are Encouraged

Petrograd, April 25 (Via London).—The grand committee of the alliance of peasants has addressed the following petition to the peasants at the front:

"Do your duty. Do not fear that the lands will be divided without you. This division cannot be made by isolated villages, for that would provoke internal quarrels by which the enemy might profit. Only the constituents assembly, wherein you will be represented will decide this important question."

IRON NERVE OF MURDERER BREAKS AFTER VERDICT AND HE SHAKES LIKE A LEAF

Santa Fe, N. M., April 25.—Sentence of death by hanging on E. W. Blancett, found guilty at 1:40 o'clock this morning of first degree murder for the killing of Clyde D. Armour, has been deferred by the court pending hearing of argument motions by defense for an arrest of judgment and a new trial. The defense is prepared to appeal the case.

It became known today that the defendant finally broke down, wept and shook like a leaf while in the custody of the sheriff after the verdict was announced, this being the first break in his iron nerve since his arrest for the crime.

Sentence, it is likely, may not be pronounced on Blancett for a week. The defense has five days in which to file its announced motion for a new trial, which is then argued, to be followed by a motion for arrest of judgment on questions of law, which likewise requires time for argument. Meanwhile Blancett will be confined in the county jail.

LORD DEVONPORT SAYS LOSS OF MANY BRITISH SHIPS IS THE CAUSE

London, April 25.—The British public was solemnly warned today by Lord Devonport, the British food controller, that the country's shipping was being depleted daily in large volume and that severe privations menaced the nation before the next harvest. The warning was issued in the house of lords in response to a question by Lord Lamington as to what success had attended the effort at voluntary rationing and whether the government intended to resort to compulsion.

Insisting on the necessity of limiting consumption to four pounds of bread per capita weekly, Lord Devonport confessed that he was watching the weekly figures of national consumption and reserves with growing anxiety. He went on:

"Who can say when the war will end? We must be prepared for all contingencies, even the failure of the present year's harvest. The continuance and increase of the enemy's submarine activity is another factor without which our outlook upon the future cannot be complete. There is no margin for risks. Recognizing this, I have decided to set up the necessary machinery for rationing, in order to be prepared to deal with the control and distribution of the supplies of bread, sugar and any other food at short notice, if any, when necessary."

DRAFT FOR \$200,000,000 IS HANDED BRITISH AMBASSADOR TODAY

Washington, April 25.—Secretary McAdoo today handed the British ambassador a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000, the first loan made to any entente government by the United States under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, handed to Secretary McAdoo a receipt, completing the transaction. The amount of the loan was deposited today in the federal reserve banks by banks subscribing to the \$250,000,000 issue of treasury certificates of indebtedness due June 30, avoided.

The \$6,280,000,000 remaining of the issue will be disposed of in a manner yet to be announced.

Great Britain will save approximately \$3,000,000 annually in interest charges by obtaining the loan from the government instead of from private institutions, as was contemplated, as the government's interest rate will be three and one-half per cent as compared with a minimum of five per cent on a private loan. Great Britain is spending approximately \$8,000,000,000 a day for foodstuffs and munitions in the United States.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, April 26.—New high record prices for wheat resulted today largely from prospects of continued sharp competition by exporters and domestic millers. Urgent need of greater supplies of breadstuffs was impeded, especially by dispatches from Great Britain. Trading here, however, was relatively light. Opening quotations, which ranged from ¼ to ¾ higher, with May at \$2.53½ to \$2.54 and July at \$2.17 to \$2.18, were followed by respective advances to \$2.55 and \$2.21½ and then by a moderate reaction.

The close was weak at 2¼ cent net decline to four cents advance, with May at \$2.54½@2.53¾ and July at \$2.16 to \$2.16¼.

Car scarcity, cutting arrivals, gave independent strength to corn. After opening unchanged to 1½ higher, the market scored sharp gains all around before meeting with any setback.

Unfavorable weather for planting was a bullish factor in subsequent dealings, but late weakness of wheat proved much more than an offset. The close was heavy at a decline of 1 cent to 3 cents.

Rushes to buy oats were unchecked. The basis of the demand appeared to be largely the comparative cheapness of oats in relation to other grain.

Provisions responded to higher quotations on hogs and cereals. On the bulge packers were liberal sellers. The close was:

Wheat, May \$2.54¼; July \$2.16; Sept. \$1.87¼.
Corn, May \$1.46; July \$1.41½.
Oats, May 68¾; July 65.
Pork, May \$37.75; July \$37.85.
Lard, May \$21.70; July \$21.77.
Ribs, May \$20.45; Sept. \$20.50.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Kansas City, April 26.—Hogs, receipts 7,000. Market 10 cents higher. Bulk \$15.15@15.75; heavy \$15.70@15.90; packers and butchers \$15.35@15.70; lights \$14.75@15.50; pigs \$10.50@14.

Cattle, receipts 2,000. Market higher. Prime fed steers \$12@12.75; dressed beef steers \$9@12; western steers \$9@12.50; cows \$6.50@10.50; heifers \$9@11; stockers and feeders \$7.50@10.50.

Sheep, receipts 4,000. Market higher. Lambs \$12.50@16.30; yearlings \$13.50@14.50; wethers \$11@13.75; ewes \$10.50@13.50.

RANGE IS DRY

Santa Fe, April 26.—The drought on the range and foothills is so severe that cattlemen are beginning to report losses which will be so heavy as to wipe out profits counted on because of the high prices, unless rain comes soon. Sheep thus far show less loss, but even there, relief must soon come if heavy losses are to be averted.

BLANCETT SAYS HE SHOULD HAVE INFORMED AUTHORITIES OF ARMOUR'S DEATH

Santa Fe, N. M., April 23.—Attorney A. B. Renehan, in an attempt, evidently, to prevent the jury from returning a verdict of murder in the first degree against Elbert W. Blancett, advanced the theory that Blancett, after killing Armour accidentally, was afraid to tell what he had done. In his opening statement, Mr. Renehan told the jury of the "accident," and laid stress upon the allegation that Blancett was under the influence of liquor at the time of the death of his companion, as well as later.

Blancett, going on the stand, told his story, which differs little, so far as the actions of himself before and after the killing, from that unearthed by the prosecuting counsel, Blancett's counsel and the newspapers of the state.

Following is Blancett's story, told Saturday on the witness stand in the Santa Fe county district court:

"E. W. Blancett is my name and I was born in 1895 in Aztec, N. M. I lived there and went from there to East Sound, Wash., where I remained until December 27, 1915. I then went back to Aztec and remained there from January 2, 1916, to the latter part of February, 1916. Thence I went to Salida, Colo., and in April of last year to Denver where I remained until October 21, 1916.

"How did you come to meet Clyde Armour?"

"I saw an ad in a Denver paper. It said some one was wanted to go through to the coast with him. It said to call personally at the Oxford hotel and make arrangements. I called. Armour was to pay me \$4 a day and expenses to Fresno, Calif. In exchange I was to drive with him and do most of the driving. His car was an Oldsmobile '8.' It had a load between the back of the front seat to the back seat.

Left Denver October 21

"We left Denver October 21 after 7 o'clock in the morning. The load in the car consisted of a tent, poles, folding cot, stove, bedding, a flat shovel, two guns, a shot gun and a .22 rifle; a sack, a frying pan, a coffee pot. The back was covered with canvas. Leaving Denver we went to Colorado Springs, Mr. Armour driving the car. Our relations from Denver to that point were cordial; we were getting better and better acquainted. Our first stop out of Denver was at Castle Rock to get water. We lunched in Colorado Springs, spending about 20 minutes. We had drinkables with us, a half dozen bottles of beer and a pint of whiskey. I drank some of the whiskey and one bottle of beer was drunk between us.

"We stopped next at Pueblo, arriving about 1:30, and got gas and oil. Three bottles of beer and a half a pint of whiskey remained, the rest having been drunk on the way to Pueblo. We had 'Old Crow' whiskey. We arrived at Trinidad at 7 p. m. We had no beer or whiskey left, so we got a pint of whiskey. We stayed in Trinidad over night.

"We left Trinidad about 7 a. m. October 22. Over half of the whiskey was gone; I drank most of it. A man in the garage drank some. Armour took a little in the morning.

"We arrived at Raton, N. M., at 11 a. m. and had lunch and got some more beer, six quart bottles. No whiskey was left. I had drunk it; Mr. Armour took nothing.

"We arrived in Las Vegas after

dark. My relations with Armour were friendly. There was no ill feeling of any kind. We put the car up in the garage and stopped at the Troy hotel. Then we went out to get supper and then went to the garage for two grips. We removed two traveling bags, my large tan leather bag and Mr. Armour's small black bag. He had four or five bags in the car and I had two."

Denies Buying Postcard

The witness here denied that he and Armour had gone to the Clement curio store in Las Vegas to buy postcards, although Mrs. Clement during the trial had identified Blancett as one of the two men in khaki clothes who had been in the store. "We did not have on khaki clothes," he said. "I went direct to my room in the hotel. The only place we entered in Las Vegas that night was a pool hall and saloon combined, Armour to get some beer and I to buy some whiskey. The following morning we saw five young fellows traveling through from Illinois, but I cannot say whether or not they wore khaki clothes. I went to bed about 9 o'clock that night in the Troy hotel. Armour had postcards and he wrote letters and cards. He had bought some cards the night before in Trinidad.

Events of October 23

"On Monday, October 23, I got up about 6 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Armour got up the same time. Both of us slept in the same room and in the same bed. Armour had on a kind of a gray checked suit. He changed his clothes in Trinidad the night before. We had only one room in Trinidad. After getting up we went to the garage and took out the car, filled up the gasoline tank and took oil. We drove up in front of the 'Opera Bar.' There we had a drink. We took Scotch high balls. We also got some beer and whiskey—six pint bottles of beer and a quart of whiskey. I drank most of it—I probably drank four bottles of beer to Armour's two. We went to the Jap restaurant for breakfast and there we saw Mr. Miles who was a witness in this case. We had met him earlier at the 'Opera Bar.' Mr. Armour told him where he was from and about picking me up in Denver.

"After breakfast we left about 8:30. I had had two highballs before breakfast and Mr. Armour had taken one. I drank out of the bottle of whiskey. We arrived at Rowe about 1 p. m. and purchased something to eat. We ate our lunch a half mile this side of Rowe, near the road. I drank whiskey before starting to eat and we had one pint bottle of beer at lunch."

Mr. Renehan here asked: "What is your ability to stand whiskey and drink in general?"

"I can stand quite a bit," the witness replied, "and it does not bother my feet but goes to my head."

"Arriving at a spot this side of some ruins, Armour and I drove the car 10 to 30 feet off the road and prepared to hunt.

"I carried the shot gun and he the .22 rifle, we went to the right of the road probably through some sage brush. We tramped around half an hour or an hour.

"I was carrying the shot gun—it was a hammer gun and I had not been used to using a hammer shot gun. I was carrying it cocked across my left arm. My left hand was kind of back toward the stock and the finger of my right hand was on the trigger and the thumb on the hammer. We were walking around and I tripped or stumbled some way and, catching myself, I pulled the trigger.

Armour Drops Dead

"And then Armour fell and I ran across to him. He was lying on the ground, face down, bleeding. I turned him over and shouted: 'Armour!

Armour!' but he did not answer me. I was excited and nervous and I decided to go for a doctor or some one to give help. I dropped the shot gun when I went to him and when I got ready to go I did not notice which gun I got. And when I went away I found I had picked up the rifle."

"I had a bottle of whiskey in the car. I took a big drink of it and jumped into the car.

"I knew there was a town near and I started as fast as I could go. "I did not know the name of the next town where I had hoped to find a doctor or some one to help me. Being excited I began to think that if I notified anyone, Mr. Armour being shot in the back of the head, they would lay blame on me and charge me with murder. I was not acquainted in that part of the country and I had never been there before.

"I was thinking that I was in a strange country all alone and if I reported that case, no one would believe me and they'd put me up for murder. So I decided to say nothing.

Comes to Santa Fe

"I came on to Santa Fe and decided to get out of the country. I did not get out right away, however. One thing, I did not have money to do it with. And another was, I started drinking when I got to town."

"I arrived here at about 4 p. m. The first thing I did was to put the car in a garage; then I went to the Montezuma hotel and took two grips up to my room, one of my own and one, a black one, belonging to Armour.

"Arrived in my room, I took a couple of drinks out of a bottle, washed myself, changed my collar and tie and then looked through Armour's traveling bag.

"In this bag I found a bunch of letters and a check book or a book of travelers' money orders. I also found a Sioux City Gas and Electric company note for \$350.

"Then I went down town and visited a saloon near the hotel. I was stopping at and then proceeded to the telegraph office sending a message to the Sioux City gas company."

"Did you get any money in response to your telegram?"

"Yes, the next day. With the money I tried to have a good time."

"On October 25, I took a trip in the motor to Albuquerque and went joy-riding. I tried to forget the tragedy. To pay incidental expenses I cashed one of the \$10 travelers' checks belonging to Armour."

The witness admitted he had sold the camping outfit at a garage in Santa Fe and had used the money on his gasoline bill. Blancett said that the last day he was in Albuquerque he sold the Oldsmobile "8" for \$500, and that he had not told the truth when a Santa Fean saw him at the train; he said he had stated he had but \$40 and his ticket on leaving Albuquerque for San Francisco but in reality he had \$150 to \$200.

Asked about a due bill for \$300 he was alleged to have signed and given to Ed Rich for a gambling debt he said he might have signed such a bill. "I remember some one stopping me as I was getting on the train for San Francisco," he said.

Blancett said the man who had pushed the due bill before him had already gotten \$200 of his cash and he did not see why he should get any more.

The defendant remarked that from the time he had shot Armour he took a number of "false steps."

The first, he said, was failing to notify the authorities; the second was using Armour's name; the third was wiring to the gas company and Mrs. Armour for money; and the fourth was gambling it away and the fifth was selling Armour's Oldsmobile.

Blancett said he could not remem-

ber the names of Santa Feans whom he met here.

After leaving Albuquerque he said he went direct to San Francisco, spent a night there and then went to Seattle.

Why he attempted to commit suicide he explained as an impulse, saying: "When I was in the tent I happened to glance up and I saw a shot gun. I did not stop to think what I was doing. I grabbed the gun and shot myself. I did not want to tell mother I was arrested and charged with murder."

DICK CARROLL IS HERO OF SENSATIONAL STUNT NEAR LINCOLN PARK

The residents living in the vicinity of South Grand avenue and Lincoln park were treated to a thrilling spectacle yesterday afternoon that made the cold shivers run up and down their spinal columns. It was the sight of a cowboy "bulldogging" a runaway horse from a fast moving auto.

The hero of this death-defying dare-deviltry was Dick Carroll, a cowpuncher from Doretta who, with Tex Austin, the "Barney Oldfield of Cowland," happened to be rolling along in Tex's Oakland, when was sighted ahead the runaway cayuse.

Tex immediately "stepped on" his "gas-bird" and gave flying pursuit. After circling Lincoln Park once the auto closed in on the runaway and then Carroll, without a moment's hesitation, literally threw himself from the speeding auto "plumb" on the back of the runaway. Of course man and beast went down for the count, while several nearby prospective "stoppers" went over the nearest fences. In a jiffy Dick was up grinning through his dirt-inlaid physiognomy, but, with the bridle of Mr. Horse in his hefty right hand.

Being unaware of the identity of the horse's owner, the cowboys led it to the city hall where they turned the obstreperous animal over to Chief Coles. Coles, after being laughingly instructed by the punchers, to collect any reward, laconically replied that if there was a reward it would probably offset the fine which might be assessed against the boys for breaking the speed laws.

It is rumored that the city council will amend its present traffic ordinance so as to make "horse-bulldogging" an unfinable offense.

SANTA FE FLAG RAISING

The employes of the Santa Fe railway here will show their patriotism tomorrow at noon by raising the stars and stripes from the highest eminence in Las Vegas, the top of the new coal chute. The flag will float from a pole at the top of the highest point on the chute, and may be seen from any part of the city. Arrangements for the flag raising are being made by Division Foreman Ryan, Division Storekeeper McCoy, Car Foreman William Lewis and Roundhouse Foreman George Almes.

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

Rome, Sunday, April 22 (Via Paris, April 23).—Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, former Italian ambassador to the United States, has been appointed ambassador to Tokio.

Columbus, O., April 20.—After a conference with Governor Cox, Columbus hotel proprietors announced today that in the future they will save the eyes of the potatoes they use, for distribution to backyard gardeners as seed.

ATTORNEY DAVIES SAYS BLANCETT SHOULD NOT RESORT TO SUCH A PLEA

Luis Martinez, Jr., age 14, and Jose Martinez, aged 12, were put on the witness stand in Santa Fe, yesterday morning by the defense in the Elbert W. Blancett murder trial. The boys said that one afternoon last fall, they could not remember when, they saw a tall man with a cap on his head walking through a plowed field and a short man wearing an overcoat, walking through a plowed field and they said, were some distance apart, and were seen not far from the home of Antonio Sandoval y Griego.

The boys testified that the man with the overcoat fell to the ground and then raised himself by leaning on the stick or rifle which he carried. Both boys gave demonstrations of the fall before the jury. Neither boy attempted to identify Blancett as the man he had seen. No overcoat was found with the skeleton of Clyde D. Armour, and it is thought that the men who were seen by the boys were Armour and Blancett. The boys testified that they told their teacher about it. Miss Teresita Gonzales, who taught school at La Joya last year, said it was during the second month of school (October) that she let these two boys out of school to go buy something they wanted. She said the boys told her that they had seen the men. She said that she had remarked at the time of the publicity of the disappearance of Armour that the field near the Griego home would be a good place to seek for his body.

Defendant Unable to Write

Librado Archuleta, the old man who told the story of seeing the speeding motorist in Glorieta canyon, was called to the stand, and told the same story. He had fixed the date in his mind, he said, because the day before he had been called away on business. Mrs. Baker, Blancett's mother, testified that at no time during the stay in the hospital in Seattle, had Blancett been able to write a letter, and that he had not been propped up in bed. Sheriff Mead testified that he had been propped up almost in a sitting position several times before.

The defense rested at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and Assistant District Attorney Davies began argument for the state at the afternoon session. Attorney A. B. Renehan, Blancett's counsel argued last night.

In beginning his address Mr. Davies called upon the jurors not to let themselves be swayed by a woman's tears. "I have no fear that you will be swayed," he continued, "but I believe it is opportune to remind you of your duty, your responsibility."

Most Remarkable Case

The attorney declared that the Blancett trial now ending has been probably the most remarkable case in the history of New Mexico, and one that has aroused the greatest interest. "Why?" he asked. "I shall tell you. It is because of the circumstances that surrounded it. You recall how the young man, whose remains were brought here before you—a mere mangled carcass—left his home in Sioux City, Iowa, last September. He was accompanied by his mother and his sister; he traveled in his new automobile; the party was filled with joy and happiness. Then the sudden illness of the sister caused mother and sister to leave this young man

at Clarks, Neb. He continued alone to Denver where he advertised for a traveling companion. This defendant answered the advertisement, as he himself has testified, and the two men arranged to travel to the Pacific coast. The state has traced the steps of these two young men all along down to the point where they went up to the woods.

Great Amount of Evidence

"A great amount of evidence has been introduced to show you, gentlemen of the jury, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant was the man who accompanied Clyde D. Armour on the fatal trip. The state spared no expense in producing all the evidence it could procure to satisfy you on every point of this case. Had we known what attitude the defendant would take much of this expense could have been saved. But the state had no way of knowing to what subterfuge this defendant would resort when confronted with testimony. So, therefore, we obtained every particle of evidence obtainable. The state wove such a net around this defendant that this net or web became a veritable rope around his neck and it was only after he had seen, and after his astute counsel had seen there was no possibility of doubt that this defendant opened his mouth"

Mr. Davies declared that the defendant had stated he never told his story to a human being until about a week ago. "It was only when he saw himself covered with this mountain of evidence," he added, "that he thought of his thin excuse or story concerning what happened in the Glorieta woods. How did it impress you, gentlemen? Did it not nauseate you with disgust when you say this defendant go on the stand and attempt to make you believe that the shooting of Clyde D. Armour was accidental? Did it not disgust you and make you feel that it had been much better of this defendant had come in here and entered of guilty of this charge and thrown himself on the mercy of this court? Can he possibly expect that you will believe this improbable, absurd, and ridiculous story he has given you in view of the proven facts of this case? And, in view of what the defendant did, it seems to me impossible that 12 men can believe he told the truth.

"He says he stubbed his toe and he started to fall; the gun was resting on his left arm and the finger of his right hand was on the hammer. He started to fall and the gun went off and struck Armour in the back. He did not tell you how it was possible to hit Armour. Would he have you believe that Armour was down in a hole so that his level was reduced? Does he give you any details to corroborate his story? No, he hastened over this scene in the woods. His counsel had him drunk at this point and the next minute he was sober and when the defendant was cross-examined on the stand here he had a very convenient way of forgetting."

A Convenient "Forgetter"

"He could remember details that he wanted to remember in the minutest particulars. But, whenever he approached a hole, he took recourse to his convenient 'forgetter.' At the Troy hotel, for instance, in Las Vegas, he could not remember signing 'E. W. Blancett' on the register but he did remember writing the word 'Fresno' after it.

No, gentlemen of the jury, Elbert

W. Blancett did not run up to Clyde D. Armour when he saw him fall that day and say: 'My God! Armour!' No, he did not call on Him Whose justice he had trampled under foot that day. It is true we had no witnesses present to tell why Clyde D. Armour fell, except that Eye that pierces every darkness and sees everything that was done in this world."

Planned the Murder?

Mr. Davies declared there are other evidences to show that Blancett planned the murder of Armour and deliberately shot the Sioux City man down in cold blood that day in October. He pointed out that it was evident the dead man's pockets had been rifled, for not so much as a panny or a nickel were in them; the railroad pass and wallet containing it and travelers' checks were not found on the body. Mr. Davies insisted that it is incredible to believe that Armour with a fine new automobile and the means to run it all the way from Sioux City, Iowa, to the Pacific coast, would be going around without a cent or a nickel in his pockets.

"How shrewdly he managed the matter of this mileage book," explained the attorney. "He knew that if he came into court and admitted he took this out of the pockets of Armour after he had been shot down, he would have had no possible chance of making you believe his story, so he was thoughtful enough to take care to state he got the pocketbook out of the black valise. He took all except this Ingersoll watch," exclaimed Mr. Davies, pointing to the watch, with its crystal broken, "and he did not take this watch because he could not get anything out of that."

Scores of Women Weep

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Davies was appealing to the jury not to let their sympathies for Blancett's mother stop them from doing their duty, many women in the court room wept and there were a few men whose eyes also grew damp. Mr. Davies predicted that counsel for the defense might appeal for mercy because of a mother's sorrow, but he declared that no man yet had been hanged without disgrace and misery being inflicted on his mother.

Pointing to the defendant, the attorney shouted:

"Unworthy flesh of her flesh! He has sat here throughout this trial without one sign of human emotion, leaving that poor old mother to bear the brunt of the sorrow. Counsel for the defense dares not appeal to you in the name of 'mother,' nor in the name of sympathy, because justice is crying out here that this defendant pay the price of the blood he shed on the hill near Glorieta.

Mother Would Deny It

"You never, of course, could make this mother admit this, because she will cling to him as a vine clings to the well. She will ever see in his eyes the baby light of yore, and upon his lips the same baby smile she has always known. That is mother. But if we are to consider the sympathy for a mother in this case, there is another mother I must mention. If the defendant's mother is entitled to sympathy, more is due to the mother of the murdered man. You are sworn not to protect the guilty, but to protect the innocent. Then think of what a terrible, what a horrible recollection this innocent woman, Mrs. Mary E. Armour, must take with her to the grave. The death of most of us, while

a source of sorrow to our relatives and friends, is different from Clyde D. Armour's death. While cold in death, there is yet that lovely casket to hold the remains, and there are sweet-smelling flowers to waft their perfume, and there is a generally a smile of repose on the face, and there are many marks of the attentions of the embalmer. But poor Mrs. Armour has not that consolation when she thinks of her son every minute the rest of her life. How will she remember her boy? There will be that terrible last recollection of gnarled bones eaten away by wild animals; the memory of the last vestige of that face, which she beheld as beautiful in life, scarred by the sharp teeth of coyotes and wolves. No, gentlemen of the jury, there is no cause here to let sympathy swerve you from your duty."

GOVERNMENT TO UNDERTAKE TO FURNISH TWO MILLION WORKERS

Washington, April 24.—Wartime food problems were considered today by committees of both houses of congress. R. A. Pearson, president of Iowa agricultural college, and Dr. L. H. D. Weld of Yale, before the senate agriculture committee, said it might be well in fixing minimum prices for the government to guarantee such prices for at least a year, or possibly longer.

Plans for supplying two million workers for the country's farms were announced today by Secretary of Labor Wilson. The department's employment service has been ordered to comb the country for men to till the soil. A preliminary census has disclosed that some two million will be needed. It is hoped that farmers will largely expand their planting on the assurance that their labor supply will be adequate.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CRIST BEGINS FIVE-HOUR ARGUMENT LATE TODAY

Santa Fe, N. M., April 24.—The hardest-fought murder trial for years in New Mexico reached its final stage this afternoon with District Attorney J. H. Crist launched into the final argument in the state's attempt to fasten the alleged murder of Clyde D. Armour on E. W. Blancett.

Mr. Crist, who asked for five hours to close for the state, followed five hours of argument by defense counsel, and a previous three-hour address by the assistant district attorney. Mr. Crist scathingly attacked the character of Blancett as alleged to be shown by his own evidence.

"What do you want us to do with this man?" he demanded. "Turn him loose and start him out with a bunch of decorations, a bottle of whiskey and a shotgun?" Mr. Crist was not expected to finish until the night session.

After an impassioned plea for the life of his client, which was listened to by a closely packed throng for several hours last night, A. B. Renehan, counsel for Blancett, continued his defense this morning. Renehan strove to drive home to the jury his contention that it was impossible for Blancett to have deliberately planned and executed a murder and left such a plain trail, with no attempt to conceal the corpse and make its identification impossible.

Have you read the classified ads?

WORKED UP FROM PRIVATE TO THE RANK OF A LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Silver City, N. M., April 26.—Dr. Stewart A. Milliken, a practitioner in Silver City and vicinity for over 20 years and one of the most enthusiastic officers of the New Mexico National Guard, in which he rose from the humble rank of private to be lieutenant colonel, the highest office in the medical department, passed away in Las Vegas, Saturday, at the age of 55 years and 7 months.

The late Dr. Milliken came to Silver City as a healthseeker in the early 90's on the advice of his friend and distant relative, Dr. L. B. Robinson, of Pinos Altos. He lived to fulfill a life of great usefulness, both as a physician and as a patriotic citizen. Death was due to tuberculosis of the spine which, though suspected previously by the doctor himself, was not known to be present until he was examined at Columbus, N. M., where he went as a surgeon to the First New Mexico Infantry. His rejection for active service with the unit to which he had devoted his best energies for many years, undoubtedly hastened his end. His physical condition became rapidly worse from that time and with the infection of the spinal cord, his mind failed. During several weeks he was only vaguely conscious of what was going on around him.

Dr. Milliken's military career was unique. When Company D. of the state militia was organized in Silver City, Dr. Milliken, then a resident of Santa Rita, enlisted as a private in the ranks. He was a regular attendant at drill, although his attendance involved a ride of 35 miles on horseback. His enthusiasm soon won him recognition and his medical knowledge was utilized and he was placed in charge of the hospital corps as sergeant. Later he was given a commission and in the course of 20 years had become surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Dr. Milliken practiced his profession in Pinos Altos, Hanover, Santa Rita, and for many years in Silver City. He was county physician and city health officer for several years. His services were never asked in vain and as a result he was greatly imposed upon. He also served a great many who were unable to pay.

He is survived by three daughters and two sons. Mrs. Milliken died about eight years ago. He was a native of Pennsylvania, being born in the town of Mountain Home, in that state and receiving his education there.

WILSON EXPECTS CRITICISM

Washington, April 26.—President Wilson, in a letter to Arthur Brisbane of New York, declared today that he is opposed to any system of censorship that would deny to the people of the United States "their indisputable right to criticize their own public officials." He wrote that whatever action congress may decide upon, he will not expect or permit any law to shield him against criticism.

PRESS CENSORSHIP CONDEMNED

New York, April 26.—The press censorship clause of the espionage bill now before congress is condemned by the Newspaper Publishers' association. A resolution adopted at the annual convention today requests congress to eliminate this clause.

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, abotu 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 on or before May 12, 1917, said date 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 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 Durhan 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.

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.

FORMER DEPUTY SHERIFF IS SHOT DEAD NEAR HOME BY IGNACIO MARTINEZ

Juan D. Martinez was shot and killed about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by his nephew, Ignacio Martinez, near Buxton postoffice, 45 miles southeast of here. Ignacio Martinez went immediately to Justice of the Peace Jose Gonzales y Mares and gave himself up. He was brought to Las Vegas this afternoon by Constable Gaspar Lusero, and is being held in the county jail without band, pending preliminary hearing.

Ignacio Martinez's revolver, a .38 caliber U. S., was fired five times, three of the bullets taking effect, one of them entering Juan Martinez's head just below the right ear, the second his back on the right side, and the third grazing his right arm. Juan D. Martinez fired two shots, neither one hitting Ignacio Martinez.

The immediate cause of the trouble it is said, was a notice, written on a typewriter, and posted on the door of Ignacio Martinez's house, ordering his cattle from the "pasture." The note was signed "Cleofes," supposedly meaning Cleofes Romero.

The uncle and nephew had had a disagreement several weeks ago, it being claimed that Juan D. had asked Ignacio to break his friendship with one Agustin Allemand, a Frenchman, who had quarreled with Juan D. Martinez. Ignacio refused to break with Allemand, and gave his uncle orders to leave the house—they had been residing together in the house of the alleged murderer.

The uncle left, and yesterday, he was hauling posts from his nephew's

house, when the nephew and Secundino Rivera entered the house. They saw the notice pinned on the door, and went out to where the Juan D. Martinez wagon stood. Ignacio asked his uncle why he had posted the notice when he knew that Cleofes Romero, who owns the pasture, had left no such orders.

It could not be learned who fired the first shot. However, Juan D. Martinez was on the wagon, and when he was shot, he fell to the ground. His adopted son, Manuel Serna, a boy 11 years old, ran away and told nearby neighbors that his father had been shot. An inquest was held shortly afterward, the coroner's jury finding that Juan D. Martinez had met his death from two shots fired by Ignacio Martinez, the bullets taking effect as stated.

There were three eye-witnesses to the shooting, Secundino Rivera, Vivian Sanchez, and the small son of Juan D. Martinez.

Juan D. Martinez was quite a prominent citizen of the county. He had reared his nephew, Ignacio Martinez, who is accused of his murder. His father, Jose Maria Martinez, was one of the most wealthy ranchers of the county. His mother resides in Las Vegas. She is quite old, and the news of her son's murder has prostrated her. She resides with a daughter, Mrs. Hilario Montoya.

Martinez was a deputy county sheriff, serving in that capacity under Sheriff Cleofes Romero. He also served several years as jailer here.

Sheriff Lorenzo Delgado, upon receipt of news of the killing, went out this morning and met the wagon which was bringing the body of Juan D. Martinez, accompanied by his widow. Mrs. Martinez has been taken to the home of Hilario Montoya. The body of the murdered man is being held at the undertaking establishment of Charles J. Day. Owing to the fact that both District Attorney Chester Hunker and Assistant District Attorney Luis E. Armijo are attending court in Mora, the preliminary hearing of Ignacio Martinez likely will not be held for several days.

WILL EXPEND MONEY ON ROUTE TO GLORIETA AND HIGHWAY TO TAOS

Santa Fe, April 26.—Chairman Arthur Seligman of the board of county commissioners this afternoon mapped out before the highway commission, road building plans for the current year. It is proposed to spend \$8,000 on the historic Santa Fe trail between Glorieta and Santa Fe, the county giving \$2,000, the state \$2,000, and the federal government \$4,000. On the road from Santa Fe to Taos it is proposed to spend \$12,000, of which \$3,000 is to be from the county, \$3,000 from the state and \$6,000 from Uncle Sam. Money in El Camino Real fund is to be expended on a bridge over a long draw on the road to Cerrillos. A bridge is also to be built over a wide arroyo on the road to Roswell. On El Camino Real between Santa Fe and Albuquerque, 350 North Carolina poplars are to be set out just south of the United States Indian school, as a starter to make that important road a boulevard for part of the distance in Santa Fe county, and especially in its approach to Santa Fe.

You belong as much to your friends as they belong to you.