

STATE RESTS ITS CASE IN TRIAL OF LAWRENCE TODAY

The prosecution in the trial of A. Ernest Lawrence, on charge of killing Mrs. Alma Kuehne, rested at 3:15 this afternoon. The defense then moved the court to instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the state had not proven sufficient facts to in any way establish Lawrence's guilt. This was overruled by Judge Kuykendall.

E. B. Henry was the first witness called by the defense and he testified regarding making a map of the Kuehne ranch.

Wash Adams, who owns a ranch southwest of the Kuehne homestead, was the last witness examined Saturday. He stated that he and his son were in the garden of their ranch the morning of the trouble, and that they witnessed the shooting.

Adams stated that their attention was called to the homestead by the rapid rate at which Hunter was driving along the road, and he said that he also noticed Young Kuehne inside the fence, and saw him begin shooting as Hunter opened the gates. At the same time, the witness stated, he saw Lawrence and another person begin shooting at Kuehne from the porch of the house built by Lawrence.

In describing the course of the team, Adams insisted that it took the wagon and Hunter around back of the house. As the team neared the house, and just before it passed out of sight behind the building, Adams says Lawrence and the other person with him on the porch went inside the house.

Lawrence immediately came out again, said Adams, stepped down to the ground, turned and fired a shot due north, and then ran in that direction, was momentarily shut from Adams' view on account of a knoll, and then ran back to the house again.

In cross examination, Renner questioned the witness considerably about his antecedents. At a couple of points the spectators laughed, but Judge Kuykendall silenced them with his gavel.

"This is no comedy matter; it's a serious occasion," said the judge. "A man is on trial for his liberty, and I've noticed several times that you have seen fit to laugh. If anything of the kind occurs again, we will proceed with the trial without spectators."

In answer to a query as to whether he was friendly with Lawrence, Adams replied:

"I don't have any love for him, after the way things went."

"Isn't it a fact that you are so unfortunately situated that you generally see something in case Lawrence is in any kind of trouble, that makes it necessary for you to testify against him in court every time?" asked Renner. The witness attempted to make an explanation, but Renner insisted upon an answer of either "yes" or "no," so Adams answered in the affirmative.

"Why are you so persistent in testifying against him?" was the next query. "Is it because of hatred for him?" Again Renner insisted on a definite answer, and again Adams answered "yes."

"Isn't it a fact that you have an intense feeling of hatred against Lawrence?" Renner persisted, and again he called for either an affirmative or negative monosyllable. The state's attorneys objected to this, and the court ruled that the witness could answer as Renner directed, and then make any explanation he saw fit.

It might be stated that there has been a most wholesome lack of bickering between the opposing attorneys, and the personalities which usually pass so freely at such trials are most noticeable by their absence. Both sides seem going into the difficult and much tangled case with a sense of absolute fairness, and the example of gentlemanly, fair demeanor set thus far in the case by Messrs. Irwin, Onelli and Manning for the state, and Messrs. Renner and Wines for the defense is one well worthy of emulation in future trials.

"No," was Adams' answer, "not really intense hatred, but I do have a slightly ill feeling against him on account of things he has done."

Something new was sprung in the case when Renner asked Adams if he had contributed to a fund being raised toward paying the firm of Onelli & Manning for assisting in the prosecution of the case. Adams said he had not, and also that he had never heard of such a fund being raised.

Renner dwelt to some length on the condition of Adams' eyesight. He asked the witness to read some figures on the map of the Kuehne ranch, which was nailed on the wall midway between the witness stand and the jury box, but Adams said he could not. Renner then brought out the fact that Adams and his son viewed the shooting from a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile.

Adams said that he had been a farmer and a cattle man all his life, and was blessed with good eyesight out of doors as a result. He was also asked as to meteorological conditions that morning, as to whether he saw smoke from the guns.

Kuehne, according to Adams, went to the Adams ranch two days before the shooting, to get a team to move his mother's effects to the homestead, and said he was going to move on the place. When asked if Kuehne lied if he testified that he did not say such a thing to Adams, Adams stated that he wouldn't say positively, that he was testifying to the best of his recollection.

Renner sought to show the witness interested in any movement against Lawrence, and asked him many questions to bring this out. Adams denied any activity in this direction. Asked why he did not go over to the Kuehne place after the shooting, instead of going to Merrill for his mail, Adams answered:

"There had been trouble between Lawrence and me, and at that time Lawrence had a gun with him, and threatened me. He told a neighbor later that he was sorry he had not killed me at the time. I've kept away from his and the Kuehne places, and have kept off the road in front of those places since."

Adams was positive that he saw Lawrence on the porch, and described his clothing as a dark suit. He said he could tell if the other person on the porch with Lawrence during the shooting was a man or a lady, but "thought it was a woman of some kind."

Adams insisted that he saw Lawrence come down the steps of the house, and face north. He said he wanted it to be understood that Lawrence killed Mrs. Kuehne, and said he would be very much pleased if the jury would find the defendant guilty.

On re-direct examination this morning, Adams stated that he had seen a man he believed was Lawrence at the Kuehne place degeed the steps and fire a gun to the north. He said he was familiar with Lawrence's appearance from that distance as he had seen him many times in the preceding three years working about the homestead.

Asked regarding his testifying against Lawrence whenever he could, as alleged by Renner Saturday, Adams' reply was:

"If things came under my very eyes, so I saw and plainly understood them, I'd give my evidence, of course, I never went out of my way to get it. How could I help it? If I'd have known anything of the kind was going to happen, I'd have gone in and shut the door."

He also stated that he couldn't say positively the color of the clothing worn by Lawrence, but knew it was not white.

The defense asked the witness if he had not conferred with the state's counsel since he had testified Saturday, and if his testimony this morning was simply to relieve him from an embarrassing condition of mind he had found himself in after his testimony Saturday. The witness seemed to be puzzled, but answered in the affirmative.

Irwin then asked the witness if he knew the meaning of the term "embarrass." He replied "no," and he stated that he wanted it understood

Mountain Battery of American Troops on the Road After Villa, and Leaders



General Frederick Funston

General J. J. Pershing

This is one of General Funston's mountain batteries now on the way toward the Sierra Madre mountains of Sonora and Chihuahua to catch Pancho Villa's band of marauders. General Pershing is in field command, while General Funston, who has been left in supreme command by the war department, will attend to the shipment of troops and munitions in the little war the United States is making.

TROOPS FORM FAN TO CLOSE IN ON MEXICAN OUTLAW

ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT IS WELL UNDER WAY

Convinced That the Mexican Expedition Will Not Be Ended in a Week or so, Army Officials Are Now at Work Arranging for the Transporting of Supplies to the Forces Under Pershing.

United Press Service

SAN ANTONIO, March 20.—Half a dozen detachments of American troops are spread out, fanlike, and are combing the country south and southeast of Casas Grandes. Pershing's dispatches show he has left the main expedition, and gone west to assume command of Dodd's cavalry column.

Seven aeroplanes are scouting in the hills to the south of Casas Grandes, and auto trucks are carrying the supplies of the expedition, which now seeks to encircle the mountainous district.

With indications of a long pursuit far into Mexico, the problem of supplying the men is uppermost in the minds of army officials. Carransa, it is expected, will grant the use of Mexican railroads for transporting supplies and possibly troops.

United Press Service

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 20.—Persistent rumors to the effect that Villa has escaped the trap set for him by the Americans and Carranzistas have not been confirmed. It is also reported that Gutierrez's scouts have lost the trail. Messrs reports of the American expedition are to the effect that Pershing's forces have joined Dodd's cavalry near Galena.

Jester Is Back.

Glenn Jester, who left here some months ago to recuperate from a serious illness, came in last night for a short visit.

North on Business.

Chas. J. Ferguson left yesterday morning for a week's business trip to Portland and vicinity.

ple fishing there, and to prevent any wanton destruction of property, such as was carried on a few years ago.

These permits can be secured from Mr. Freer. All applicants for these permits must show a 1916 angler's license at the time.

SHEPHERD SAYS HE WON'T TELL

HAS A NEW SCHEME FOR HIS MUSIC STORE, BUT HE WON'T SPRING IT FOR SEVERAL DAYS YET

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Shepherd returned to the city Saturday night, after an absence of about two months. The Shepherds spent over a month with agents of Eastern music houses in San Francisco, and E. T. says he has a scheme in his mind that will surprise the people of Klamath county when he turns it loose. This he will be ready to do in a short time.

W. H. Todd, also a resident of the Dodd Hollow section, told of reaching Mrs. Kuehne's cabin shortly after she was wounded, and half an hour before the arrival of the doctor. He said the woman was in intense pain, and said she could not last long.

"Mrs. Kuehne's story of the shooting to me," said Todd, "was about as follows: Lawrence came out on the front steps and turned and deliberately shot me. About that time, Hunter hollered, 'Run, Lawrence, run and get that gun away from her,' and Lawrence ran and took the gun and struck me on the head, saying, 'You son of a b—, I'll murder you!'"

The blow knocked me senseless," Todd stated that Mrs. Kuehne told him that her satchel, containing all of her papers, was under her pillow, and that she wanted all property to go to Andrew. She also made the following request:

"I want you to help Andrew see that Lawrence is punished in some way for this."

On cross examination by Wines, Todd stated that he has worked frequently for Lawrence, and that he had borrowed a potato digger from him once. Mrs. Kuehne, he stated, stayed at his place for several months after she left the homestead, and returned there when she came back from town two days before the shooting.

Todd stated that he understood that Mrs. Kuehne and her son planned to go over to the homestead, post trespass signs and take possession of the place. He explained his trip over to see Andrew at the tank house on the homestead Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock by saying this son returned saying Andrew had no dinner, that Mrs. Kuehne wished

(Continued on Page 4)

Sunday Services at the Pavilion

In spite of the wind in the morning and the rain at night, large audiences greeted Evangelist Mathis at the pavilion yesterday, about 1200 people being in attendance. The morning service was upon the subject of Abraham's attempted sacrifice of his son Isaac and the staying of his hand. The evangelist spoke forcefully upon the necessity of complete sacrifice to the service of God and the church.

The singing is becoming a most prominent part of the service, and Mr. Vessey is much encouraged at the number present in the choruses and is most liberal in his praise of the quality. About 100 were in the chorus in the morning and 125 at night. At the morning service he sang most effectively, his clear tenor voice revealing a heart message of sincere gospel life. In the evening Geo. Haydon, Vernon Motschenbacher and Marion Taylor sang "The Church in the Wildwood," and as an encore "Sometime, Somewhere."

This proved to be a well balanced quartet, and the numbers were enthusiastically received, as was also a duet, "Blessed Jesus, Keep Me White," by Mr. Vessey and Miss Augusta Parker.

In spite of the rain, the evening audience was the largest of the day. Mr. Mathis spoke from the text found in Daniel 5:27, "Teckel," "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting." This was the first sermon in the series on Sin, and was based upon the sacrifices men make of family, church, social life and general culture. Tonight Mr. Mathis will give the second sermon on Sin, speaking upon the remaining six commandments, the theme being our duty to fellow men.

Tom Taggart Gets a Job

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—Governor Raileston today appointed Tom Taggart, the West Baden Springs magnate, as senator to succeed Senator Shively.

Guild Meeting.

Members of Grace Episcopal guild will meet at the Library club hall Wednesday afternoon in an important session. The meeting will begin at 2:30.

FREER READY TO ISSUE PERMITS

INDIANS REQUIRE THE ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT TO ANY WHITE FISHING ON THE RESERVATION HEREAFTER

According to Superintendent W. B. Freer of the Klamath Indian reservation, the Tribal Council this year insists that no whites be allowed to fish on the reservation unless they have permission from the officials. This is in order to keep track of the peo-

Size of Army Is Matter Up in Congress Today

United Press Service

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Kahn resolution, to increase the standing army to 220,000, was defeated by a vote of 153 to 82 in the house today. This indicates an overwhelming sentiment against a large standing army.

The house convened an hour earlier than usual today, to consider the measure for increasing the army, and activity is reported from the senate, where the Chamberlain bill was introduced simultaneously with the introduction of the Hay bill in the house.

Chamberlain's bill, which was reported in the Senate Saturday, provides for a regular army with a maximum strength of 254,000, a federalized militia of 280,000, and a federal reserve force of 261,000. Hay's bill, which was simultaneously reported in the house, opposed the formation of federal reserves.

Congressman Kahn, in the house debate, declared for universal training. Gardner sought an amendment in favor of an addition of 5,000 to the present Coast artillery corps

strength, but this was defeated.

In the house, Speaker Champ Clark advocated steps for some adequate defense. He endorsed the Hay bill, holding that the American people are against conscription in time of peace, but favor this, if necessary, in time of war.

Hay, in the house, urged the increasing of the army's strength to 140,000. He admits that he expects considerable opposition, despite the fact that he also stated from the floor of the house Saturday that President Wilson has endorsed his bill to increase the regular army by 20,000, holding that his measure was virtually the president's bill, and that War Secretary Baker agrees with the president in this.

Congressman Mann strenuously objected to this plan, saying it was wholly inadequate.

"This proposed increase is sufficient for times of peace, but it is insufficient for even a miniature war," said Mann. "It would be wiser and cheaper to prepare properly now for trouble which may come. If it does not come, we'll be getting on ahead in money and blood."